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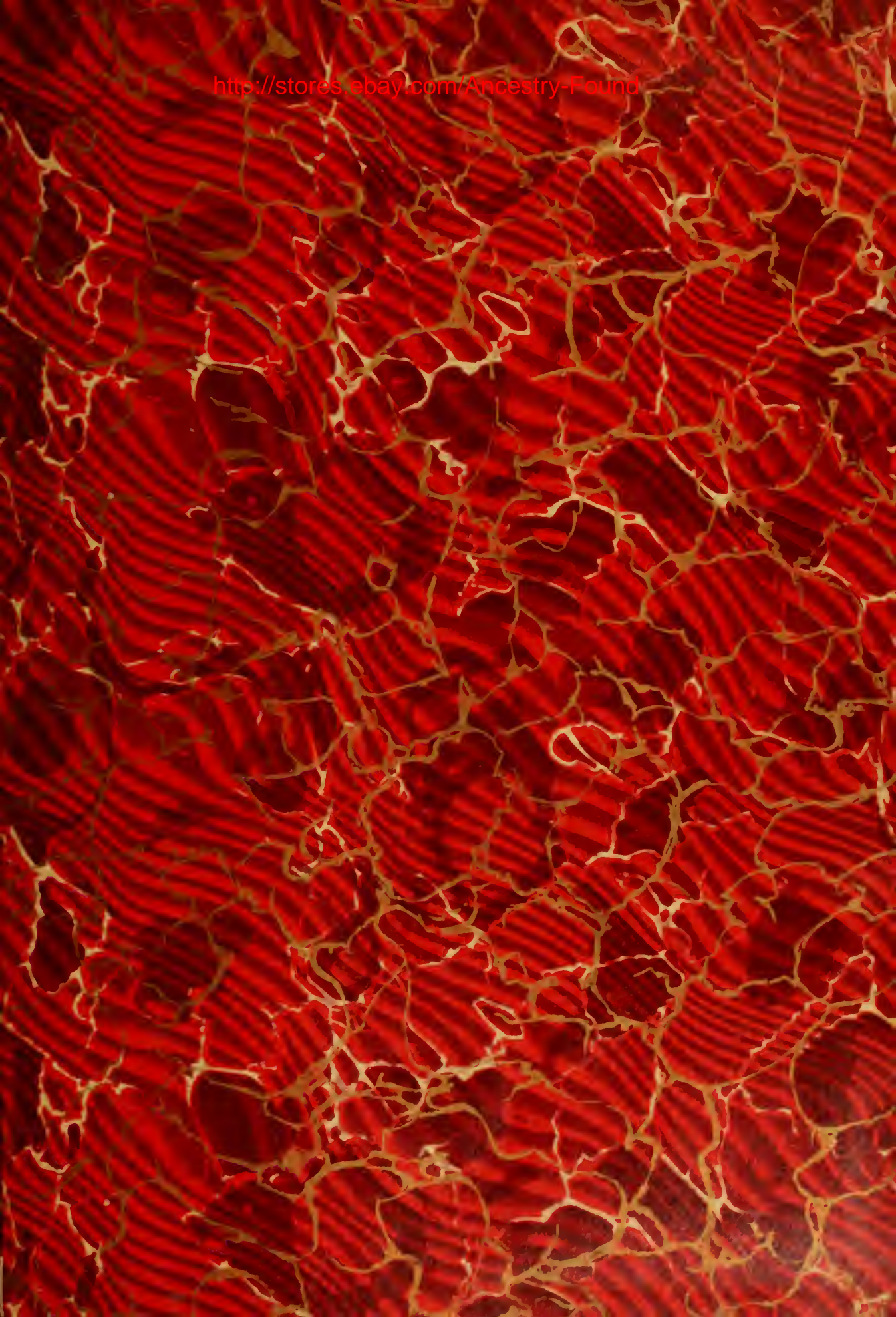
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Norman V. Cummings

ENCYCLOPEDIA
— OF —
CONNECTICUT BIOGRAPHY
GENEALOGICAL—MEMORIAL

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS

Compiled with the Assistance of a
Capable Corps of Advisers and Contributors

ILLUSTRATED

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY (INC.)
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Foreword

EACH 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.

BIOGRAPHICAL



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CUMMINGS, Homer Stillé,

Lawyer, Orator.

One who knows Homer S. Cummings, of Stamford, intimately has said of him: "By sheer ability, perseverance and hard work, he has risen from a struggling young lawyer to be a leader of the bar of Connecticut. In the higher courts he has been counsel in many of the most important causes tried in the State and adjoining jurisdictions, involving large monetary interests and important questions of law. He has also appeared in the United States Supreme Court and other Federal courts in many parts of the country."

On July 1, 1914, Mr. Cummings was appointed State's Attorney for Fairfield county, an office which he still retains, and the duties of which he discharges with marked ability.

The following quotation from a tribute paid by Mr. Cummings to one of his predecessors in the office of State's Attorney is peculiarly applicable to himself. "As a trial lawyer... he adhered to the highest traditions. He sought for the truth that justice might be served, and desired no unjustifiable conviction. The rights of the innocent were safe in his hands; only the guilty had reason to fear... He was eager that every fact and circumstance should be scrutinized, so that the great power of his office should not in the least degree be directed toward oppression."

Mr. Cummings served three terms as mayor of Stamford, being elected upon the Democratic ticket, and could not have been chosen to that office without the support of a large number of Repub-

lican voters. The messages he wrote to the Common Council attracted State-wide attention. The reorganization of the police and fire departments and the acquisition of Halloween Park are among the many constructive accomplishments of his administration. He had vision to see that future citizens of Stamford should have a public park with a frontage on Long Island Sound. With tenacity of purpose he led this movement and did not hesitate to dissolve a tie vote both in the Common Council and in the Board of Appropriation; and when the succeeding administration sought to rescind the vote, he, without remuneration, carried the case to the highest court in the State, which fully sustained his position. (See *Bohannon vs. The City of Stamford*, 80 Conn. 107). For a number of years (1903-11), Mr. Cummings was president of the Board of Trade, and through his efforts many important enterprises were established in Stamford.

The name Cummings has been variously spelled, and tradition says that Scotland was the original home of the race, one branch of which was known as the "Red" Cummin, and another as the "Black" Cummin. The former is the branch to which the ancestors of Homer Stillé Cummings belonged and this fact seems to indicate their possible descent from John Cummin, regent of Scotland, and rival of Robert Bruce for the crown of that kingdom.

Hezekiah Cumminings, grandfather of Homer Stillé Cummings, was descended from ancestors who were of Bennington, Vermont. He, himself, lived at Akron, New York, which was, perhaps, his native

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place. He was a farmer and also the proprietor of a cement and lime kiln, being the first manufacturer of cement in Akron, the forerunner of an industry which grew to large dimensions in the county. In politics Mr. Cummings was a Whig. He married Betsey Bates, and it is a fact worthy of note that on old family silver belonging to Mrs. Cummings the name was spelled without the "g." Hezekiah Cummings was seventy years old at the time of his death.

Uriah Cummings, son of Hezekiah and Betsey (Bates) Cummings, was born April 30, 1833, at Akron, New York, and spent the greater part of his active business life in the manufacture and sale of cement. At the time of his death he was president of the Cummings Cement Company of Akron, a concern which was established in 1854, and continued operations until about the year 1910.

In matters relating to cement or concrete, Mr. Cummings was, undoubtedly, the highest authority in the United States. For many years he had charge of the investigations conducted by the United States government on this subject, and wrote the government reports which were published annually. His lecture on the chemistry of cement, originally delivered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, in 1888, created a profound impression in scientific circles. He frequently contributed articles on scientific subjects to technical magazines and other publications. His work on "American Cements," published in 1898, is today the leading authority on that subject. A second edition was issued in 1905, and the book is found in all well equipped technical libraries.

In 1901 Mr. Cummings organized the Chickamauga Cement Company of Rossville, Georgia, which has an extensive manufacturing plant and property near

Chattanooga, Tennessee. For several years he was president of this company, but resigned the office about three years before his death. In 1886 he established a cement plant at Mankato, Minnesota, and he was at one time connected with the Artificial Stone Company of San Francisco, as well as various other enterprises. He was the inventor of more than thirty successful mechanical devices, among the most important of which are: An air compressor, a stone dresser, and a machine for testing pneumatically the tensile strain of cement briquettes.

In addition to his technical works Mr. Cummings wrote many tales dealing chiefly with the Indians of Western New York, in whom he was greatly interested. His study of Indian history, tradition and language was unusually extensive, resulting in the discovery of much valuable material, and causing him to be regarded as an authority on these subjects. Among the Tonawanda Indians, who occupy the government reservation near Akron, he was known as Chief Hah-Tah-E-Nah, having been made an honorary member of the tribe. He was recognized as the true friend of the red man, having devoted much time to attempts to secure for them just and humane treatment at the hands of the government.

In fraternal circles Mr. Cummings affiliated with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Haven, and Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk. He was widely read, and was in constant correspondence on technical and historical subjects with distinguished men, both in the United States and in Europe.

Mr. Cummings married, March 31, 1869, Audie Schuyler Stillé, daughter of Jacob Schuyler Stillé and Audelia Lawrence (Weekes) Stillé, of Buffalo. The Schuyler, Stillé and Weekes ancestry is

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traced back to England, France and Holland, the American branch of the family having settled in the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were the parents of one son: Homer Stillé Cummings, the subject of this sketch. They were residents of Stamford, "Ruthven," their country home, being situated near Akron, New York. On November 10, 1910, Mr. Cummings passed away, leaving the memory of a man who cherished the highest standards of personal honor and integrity. His widow still resides in Stamford.

Homer Stillé Cummings, son of Uriah and Audie Schuyler (Stillé) Cummings, was born April 30, 1870, at their home on Michigan avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, and received his preparatory education at the Heathcote School, Buffalo, New York, afterward entering Yale University, and graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He was fitted for his profession in the Yale Law School, receiving, in 1893, the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The same year he was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and in August, 1893, entered upon the active practice of his profession at Stamford, and in that city he has ever since maintained his principal office. On January 1, 1895, he became a member of the law firm of Fessenden, Carter & Cummings, the association remaining unbroken until 1900, when he began practice alone and for the succeeding nine years was without a partner. On September 1, 1909, he organized the firm of Cummings & Lockwood, his associate being Charles D. Lockwood, at that time Judge of Probate for the District of Stamford. During the years which have since elapsed, the practice of the firm has grown to large proportions, embracing widely differing lines of im-

portant litigation. Mr. Cummings is also a member of the New York bar, having an office in the metropolis, and he is enrolled in the American Bar Association.

Mr. Cummings became an adherent of the Democratic party in 1896 and has ever since remained firm in his allegiance to its principles. He was elected mayor of Stamford for three terms—1900 to 1901, 1901 to 1902, and 1904 to 1906, and during 1902 and 1903 served as president of the Mayors' Association of Connecticut. In 1908 he was chosen Corporation Counsel of Stamford, retaining that office for four years.

In 1896 Mr. Cummings was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State of Connecticut, and in 1902 was nominated for Congressman-at-large, receiving, in each of these elections, the highest vote on the party ticket. In 1910 he was the unanimous choice of the Democratic members of the General Assembly of Connecticut for United States Senator, and in 1916 was again a candidate, failing of election by a comparatively narrow margin, but again receiving the highest vote on his party ticket. He was delegate-at-large to the Democratic National conventions of 1900 and 1904, and alternate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention of 1920. Since 1900 he has been, by successive unanimous appointments, a member of the Democratic National Committee. His last re-appointment was in 1920, for the period of service ending in 1924. In 1913 he was unanimously elected vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and on February 26, 1919, became its chairman, retaining that office until July 20, 1920. He was temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention held at San Francisco, June 28, 1920, and delivered the "keynote" address, which attracted national attention and, because of the man-

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ner in which it dealt with international relations, was widely quoted in foreign newspapers and magazines. At the San Francisco Convention, Hon. John F. Crosby, Assistant United States Attorney, acting for the Connecticut delegation, placed the name of Mr. Cummings before the convention as a candidate for President of the United States. In the subsequent balloting, he had the undivided support of the Connecticut delegation, and with support from various other States and Territories, received a total of 27 votes.

He is widely known as a public speaker of unusual attainments, having delivered many lectures as well as political and literary addresses. His style as a political speaker was felicitously described by the "Cheyenne (Wyoming) State Leader," after an address delivered by Mr. Cummings, July 21, 1919, at Cheyenne:

Forceful without being uncouth in his manner; suave and subtle, yet stingingly sarcastic at times; a master of chaste English, and at the same time an unusually vibrant prophet of the new day, Mr. Cummings made a tremendous impression on his hearers.

Through it all one saw clearly that he spoke not as a mere wordster, but as one having the confidence of a cause which inspired and emboldened him. He was seductively logical, proceeding with precision and convincing power from one point to another, and carrying his audience with him.

But what thrilled his hearers was not so much the manner of the delivery of his message as the message itself.

In this last paragraph we find the secret of Mr. Cummings' power—vision to discern and strength to make others see what he sees as he sees it. As was most truly said of him, he is "a patriot rather than a partisan; more the prophet than the politician."

Mr. Cummings affiliates with Hiram Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows;

the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Eagles; the Knights of Pythias; the Royal Arcanum, and the Knights of Maccabees. He belongs to the National Democratic Club of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of New York City, the University Club of Bridgeport, the Woodway Country Club, the Stamford Yacht Club and the Suburban Club of Stamford.

On June 28, 1897, Mr. Cummings married (first) Helen W. Smith, daughter of the late Commodore James D. Smith. There was one child of this marriage, Dickinson Schuyler Cummings.

On December 15, 1909, Mr. Cummings married (second) Marguerite T. Owings, daughter of John and Caroline H. (Lacy) Owings.

FESSENDEN, C. Milton,

Lawyer, Soldier in World War.

The name of Fessenden is an honored one throughout New England. It was first brought to Massachusetts by the immigrant, Nicholas Fessenden, and through the removal of members of the family in Maine, achieved honorable record there. For several generations it has held a prominent and foremost place among the names of the leading families of Connecticut.

(1) Nicholas Fessenden, the ancestor of the family, was born in England in 1650, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 24, 1718-19. As early as 1674 he came to America and settled in Cambridge; he was a very efficient young man, and through his sagacity and thrift acquired a large estate. The epitaph of himself and of his wife stand opposite Harvard College in Cambridge. By occupation Nicholas Fessenden was a glover. He was a nephew of John Fessenden, a proprietor in Cambridge as early as 1636. The latter bequeathed to Nicholas considerable property at his

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death. Nicholas Fessenden married Margaret Cheney, who was born November 26, 1656, and died December 10, 1717, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Atkinson) Cheney, of Cambridge.

(II) William Fessenden, son of Nicholas and Margaret (Cheney) Fessenden, was born in 1693, and lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was a carpenter. He died in that city, May 26, 1756. On October 12, 1716, he married Martha Wyeth, a daughter of William and Martha (Brown) Wyeth.

(III) William (2) Fessenden, son of William (1) and Martha (Wyeth) Fessenden, was born December 7, 1718, and died June 17, 1758. He graduated from Harvard College in 1737, and for several years taught school in Cambridge. He married, March 31, 1740, Mary Palmer, daughter of Stephen Palmer; she died March 22, 1773.

(IV) Rev. William (3) Fessenden, son of William (2) and Mary (Palmer) Fessenden, was born November 3, 1747, and died March 5, 1805. In 1768 he graduated from Harvard College. For a time he taught school in Topsfield, and in October, 1775, was ordained to the ministry in Fryeburg, Maine. Rev. Mr. Fessenden was the first minister of the first church in Fryeburg. The writer, Souther, said of Rev. William Fessenden:

Dignified in bearing, gentle in spirit, hospitable to a fault, fearless and uncompromising in maintaining right, yet eminently courteous, he left his heirs that good name much rather to be chosen than riches.

Rev. Mr. Fessenden married for his second wife, Sarah Clement, of Dunbarton, New Hampshire.

(V) General Samuel Fessenden, son of Rev. William (3) Fessenden, was born in Fryeburg, Maine, July 16, 1784. From his youth he was very studious; he graduated from Harvard College in due course

of time, and then read law in the office of Judge Dana. In 1809 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Gloucester, Maine. While still a young man he connected himself with the military activities of his State and rose to the rank of major-general, and for many years was in command of a division of citizen soldiery. From Gloucester General Fessenden removed to Windham and in 1822 was settled in Portland. From 1814 to 1819 General Fessenden was a representative to the General Court, and in 1818 served as Senator. For a half century he was engaged in the practice of his profession, and was among the best known lawyers of his day. He was a Federalist and later an Anti-Slavery man; in 1841 he joined the ranks of the Abolitionists and adhered to their principles until the formation of the Republican party. General Fessenden was active in the organization of the latter and worked hard in its interests. In 1813 he married Deborah Chandler, of New Gloucester.

(VI) Rev. Samuel Clement Fessenden, son of General Samuel and Deborah (Chandler) Fessenden, was born May 7, 1815, and died April 18, 1882. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1834, and three years later from the Bangor Theological Seminary. In 1838 he was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor of the first Congregational church in Thomaston, Maine. For twenty years he labored in the interests of his flock, and in 1858 took up the study of law, subsequently being admitted to the bar. Rev. Mr. Fessenden took up the practice of his profession and made a marked success. He was appointed judge of the Municipal Court, and was a member of the Board of Examiners in the Patent Office in 1865. In 1861 Rev. Mr. Fessenden was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, which office he filled in

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a most capable manner. Previous to the formation of the Republican party, he was among the leading Abolitionists, and throughout his lifetime took a very active interest in all matters of public importance. On August 30, 1838, he married Mary Abigail Grosvenor Abbe, daughter of Joshua and Marcis (Grosvenor) Abbe, of Bangor, Maine. She was born August 17, 1816, in New Gloucester, and died in Stamford, Connecticut, April 17, 1905. They were the parents of four sons and eight daughters.

(VII) Oliver Griswold Fessenden, son of Rev. Samuel Clement and Mary A. G. (Abbe) Fessenden, was born December 25, 1855. He removed with the family to Stamford, Connecticut. Mr. Fessenden married Virginia Weed, and they were the parents of a son and daughter.

(VIII) C. Milton Fessenden, son of Oliver Griswold and Virginia (Weed) Fessenden, was born in Chicago, Illinois, August 28, 1883, and was reared in Stamford, Connecticut. He graduated from the High School there in 1902, and completed his preparation for college at the Taft School in Watertown, Connecticut. In 1907 he was graduated from Yale College with the degree of A. B., after which he spent two years in Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1910. Subsequently he entered the law office of Fessenden & Carter (his uncle, Hon. Samuel Fessenden, being the first named member of the firm), remaining for two years, and for a similar length of time engaged in practice alone. In 1915 his present partnership was formed with Matthew H. Kenealy, under the firm name of Fessenden & Kenealy.

In politics Mr. Fessenden is a Republican, and was an alternate to the National Convention in Chicago in 1916; he is now serving as chairman of the Fourth Republican Congressional Committee. De-

siring to aid his country, Mr. Fessenden sought service in the United States State Reserve Corps and was appointed major, associated with the Judge Advocate Department. He went to France as assistant judge advocate of the 33rd Division. He became ill in France, and was honorably discharged and returned to America, July 1, 1918. Mr. Fessenden is one of the trustees of the Connecticut School for Boys, and is a member of the board of directors of the Associated Charities. His fraternal connections are: Member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Delta Kappa Epsilon; Corbey Court at Yale; Woodway Country Club; Suburban Club.

Mr. Fessenden married Anna M. Barklay, daughter of Wallace D. and Mary (McWilliam) Barklay, of New York City, and they are active attendants of the Congregational church of Stamford.

FESSENDEN, Hon. Samuel,

Lawyer, Soldier, Statesman.

The concrete evidences of public prosperity rise in dignity and grandeur, in masses of stone, shafts of marble, and statues of bronze; so a city, a commonwealth, a nation, present an impressive front to the casual observer. These are but the habiliments of the body politic, the seemly ornaments, the crown. The spirit lives in those names which are not merely carved on ornate tablets, but abide in the hearts of the people. This force is the impetus of public progress, the essence of public honor. One of these names is Samuel Fessenden, and to the people of Connecticut this is a name which will always be significant of the best in public life.

Hon. Samuel Fessenden was born in Rockland, Maine, April 12, 1847, a

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son of Rev. Samuel C. and Mary Abigail G. (Abbe) Fessenden. He received his education in the Lewiston Falls Academy in Auburn, Maine. Although only a lad at the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, he attained manhood at one leap, as did so many youths of that day. He chafed for two years under the restraint of his family's objections, then at sixteen enlisted as a private in the Seventh Maine Volunteer Battery. He made a brilliant record. He repeatedly displayed great gallantry in action, and on December 14, 1864, General Grant recommended him for promotion. He was appointed a first lieutenant of the Second United States Infantry by President Lincoln, who also, before the close of the year, offered him the rank of captain. Meanwhile he had been recommended for a commission in the artillery service of his native State, which he decided to accept. He received his commission as second lieutenant of the First Maine Volunteer Battery, then at the front, January 15, 1865. Not long after, he was transferred to the staff of Major-General Albion P. Howe, where he served as aide until the close of the war. He took part in the battle of the Wilderness, also in the battles of Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. To the rank and file he was a hero, his gallantry in action more than once saving a forlorn hope, and he won the favorable recognition of his superior officers on many occasions.

Upon taking up once more the pursuits of peace, it was perhaps only natural that the young man's mind should turn to a future of public service. The struggle which had racked the whole country had left bitter need of reconstruction in the North, as well as in those districts which felt most heavily the physical devastation

in the wake of battle. Endowed by nature with a broad outlook on life, trained among thousands more mature than himself in the ultimate realities of life and death, the opportunities offered by the legal profession for shaping the public destiny appealed to the young man as worthy of his highest effort. He entered Harvard Law School, and taking the full course was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He located in Stamford, Connecticut, and on March 4, 1869, was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county.

From the first he took a keen interest in the political affairs of his adopted State. He was a Republican by choice, and the party organization of Fairfield county was quick to recognize in him the possibilities of popularity as a leader. In 1874 he was nominated to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and was elected with the party ticket. During this term he was made a member of the judiciary committee and was an eloquent participant in their debates. On one occasion it was said that he "made one of the ablest speeches of the session on the parallel railroad project, carrying the House by the eloquence and force of his presentation of the case." At the Republican National Convention in Cincinnati in 1876, Mr. Fessenden represented the State of Connecticut, and after the usual complimentary vote cast every other ballot for the nomination of James G. Blaine. Again elected to represent Stamford in the General Assembly in 1879, he achieved great popularity by his championship of the vital issues of the day, and became a leader of his party in that body. He was an active and honored member of every Republican State Convention held in Connecticut for many years. In all his political affiliations he was a man who could

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be depended upon for the most arduous labor, as well as for those commissions of honor and publicity which are ordinarily counted worth seeking for their advantages. Not only was he gifted with the "silver tongue" which conveyed in its full strength an emotional appeal, but he was possessed of a wonderfully keen and judicial brain, and was master of the art of carrying an argument by the force of clear, cold logic to an unassailable conclusion.

In 1880 he was once more chosen to represent the State of Connecticut at the Republican National Convention, meeting then in Chicago, and again exerted all his power of influence as well as franchise for the nomination of Mr. Blaine. In 1884 he was honored by election to the secretaryship of the Republican National Committee, where his splendid executive ability proved of inestimable value in its deliberations. He served on the committee over a long period, resigning only when advancing age made it imperative that he should curtail in some degree his public activities. In the course of his long and honored career as a political leader, he became a familiar figure in many large cities, and was counted a friend by the best and most prominent men in State and National public life. And wherever he was known his name was held as a synonym for truth and righteousness in public affairs. Possessed of the personal charm which makes a man a natural leader, he never failed to use every power of mind and heart toward the furtherance of every movement which tended toward the public good. Far from being a vain man, he was utterly self-forgetful, and always absorbed in whatever work occupied his interest. He was tenacious of the least important point that strengthened an argument, but re-

linquished any prerogative without hesitation if only his personal convenience was involved.

To the general public Mr. Fessenden's political career meant far more than his splendid record as an attorney at law. But to the people of Fairfield county, where his professional career was intimately known, he was first the lawyer and then the statesman. He was honored among his colleagues and admired by the people for his power and fearlessness in upholding right and justice. To any one who heard his eloquence in the court room, his success as an advocate was no matter of wonderment. He carried juries with him, leaving in their minds no doubt of the justice of the cause he espoused. When such a man stands unequivocally for personal honor and public progress, then his fellow-citizens do well to honor him and perpetuate his memory after he has gone to broader fields of usefulness, and is known no more among men. In 1880 he was appointed State's Attorney for Fairfield county by the judges of the Supreme and Superior courts for the term of two years, after which, by successive reappointments, he held the office until his death.

Mr. Fessenden was always active in civic affairs, and took the most practical interest in the development of the thrifty borough of which he was a resident. Besides holding important offices in the Fairfield Bar Association, he was a director of the Stamford National Bank and the Stamford Trust Company. He devoted little time to social relaxation, but in the societies of which he was a member he was a leading spirit. Particularly was this true of the military orders. He was one of the founders of the Army and Navy Club, of which he was a member until his death; also a member of the



W. H. Marks

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military order of the Loyal Legion. But he kept most closely in touch with the veterans of the Civil War, particularly during the later years of his life when their ranks were thinning so rapidly. He was honored and beloved by them all as a brother and a friend, and never failed to respond to personal need or social demand when the appeal came from among his comrades.

Mr. Fessenden married, June 26, 1873, Helen M. Davenport, daughter of Theodore Davenport, of Stamford, Connecticut. Their children are: Helen G. Archibald, Gladstone Fessenden, and Content Fessenden.

MARKS, Amasa Abraham,

Inventor, Manufacturer.

The name we have just written belongs among those of the world's benefactors. As a leader in the revival of the prosthetic industry, Mr. Marks has an international reputation, but his name and memory are and always will be cherished with a peculiar pride and tenderness by the people of Greenwich, his home town, to the promotion of whose best interests he was ever loyally devoted.

The name of Marks as spelled by the old Connecticut family of which Mr. Marks was a representative, signifies Mark's son. When spelled Marx it is a contraction of Marcus, a common Latin praenomen meaning a hammer.

(I) Mordecai Marks, born in 1706, in London, England, came in 1726 to the province of Connecticut. He settled in Stratford and later in Derby, where he carried on a large mercantile business. He married, in 1729, in Derby, Elizabeth Hawkins. The following inscription on his tombstone in Derby bears eloquent testimony to his worth as a man and his value as a citizen:

In memory of Mordecai Marks who was born in the city of London, where he spent about twenty of the first years of his life. He lived twenty-five years in the town of Derby, a useful member of society, an affectionate husband, a tender parent and a constant communicant of the church, and on the eight day of January, 1771, he departed this mortal life in hopes of life immortal.

(II) Zachariah Marks, son of Mordecai and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Marks, was born June 28, 1734. He removed to Milford, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Mary Bryan, of that place, born in 1736. She was the great-granddaughter of Governor Robert Treat. The death of Zachariah Marks occurred August 25, 1802.

(III) Abraham Marks, son of Zachariah and Mary (Bryan) Marks, was born November 23, 1765, in Milford, Connecticut, and inherited the homestead, on which he passed his entire life. He was also the owner of about two hundred acres in the town of Bethany. Mr. Marks was a mechanic as well as a farmer, and a mill on the river in the rear of his house was utilized by him in stormy weather as a workshop. He married Content Merwin, born in September, 1768, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Buckingham) Merwin.

(IV) Levi Merwin Marks, son of Abraham and Content (Merwin) Marks, was born February 8, 1792, in Guilford, Connecticut. He purchased a farm in Waterbury on which he lived for twenty years, but at the end of that time sold it and removed to Bethany. There he built a house on the Tuttle farm and made it his home during his remaining years. He was a pioneer in the teaming industry, which he carried on until 1836 between Waterbury and New Haven. He married, April 18, 1813, Esther Tolles Tuttle, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and who died in New York, January 12, 1858.

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(V) Amasa Abraham Marks, son of Levi Merwin and Esther Tolles (Tuttle) Marks, was born April 3, 1825, in Waterbury, Connecticut. He left school at sixteen, and at an early age became an expert in the teaming industry. He was employed in farming until the age of twenty, and then engaged on his own account in the woodworking business. He left the farm and went to New Haven, where he secured a large order for making hubs for carriage and wagon makers, etc. He rented a mill and hired an expert woodturner, whom he watched until he had learned the business. He was a very persistent young man, and his initiative and determination soon won for him success.

In 1851 Mr. Marks went to New York City, where he engaged in business on his own account, and in 1853 formed a partnership with his elder brother, David B., and engaged in the manufacture of artificial limbs. David Beecher Marks had devised a plan for an improved artificial leg, on which the United States Government issued letters patent, bearing date of March 7, 1854. The rubber foot was later invented by Amasa Abraham Marks. The brothers worked with enthusiasm, and the inventions were put into practical use, achieving ultimate success. For a few months the labors of the firm met with little recognition, and the elder brother, becoming discouraged, withdrew, resuming his former profession of dentistry. The younger one, however, with characteristic tenacity, adhered to his purpose, enlarging the scope of his endeavors, and through all adversity and rivalry cherished the hope that his labor and genius would in time improve the condition of the maimed and deformed. His heart and his energies were devoted to one purpose, and in a few brief years he had amassed more experience,

conceived more ideas, originated more systems, and accomplished more for the relief of the maimed than had been achieved by the combined efforts of all who had preceded him.

The field which Mr. Marks had selected offered ample opportunities for the genius which he possessed. At that time artificial limb making was but the relic of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Prosthesis had not yet become a modern art, and in making it such this indomitable and benevolent New Englander was destined to play a prominent part. A leg manufactured by him in 1856 received the highest award at the American Institute Exhibition in 1859. It was a marvel in its day, and in 1860, when the Japanese embassy visited New York, Kawasaki, of the embassy, having expressed a desire to visit an American manufacturer of artificial limbs, was conducted to the establishment of Mr. Marks. In referring to this incident a New York daily paper said:

The proprietor showed the doctor through his manufactory and explained the mechanism of his apparatus, with which the Oriental visitor appeared very much gratified, stating that nothing of the kind was known in his country. During the interview Mr. Marks took occasion to present the Japanese doctor with "one of his most beautiful legs," at the same time expressing the wish that his visitor might never have occasion for it personally other than as one among the pleasant memories of the United States. The leg was accepted with great pleasure and many thanks.

The improvement which Mr. Marks effected by attaching his rubber foot immovably to the invention known as the Count de Beaufort leg was the beginning of the construction of artificial legs with rubber feet. It was the beginning of a new era in prosthesis and has brought untold relief and comfort to limb-wearers, more completely removing

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the disabilities of the cripple than any other discovery the world has seen.

The products of Mr. Marks' genius became known and were used in every quarter of the globe, and medals, first diplomas and premiums poured in upon him. The American Institute, in its palmyest days, acknowledged him as the highest authority in his profession, and medals were conferred upon him by the Franklin Institute. Santa Ana, the Mexican general, visited New York expressly for the purpose of having an artificial leg prepared for him by Mr. Marks, and in 1864 the inventor received from the United States Government a contract for furnishing artificial limbs to the disabled soldiers and sailors of the Civil War.

In politics Mr. Marks was first a Whig and later a Republican. He is entitled to the honor of being numbered among those who during the trying period preceding the Civil War came to the front in the cause of abolition. In this movement he was intimately associated with Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher. He was frequently a delegate to conventions, and for some years held the office of justice of the peace in Greenwich, also serving for twelve years as school visitor in Greenwich township, and during the greater part of that time occupying the position of chairman of the board. He was determined to improve the condition of the children of the town, and spent liberally of his private means to that end. He was a warm personal friend of the later Henry F. Havemeyer, and with the aid of Mr. Havemeyer was largely instrumental in the placing of the modern school building in the town, and also in the erection of a stone edifice for the First Congregational Church of Greenwich.

Mr. Marks earnestly desired to have a railroad station established at what is

now Sound Beach in the town of Greenwich. The railroad company was strongly averse to doing this, but finally, to appease Mr. Marks, they placed an old passenger car on a side-track for use as a station, at which a few trains were stopped each day for the convenience of commuters. After a time that was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Marks, at his own expense, had the old school-house moved down to the track, which served as the original depot. Mr. Marks wanted a name for the place that was not duplicated elsewhere in the country; the name of Sound Beach was properly descriptive and met this requirement, and he not only persuaded the railroad company to adopt it, but got the postoffice department to list the postoffice under that name.

From 1853 to 1871 Mr. Marks was a resident of New York City, and in 1872 he purchased property in old Greenwich. He did not like to hear the words "old" and "new" applied to places, and it was as a result of his efforts that its present name of Sound Beach was given to that part of the town known as old Greenwich. The impetus which he imparted to its development was of the greatest benefit to its most essential interests. His fraternal and social connections included affiliation with Manitou Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York, and the Riverside Yacht Club. He was a member of the Sound Beach Congregational Church Society, and served as chairman of the building and finance committee when the present beautiful stone house of worship was erected.

Mr. Marks married, August 22, 1850, Lucy Ann Platt, born October 24, 1824, daughter of Charles and Polly (Tuttle) Platt, and a descendant in the seventh generation of Richard Platt, who was born in England in 1603. Mr. and Mrs. Marks were the parents of the following

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children: 1. Charles A., now rector emeritus of the Protestant Episcopal church in Wilton, Connecticut, a sketch of whom follows. 2. George E., a sketch of whom follows. 3. Lucy E., died in 1863. 4. Frederick, died in 1866. 5. Mary, died young. 6. William L., a sketch of whom follows. 7. Anna Adelia, who became a very prominent dog breeder, having kennels at Willowmere; she also owned "King Allah," a noted stud horse, and raised trotters.

On July 19, 1905, Mr. Marks closed a career of beneficence almost without a parallel in the history of humanitarianism. Mourned by those who knew him personally, he was also lamented by multitudes, some of whom had never looked upon his face, for the help, comfort and opportunities for usefulness by means of which he had made their lives a blessing to themselves and others. Preëminently was Mr. Marks "one who loved his fellow-men," and his genius, inspired by benevolence, placed him among those philanthropists whom not their countrymen alone, but the world at large, will never cease to remember with gratitude.

(The Tuttle Line).

It seems clear that the name of this ancient family spelled Tuttle, Tuthill and Tothill, as well as in various other ways, is in all its forms derived from those eminences, natural and artificial, once so common in Great Britain, called tothills. These, two thousand years ago, were sacred to a pagan worship, and thence to its deified founder, Thoth, Thot, or Tot, of that ancient and vanished civilization which flourished on the banks of the Nile before the beginning of historic time. The meaning of Tothill, Tuthill or Tuttle is Hill of God, and it is, as it has been said to be, "a grand old name."

(I) William Tuttle, in April, 1635,

sailed from England on the ship, "Planter," and probably arrived in Boston about the first of July. In 1639 he removed to Quinnipiac, a settlement founded by Davenport and Eaton, in association with others, on the Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, and now forming part of the city of New Haven. The name of William Tuttle's wife was Elizabeth and their children were twelve in number. The death of William Tuttle occurred in June, 1673, and that of his widow, December 30, 1684.

(II) Jonathan Tuttle, son of William and Elizabeth Tuttle, was baptized July 8, 1637, in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and about 1670 he began a settlement near the Quinnipiac river in what is now the southern part of North Haven, and built a bridge over the river which was long known as "Tuttle's bridge." He was allowed by the court to collect toll from those passing over this bridge and also to sell them food or drink, with the exception of strong drink. He married Rebecca Bell, daughter of Lieutenant Francis Bell, of Stamford, who died in 1676. Jonathan Tuttle died in 1705.

(III) Nathaniel Tuttle, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Bell) Tuttle, was born February 25, 1676. He married Esther Blakeslee. The death of Nathaniel Tuttle occurred in 1728.

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Tuttle, son of Nathaniel (1) and Esther (Blakeslee) Tuttle, was born May 29, 1714. He married (first) January 16, 1737, Mary Todd, daughter of Josiah and Abigail (Fredricks) Todd, who died in December, 1742. He married (second) Abigail Ingham.

(V) Uri Tuttle, son of Nathaniel (2) and Mary (Todd) Tuttle, was born September 8, 1738, in Hamden, Connecticut. He married, December 5, 1764, the Rev. Stephen Hawley, officiating, Thankful Ives. Uri Tuttle lived in Bethany, and

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



Charles A. Marks

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died June 18, 1822. His widow passed away August 1, 1834.

(VI) Amasa Tuttle, son of Uri and Thankful (Ives) Tuttle, was born May 4, 1767. He married (first) Esther Tolles, of Woodbridge, Connecticut (see Eaton and accompanying lines). Mrs. Tuttle died December 23, 1792, and Mr. Tuttle married (second) Mary Beecher, daughter of David and Hannah (Perkins) Beecher. Amasa Tuttle died December 30, 1826, and the death of his widow occurred March 16, 1828.

(VII) Esther Tolles Tuttle, daughter of Amasa and Esther (Tolles) Tuttle, was born December 23, 1792, and became the wife of Levi Merwin Marks, as stated above.

(The Eaton, Jones, Bellamy, Tolles Lines).

(I) Theophilus Eaton was born about 1592, in Stony Stratford, Oxfordshire, England, and came with the Rev. John Davenport to the province of Connecticut, becoming one of the founders of New Haven. For nineteen successive years, until his death, on January 7, 1658, he was annually elected governor. He was twice married, his second wife, Ann (Lloyd) Eaton, being the widow of David Yale, and the daughter of the Bishop of Chester. After the death of her husband Mrs. Eaton returned to England, taking with her her little grandson, Elihu Yale, who became the benefactor of the Collegiate School in his native town which is now known to the world as Yale University.

(II) Hannah Eaton, daughter of Theophilus Eaton, married William Jones.

(III) Isaac Jones, son of William and Hannah (Eaton) Jones, married Deborah Clark.

(IV) Samuel Jones, son of Isaac and Deborah (Clark) Jones, married Sarah Hickson.

(V) Mary Jones, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hickson) Jones, married Samuel Bellamy.

(VI) Sybil Bellamy, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Jones) Bellamy, married Lazarus Tolles.

(VII) Esther Tolles, daughter of Lazarus and Sybil (Bellamy) Tolles, became the wife of Amasa Tuttle (see Tuttle line).

MARKS, Rev. Charles A.,

Clergyman, Active in Civic Affairs.

The name we have just written will be greeted with instant and cordial recognition by a large majority of our readers. Mr. Marks, who is now a resident of South Norwalk, is known not only as the former rector of St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, Connecticut, but also as a patriotic citizen and as a leader in the advancement of all that makes for true progress and conformity to higher standards of thinking and living.

Rev. Charles A. Marks was born July 19, 1851, in New Haven, Connecticut, and is a son of the late Amasa A. and Lucy Ann (Platt) Marks (q. v.). The preparatory education of Charles A. Marks was received in Trinity School, New York City, and in the Classical Institute, Schenectady, whence he passed to Union College, Schenectady. In 1876 he began the study of theology at the Philadelphia Divinity School, from which he graduated in 1879, having, with the determination and persistence always associated with the Marks name, worked his way through, on account of the strong opposition of his father to his entering the priesthood.

One of the early and profitable experiences of Mr. Marks was in the sale of Bibles for a well known Philadelphia Bible publisher. So phenomenal was his record as a Bible salesman that the pub-

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lisher endeavored, by the offer of a general sales agency, to dissuade him from following his chosen vocation. Neither opposition nor allurements, however, availed to swerve him from the path he believed he was called to tread, and in the year of his graduation from the theological school he was ordained, becoming rector's assistant of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the end of a year he was ordained priest and accepted a call to St. Peter's Church, Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

This was a rough mining town, but Mr. Marks met the people on their own ground, going into the mines with them and winning their hearts and their coöperation. He remained with them two years, which was a longer pastorate than had been held by any of his predecessors, and in 1882 accepted a call to the rectorship of the Holy Apostles' Church, St. Clair, Pennsylvania. In this new field of labor Mr. Marks served about seventeen and a half years. In that time he organized five missions, three of which became parishes, built their own churches and are today in a flourishing condition.

In 1896 Mr. Marks, Sr., was attacked by what was thought to be his final illness, and his son, Charles A. Marks, eventually resigned his pastorate in order that he might be free to return home and care for his father. Careful nursing prolonged the father's life until 1905, and for some years preceding the son gave him his undivided attention. As the father partially recovered his health, Mr. Marks went into the office of the business in New York City, becoming corresponding clerk. During this period of his life, Mr. Marks resided in Sound Beach, Connecticut, taking an active interest in town affairs. He was a charter member of the hose company, and for four or five years belonged to the school board, serv-

ing all that time as its chairman. The old farmers of the town were much opposed to a movement headed by Mr. Marks for a new school house, voting down the proposition every time it came up for consideration. In this emergency Mr. Marks and his father canvassed the women of the town and succeeded in persuading them of the advantages of the project. Then they secured the franchise for the women in school matters, and with the women's vote they carried the day. In view of the present status of women with regard to the franchise this episode, apart from the matter which was the cause of its occurrence, possesses peculiar and exceptional interest. On August 26, 1907, the citizens of Sound Beach presented Mr. Marks with a beautiful gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, as a token of their esteem and of their appreciation of his disinterested public service.

In 1907 Mr. Marks went to Wilton, Connecticut, as rector of St. Matthew's Church. The parish was organized in 1802, and in the twelve years during which Mr. Marks was rector he presented to the bishop for confirmation one-third of all the candidates presented during the one hundred and seventeen years of the church's history, performed one-half of all the marriages, one-fifth of all the baptisms, and one-fourth of all the burials.

In 1914, when the world was astounded by the outbreak of what was destined to prove the greatest war in history, Mr. Marks applied to the government at Washington for a Red Cross charter for the town of Wilton. At first the request was refused, but later a charter was granted, there being at that time only two others in Fairfield county. When the United States entered the war Mr. Marks, with that initiative and alertness to human need of which he had before given

evidence in a matter of infinitely less magnitude and importance, saw that the charter was surrendered and the chapter became a circle in accordance with the special plan of organization then adopted. During the war he was chairman of various committees and of the Wilton contingent, also serving as chairman of the Wilton four-minute men.

In the winter of 1919-20 the census bureau solicited Mr. Marks' assistance in taking the census of manufacturers. Mr. Marks declined on the ground that he had passed the age limit prescribed by law, but a special representative sent from Washington persuaded him to accept an appointment as a special agent to cover the district from the New York State line to the Bridgeport district, and from the Danbury district to the sound. He was allowed three months in which to cover his territory, but he finished the task within a month and a half, thus placing himself at the head of the workers in the Sixth District, and making a record of remarkable activity for a man of his years and for thoroughness and accuracy unsurpassed.

On the completion of this important work, Mr. Marks was assigned to the unfinished district of Danbury, which he finished in record time, refusing a third appointment to the southern section of Litchfield county. In taking the population census he covered two districts in the time usually allotted for one, and after the canvass was supposed to be complete scoured the town for people who had been missed, doing this latter work without compensation.

Through his ancestor, John Merwin, Mr. Marks holds membership in the Sons of the American Revolution of Connecticut. The connection of the Merwins with the Marks family is traced in the genealogy contained in the biography of Amasa

A. Marks. Mr. Marks is a veteran Mason, affiliated with Ark Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Georgetown, and also a member of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk. He has served seven terms as grand chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the First Masonic District of Connecticut, an unprecedented honor.

Mr. Marks married Mary Devine, born in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Nicholas and Mary (Stoddard) Devine, of that city. Mr. Devine was a native of Ireland, and Mrs. Devine was born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Marks became the parents of the following children: 1. Lucy May, educated (academically) in St. Mary's School, Burlington, New Jersey; received a thorough musical training and is a well known vocalist; married Dr. F. J. Morrison, of Norwalk, and is now supervisor of vocal music in the schools of New York City, examiner of the teachers and graduates of the college, also a musical director. 2. Anna Adelia, died unmarried at the age of twenty-six; a graduate of Holyoke College, and at the time of her death teacher of political economy in the Bethel (Connecticut) High School. 3. Mary Esther, of Stamford; holds two degrees from Oberlin College, and is supervisor of physical training for the schools of Stamford. 4. Charles Edwin, resides in New York City; superintendent of the Electric Power House of the United Electric Light Company, the largest in the world; married Lillian Simpson, by whom he has two children: Charles E., Jr., and Richard S. 5. Eliza Jeanette, supervisor of physical training of the high schools of Brooklyn, New York. 6. Amasa Abraham, has charge of physical training in the high schools of Passaic, New Jersey; this has been considered an

especially difficult field, the boys of Passaic having made a reputation for being unruly; Mr. Marks has succeeded in winning their confidence, esteem and coöperation to such an extent that, under his coaching, the school boys of Passaic have won every game of basketball they have played; the principal of the Passaic High School, through the mayor, reported to the governor of New Jersey that A. A. Marks was the best disciplinarian the schools have had, and so pleased were the citizens of Passaic with the achievements of Mr. Marks in the training of their boys that they presented him, in 1920, with a gold watch, appropriately inscribed, the gold chain and basketball fob for the chain being the gift of the high school boys themselves. He married Blanche Joan, and they have one daughter, Margaret.

The Rev. Charles A. Marks is now rector emeritus of St. Matthew's Church, Wilton, Connecticut. As clergyman and citizen he has given the best that was in him to his church, his country, and his fellow-men.

MARKS, George E.,

Manufacturer, Financier.

As a member of the internationally known firm of A. A. Marks, the citizen of New York and Greenwich, whose name we have inscribed at the head of this article, requires no introduction in a work of this character. Mr. Marks, while prominent in the business world of the metropolis and identified with a number of her leading interests, has always been intimately associated with all that tended to advance the welfare and progress of his home community in Connecticut.

George E. Marks was born January 29, 1853, in New York City, a son of Amasa A. and Lucy Ann (Platt) Marks (q. v.).

The early education of George E. Marks was received in schools of New York City, supplemented by attendance at a private school in Milford, Connecticut. In 1879 he graduated from Union College with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Civil Engineer, receiving in due course, three years later, the degree of Master of Arts. Immediately thereafter he was associated with his father in the latter's business with which he has ever since been continuously connected and to which his sagacious foresight and skillful management have imparted additional impetus, greater strength and a more extensive scope. He is vice-president and a director of the West Side Savings Bank of New York.

In 1917 Mr. Marks organized the Association of Limb Manufacturers, and for three years served as its first president. Upon his retirement from that office he was presented with a beautiful silver loving-cup. Mr. Marks' first vote was cast in Connecticut, and he has held several town offices in Greenwich. Since 1885 he has been a resident of New York City, but has always had a summer home in Riverside, in the town of Greenwich, and in 1920 made it his permanent home. The fraternal and social connections of Mr. Marks are numerous. He is past master of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Past Masters' Association of New York City. He affiliates with Manhattan Chapter, No. 184, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine. He was one of the incorporators of the Sound Beach Golf Club and the Riverside Yacht Club, in which he still holds membership. Among the other organizations in which he is enrolled are the New York Historical Society and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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Mr. Marks married, October 30, 1888, Louise Ridabock, daughter of James and Frances U. (Gratacap) Ridabock. Mrs. Ridabock was a daughter of Henry G. Gratacap, of New York City, a well known manufacturer of firemen's hats and general equipment. Mr. and Mrs. Marks are the parents of three children: 1. Frances Louise, born December 10, 1889; now the wife of the Rev. H. Baxter Liebler, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Riverside, Connecticut. 2. Anna Grace, born November 22, 1890. 3. George E., Jr., born April 28, 1898, now associated with his father in business. Mr. and Mrs. Marks are members of the Episcopal church in Riverside, Connecticut.

By his able leadership, in the second generation, of a business enterprise which has achieved an international reputation, Mr. Marks has brought additional honor to the family name.

MARKS, William L.,

Manufacturer, Public-Spirited Citizen.

So thoroughly is Mr. Marks identified with New York City and with Sound Beach, Connecticut, that it is difficult to decide whether he should be regarded, primarily, as a citizen of the metropolis, or as belonging to the place which, already beautiful, has been rendered even more so by his public-spirited endeavors. A member of the noted firm of A. A. Marks, of New York, Mr. Marks is also conspicuously associated with the fraternal circles and social life of that city as well as with those of his Connecticut home.

William L. Marks was born August 11, 1862, in New York City, and is a son of Amasa A. and Lucy Ann (Platt) Marks (q. v.). The education of William L. Marks was received in schools of his

native city and in those of Sound Beach. Very early in life he gave evidence of unusual business ability, and on becoming the assistant of his father his services proved of great value in the maintenance and conduct of the enterprise. When Mr. Marks, Sr., retired, William L. Marks and his brother continued the business under the old name of A. A. Marks. Mr. Marks is a director of the First-Stamford National Bank of Stamford. In 1893 Mr. Marks purchased Laddin Rock Farm and by subsequent acquisitions of land enlarged it until he became the owner of two hundred and twenty-five acres. The natural beauty of the place has been enhanced by improvements. A superb driveway winds past most of the picturesque points of the landscape, and the rocky land has been made to assume the aspect of a park. A building which has been constructed in the semblance of an old farm house forms the residence of the farm superintendent, and North Gate Lodge, a structure composed entirely of boulders, produces a novel effect and is the home of the superintendent of the nursery. The stables are of the same material. The aspect of the entire place is one of artistic beauty. The rock from which the place derives its name is so called in memory of an early settler, Laddin, who had made his home near it and was attacked by Indians. After a brave defense, seeing that he must eventually be overpowered, he threw himself and his horse over the precipice. Politically Mr. Marks is a Republican. He belongs to the New England Society in the City of New York, and the Students' Dramatic Club of New York. His other clubs are the Suburban Club of Stamford, the East Side Rod and Gun Club, the Riverside Yacht Club, the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Woodway Country Club, also the Greenwich Driving Association.

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He affiliates with Manitou Lodge, No. 106, Free and Accepted Masons; Manhattan Chapter, No. 186, Royal Arch Masons; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar; and Mecca Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Marks married, February 23, 1886, Mary Elizabeth Quintard, daughter of Charles E. and Isabelle (La Chapelle) Quintard, of Sound Beach. In August of the same year Mrs. Marks passed away.

In addition to his superior qualifications as a business man, Mr. Marks has shown that he possesses in full measure that high degree of public spirit which has always been a characteristic of the gifted family from which he traces his descent.

HARTLEY, Emily Isabel (Wakeman),

Actress, Theatre Manager.

Today, as never before in the history of the world, the woman in business is recognized as an asset in a community. There are many American women of the finest type who have become widely known because of their superior executive abilities. Emily (Wakeman) Hartley, manager of the Stamford Theatre, has attained signal success in the world of business. Mrs. Hartley was born October 28, 1873, daughter of Thaddeus Burr and Emily Frances (Ludlam) Wakeman.

(I) She is a descendant of Francis Wakeman, who married, in Eastham, England, Anne Goode. He died September 2, 1626, and his wife, January 29, 1621.

(II) John Wakeman, son of Francis and Anne (Goode) Wakeman, was baptized March 29, 1601, in Bewdly, Worcestershire, England. He married Elizabeth Hopkins, January 28, 1628-29,

baptized October 7, 1610, died in 1658 in New Haven, Connecticut. John Wakeman died in 1661 in Hartford, Connecticut.

(III) Rev. Samuel Wakeman, son of John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Wakeman, was baptized June 7, 1635, and died March 8, 1692. He married, August 28, 1656, Hannah Goodyear, daughter of Rev. Stephen Goodyear, who died in 1721.

(IV) Captain John (2) Wakeman, son of Rev. Samuel and Hannah (Goodyear) Wakeman, was born about 1659, and died February 15, 1709. He married, April 24, 1687, Martha Hubbell, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Hubbell, who died June 5, 1710.

(V) John (3) Wakeman, son of Captain John (2) and Martha (Hubbell) Wakeman, was born August 27, 1705, and died in 1789-90. He married, April 8, 1730, Catherine Gilbert, born in July, 1706, died April 9, 1777, daughter of Moses and Jane Gilbert.

(VI) Ebenezer Wakeman, son of John (3) and Catherine (Gilbert) Wakeman, was born July 20, 1737, and died March 31, 1823. He married (first) March 3, 1764, Elizabeth Webb, born in 1737, died March 29, 1776, daughter of Hosiah and Susana (Disbrow) Webb. He married (second) Sarah Shelton, born 1744, died March 22, 1814, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Hubbell) Shelton.

(VII) Jonathan Wakeman, son of Ebenezer Wakeman, died in Albany, New York, July 6, 1843. He married, August 28, 1815, Clara Wakeman, born in 1784, died November 16, 1850, daughter of Thaddeus and Esther (Bradley) Wakeman.

(VIII) Thaddeus Burr Wakeman, son of Jonathan and Clara (Wakeman) Wakeman, was born in Greenfield Hill, Fairfield county, Connecticut, December 23, 1834. His father died while he was



J. B. Wakeman

a small boy, and when he was nine years of age he was taken by his mother to Herkimer county, New York. When a youth he went to New York City where an older brother, Abram Wakeman, who became a warm friend of President Lincoln, was already practicing law. Thaddeus Burr Wakeman went to school there and later was a student of Princeton University, from which he was graduated. He then studied law with his brother and practiced many years in New York City.

Mr. Wakeman was a thorough Democrat in spirit, and believed in the utmost freedom of conscience, speech and the press. Progressive in his thought, he was glad to follow the lead of science in sweeping away the superstitions of a dead and ignorant past. He was one of the founders of the Thomas Paine Society in New York, and served as its president. Mr. Wakeman started the subscription to retain a portion of the Paine farm and the little house on it where are preserved many historical relics of Paine. He wrote a great deal for liberal papers along sociological lines. Thirty-eight years ago he started a weekly called "Man," and published it for three years in the midst of a very busy law practice. He was known as "the poor man's friend," and was always ready to take, without hope of compensation, cases for the poor who were being wronged. He was one of the founders of the Manhattan Liberal Club, the Nineteenth Century Club, and the Goethe Club of New York City, in each of which he held high office. After retiring from his law practice, Mr. Wakeman lived on his farm near Greenwich, Connecticut, devoting himself to scientific study and writing. He was a friend of the late Professor Ernst Haeckel, of Jena, of whose school of philosophy he was the chief representative in America, and two

years before his death he was the American delegate to the convention of the Monist Society, in Hamburg, Germany.

Mr. Wakeman married, May 24, 1859, in Oyster Bay, New York, Emily Frances Ludlam, daughter of Elbert and Mary (Cock) Ludlam, of Oyster Bay, Long Island. The Ludlam family had been in continuous possession of the farm on which they lived from the time of the original grant by the King of England in the seventeenth century. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman were: 1. Clara, born May 20, 1860. 2. Elbert, born May 24, 1862, now a resident of St. Mary's county, Maryland. 3. Mary, deceased. 4. Emily Isabel, of this review.

(IX) Emily Isabel (Wakeman) Hartley, daughter of Thaddeus Burr and Emily Frances (Ludlam) Wakeman, was educated in the schools of New York City. When she arrived at the proper age, she became a student of acting in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York City, from which she was graduated in 1892. Her first professional engagement was with James A. Hearn in the famous play, *Shore Acres*. Mrs. Hartley continued on the stage for eighteen years, acting in many of Clyde Fitch's plays, and for eight years of that time played almost continuously in New York City. In 1913 she retired from the stage to devote herself to the enterprise of establishing a theatre in Stamford. She organized two corporations: The Stamford Theatre, Incorporated, for the purpose of erecting the theatre, and The Hartley Operating Company, of which Mrs. Hartley has since been president, which leased the theatre, and has since conducted it. The theatre was opened on August 6, 1914. The best plays are brought to Stamford and the theatre fills an important and helpful place in the recreative life of the city. The first play

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produced there was "On Trial," but the most notable production in the theatre, and the first in America, was John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln." How fitting that this first performance of this wonderful play should have been produced in a theatre conducted by the niece of the man who had been Lincoln's intimate friend, Abram Wakeman.

Mrs. Hartley is a member of the Stamford Yacht Club, Women's Club, vice-president of the Alumni Association of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts of New York. She is a strong believer in woman suffrage, having been early taught the right of women to vote. Her parents were intimate friends of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and other pioneers in this movement.

On May 14, 1902, Emily Isabel Wakeman married Randolph Hartley, of New York, son of the Rev. Benjamin and Emily (Griswold) Hartley. The Rev. Mr. Hartley was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland; was a missionary in Africa, a landscape painter and author, and during the last twenty years of his life was the rector of the Episcopal church at San Gabriel, California. On his mother's side Randolph Hartley is the tenth in descent from Thomas Mayhew, the first governor of Martha's Vineyard, and is the grandson of Rufus Wilmot Griswold, the author of numerous works on American literature and history and some time editor of "Graham's Magazine." Emily (Griswold) Hartley was a prolific writer of books for children. Randolph Hartley was for several years a member of the editorial staff of the New York "Dramatic Mirror," and is the author of several plays and librettos. In collaboration with Arthur Nevin, the American composer, he wrote the grand opera, "Poia," which was produced at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, in 1910, being the first American work of its

kind to be sung in a court theatre of Europe.

Randolph and Emily Isabel (Wakeman) Hartley have one son, Randolph Wakeman, born in Greenwich, Connecticut, March 16, 1909.

STAUB, John Howard,

Physician, Surgeon, Hospital Official.

It is impossible to overestimate the importance to the community of those men of science who use their knowledge for the everyday safety and health of their fellow-beings. The life of a physician is no sinecure. He is at the beck and call of every one who finds himself subject to various ills, be they real or imaginary. Yet no profession is so exacting in the imperative necessity of constant study and unremitting devotion. And the only tribute a thoughtless public yields to the skillful physician is that of confidence, which means added labor. Thus it is a peculiarly happy circumstance that places the name of John Howard Staub, M.D., the Stamford physician and surgeon, in this work, among his contemporaries in other lines of effort.

Nicholas Staub, the grandfather of Dr. John H. Staub, was born near Strasburg, then the capital of the French province of Alsace-Lorraine, taken by the Germans in 1871, and restored by France in the World War. He was a finely built man, active and of commanding presence, and was for years in the German military service. In this strenuous life he was early broken down, and after spending his later years on a farm died at the age of forty-five. He married Gracia Fischer, who survived him by many years, living to the age of seventy.

Nicholas (2) Staub, father of Dr. John H. Staub, was born February 2, 1841, in Alsace-Lorraine, and died January 5,

1907, in New Milford, Connecticut. He went to work in his home city for a grain dealer, and for his services received eighteen dollars a year and a pair of boots. It is not surprising that stories of the "Land of Opportunity" appealed to him. He came to America alone at the age of sixteen to seek his fortune. Penniless and unfamiliar with the language, his assets were a wholesome, sturdy character, rugged physique and determination to win. Neither were these all. He was possessed of mental capacity that reached out for every possibility which he could turn to account. It was not with his hands alone that he conquered circumstances. He arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, in December, 1857, and came to Bridgewater, Connecticut, in 1860. He made a place for himself there, not only in the world of industry, but as a man of dignity and influence in the community. He remained there for thirteen years, during that time serving as selectman, and in many ways contributing to the progress and prosperity of the town. In 1873 he became a resident of New Milford, Connecticut, and entered the employ of John Peck, a prosperous farmer whose daughter he married. Later he bought the Peck farm. He was one of the first to become interested in the production of tobacco in that section, and grew quite an extensive acreage for some years. He then gave up farming, and took up his residence in the village of New Milford, where he engaged in the business of buying and packing tobacco. Still later he retired from the packing business, and became a member of the firm of Soule & Staub, engaging in the hardware business for a time, then passed his interests to his son, Verton Staub, who sold out to the present owner, M. H. Mallett. Mr. Staub resumed the production of tobacco on a more exten-

sive scale than formerly, raising twenty to twenty-five acres annually. He also raised general farm crops and developed a fine herd of dairy cattle.

A man of force and ability, holding broad views of life, and acknowledging his responsibility to the public in general, Mr. Staub was not the man to stand back and neglect his duty to the social order in which he had won success. He was an organizer of the New Milford Power Company, whose dam across the Housatonic river is one of the most striking feats of engineering in the State of Connecticut, and opened a wonderful field of industrial development throughout the western part of the State. The company was chartered in 1893, and Mr. Staub sold out his interest in 1901.

In the prime of life, with the dignity of achievement placing him among the big men of the town and county, he had time for political activities. It was with general satisfaction that the Democratic party hailed him as a leader. He was elected to the Legislature in 1876, also in 1884, 1885 and 1903; also served in the State Senate in 1886 and 1888. In 1891 and 1895 he was State comptroller, being the only Democrat elected on the State ticket. He was always keenly alive to the movements of the day, loyal to party principles, yet never losing sight of the public good. He possessed a genius for organization and construction, and his services were frequently sought in the committee room. At different times he served on the committees on insurance, new counties, county seats, railroads, manual and roll, banks, and on the congressional and senatorial committees. He was active in public life up to a few years before his death, and is widely remembered among his surviving associates as a man of powerful initiative and progressive spirit, tempered by an unusually

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broad mental grasp, which enabled him to consider every phase of a subject before definite action.

Mr. Staub married, November 29, 1866, Nancy J. Peck, daughter of John Peck, of New Milford, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Verton Peck, born October 28, 1867; now a prominent citizen of New Milford, who grows tobacco on a large scale, and is connected with many local interests, including the New Milford Security Company; married Winona Powe. 2. George Edwards, M.D., of New Milford, born November 20, 1869. 3. John Howard, M.D., of Stamford, of whom extended mention will follow. The family was connected with the Congregational church, and active in all its interests.

Mrs. Staub was descended from the old Connecticut family whose founder, Joseph Peck, settled in New Milford in the early history of the Colony. Joseph Peck was born in England, and came to this country among the early immigrants. He is recorded here as far back as 1643, in New Haven. In 1649 he removed to New Milford, where he remained, becoming a member of the church in 1652. He married (first) Mrs. Alice Burwell, widow of John Burwell. She died December 19, 1666. Joseph Peck died in 1700 or 1701. Joseph Peck, their son, was baptised in New Milford in 1653. He married Mary Camp, January 27, 1678 or 1679. Ephriam Peck, their son, was baptized in September, 1692, and died in Newtown, Connecticut, July 23, 1760. He married, November 7, 1716, Sarah Ford. Henry Peck, their son, was born April 14, 1719, and married (first), December 23, 1755, Ann Smith; (second), August 6, 1765, Hannah Leavenworth. Andrew Peck, son of Henry and Hannah (Leavenworth) Peck, was born May 21, 1773, and died August 25, 1826. He married Lucinda Terrill.

Until 1813 he lived in Newtown, removing thence to New Milford. His wife died September 5, 1848. John Peck, their son, was born April 15, 1813, in Newtown. He married (first) Sarah Edwards, (second) Hannah Jacox. His children were: Julia, Sylvia, and Nancy J., who married Nicholas Staub, as above noted.

Dr. John Howard Staub, son of Nicholas (2) and Nancy J. (Peck) Staub, was born in New Milford. He received his elementary education in the public and grammar schools of that town, then went to Williston Seminary. He then entered the Long Island College Hospital, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899. Next he spent a year in Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City, as an extern; then six months in the Lying-in Hospital; then two months in the Willard Parker Hospital for contagious diseases. This comprised an unusually long hospital training, and covered a wide field of experience. With this thorough and comprehensive preparation for his professional career, Dr. Staub came to Stamford, Connecticut, and established himself as a general medical practitioner, in 1902. He has built up a large practice, and now enjoys an enviable reputation for skill and judgment in critical cases. The reliance placed upon him by the people of Stamford is shown by the interests which they have placed in his hands. He is visiting physician to Stamford Hospital; attending physician and surgeon to the Stamford Children's Home and the Stamford Day Nursery; and consulting physician to the Stamford Hall Sanitarium. The amount of actual labor involved in attention to these multitudinous duties, in connection with his regular practice, would stagger a man of less buoyant vitality, less devotion to his chosen life

work. His native industry and his capability of physical endurance have made this success possible, with the love of the work through which he has acquired consummate skill.

Dr. Staub is a prominent figure in the Stamford of to-day, and is held in high esteem by the medical fraternity throughout the County and State. He is interested in all political questions, and takes such active part in public life as his duties leave him opportunity for. He is a member of the Stamford Board of Health; of the City, County and State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. Socially he is connected with Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Staub married Annie Graver, daughter of Alfred Graver, of Jackson, Michigan, and they have one child, Howard Randall, born October 21, 1903.

REYNOLDS, Robert A.,

Head of Important Business.

Among the prominent business men of the city of Stamford, Connecticut, Robert A. Reynolds has won a well deserved place. Through his own initiative and perseverance he has attained success. Starting in life with but the foundation of a common school education, he has overcome many obstacles in reaching his present position, and this proves him to be possessed of more than the average amount of those qualities which make for success. Mr. Reynolds was born March 31, 1854, in New Castle, New York, son of George W. and Mary (Potter) Reynolds.

George W. Reynolds, father of Robert A. Reynolds, was born in New Castle, New York, a son of Augustus Reynolds,

a native of New Castle. He was a shoemaker by trade. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union cause and was one of those who made the supreme sacrifice, his death occurring at the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863. George W. Reynolds married Mary Potter, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom grew up. They are: 1. G. Frank, now deceased. 2. Robert A., of further mention. 3. Elbert W., a wholesale jeweler of Los Angeles, California. The Reynolds family were regular attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert A. Reynolds attended the public schools of New Castle, and at the early age of thirteen started to make his way in the world. In 1870 he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and there entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, as an apprentice. For thirty-three years he continued associated with this firm, the last ten years of which he was superintendent of their hardware department. Possessed of a very receptive mind, Mr. Reynolds had mastered the hardware business to the smallest detail, and in 1903 he found himself in the position which is the ambition of every man in business, and that was to enter business on his own account. Accordingly he opened a new store, and a year later he had the pleasure of admitting his son to partnership. In May, 1910, the business was incorporated as the R. A. Reynolds & Son Company, with Robert A. Reynolds as president and treasurer, and Clifford E. Reynolds as secretary. Their business is both retail and wholesale, and their territory covers Eastern New York, New Jersey and Southern Connecticut.

In addition to his business interests, Mr. Reynolds takes an active interest in the fraternal and social life of Stamford.

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He is one of those strong men of honor and integrity who are the best asset of a community. In politics Mr. Reynolds is a Republican, and he has served in the Common Council, and is now serving as a member of the Board of Finance. He is a Mason of high degree, holding membership in Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, Royal and Select Masters, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Reynolds and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is treasurer of the board of trustees.

Mr. Reynolds married Annie M. Toms, daughter of George Toms, of Stamford, and they were the parents of two children, one of whom survives. This son is Clifford E. Reynolds, born November 6, 1874, who was educated in the public schools of Stamford, and began work in the hardware department of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, remaining for fifteen years. He became foreman of one of their finishing rooms. In 1904 he left to enter business with his father, and is now secretary of the Reynolds & Son Company. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Reynolds married Carrie Lauth, daughter of John Lauth, of New Haven, and they are the parents of three children: Ellsworth C., born June 18, 1905; Dorothy C., born November 3, 1908; Gladys L., born December 11, 1915.

VOSBURGH, George Hewlett,

Lawyer, Jurist.

Judge Vosburgh of the City Court of Norwalk, is a long recognized leader of

the Fairfield county bar. This statement, which is wholly superfluous when addressed to his fellow-citizens of the county, or in fact to the legal fraternity of Connecticut, is far from being a full description of Judge Vosburgh, who has for years been active in the political life of his community and has filled most efficiently a number of local offices of trust and responsibility.

(I) Jacob Vos Burgh, founder of the American branch of the family, was born, probably about 1740, and emigrated as a young man from Holland to the American colonies. The name Vos Burgh, or Vosburgh, as it is now written, appears to be derived from the Dutch word "Vos," meaning fox, and from "Burgh," a place of defense or security. Jacob Vos Burgh married and was the father of two sons: Jacob, Jr., and William, mentioned below. Both Jacob Vos Burgh, Sr., and his younger son (probably both sons) spoke the Dutch language.

(II) William Vos Burgh, son of Jacob Vos Burgh, was born May 8, 1769. He married, December 21, 1791, Eleanor Duncan, born June 14, 1772, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Rider) Duncan. Thomas Duncan was born in 1743, and died December 19, 1829. Sarah (Rider) Duncan was born in 1747, and died May 12, 1810. William Vos Burgh died October 11, 1848, and is buried in Verbank, Dutchess county, New York. His widow did not long survive him, passing away August 29, 1849.

(III) Alexander Vos Burgh, son of William and Eleanor (Duncan) Vos Burgh, was born May 3, 1810, and was the ninth child of his parents. He married, October 31, 1835, Hannah Sotherland Germond. The death of Alexander Vos Burgh occurred November 25, 1876, and his widow died August, 1894.

(IV) George Hewlett Vos Burgh, third child of Alexander and Hannah



Geo. H. Tushnet



Sotherland (Germond) Vos Burgh, and father of Judge Vosburgh, was born October 12, 1840. He married, September 23, 1867, Margaret Amelia Williams, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography. They became the parents of two children: Catherine Germond, born March 19, 1869; and George Hewlett, mentioned below. Mr. Vos Burgh died July 13, 1900. Mr. Vos Burgh left a noteworthy record. Educated in the public schols of Pleasant Valley, New York, which was his birthplace, he enlisted, in 1861, in Washington, District of Columbia, in the First New York Cavalry Regiment, for a term of three months, and at its expiration reënlisted. After the first Battle of Bull Run he did patrol duty in Washington, and then went into the navy, being stationed on the United States ship "Wachusett," and on the frigate "Sabine." He served two years in the navy, and during the greater portion of that time was on the West Indies station, looking out for blockade runners from Cuba. After the war Mr. Vos Burgh learned the hatter's trade in Newark, New Jersey, the place which became his home and the scene of his marriage. For a short time he conducted a grocery store, but in 1886 removed to South Norwalk, Connecticut, where he again followed his trade. For twelve or fifteen years he was foreman of the making department of the Crofut & Knapp Company. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Honor, and in Newark he and his wife were members of the Roseville Baptist Church, in which for a time he served as treasurer. Mr. Vos Burgh was an able business man and extremely domestic, all his interests centering in his work and his family circle.

(V) George Hewlett Vosburgh, Jr., son of George Hewlett and Margaret

Amelia (Williams) Vos Burgh, was born August 5, 1873, in Newark, New Jersey. He received his education in the public schools of Newark, New Jersey, and South Norwalk, Connecticut. On leaving, he learned shorthand and typewriting, securing employment as a stenographer in New York City. This, however, was far from being the goal of his ambition. By nature he was a student both of books and men, and the profession of the law possessed many attractions for him. After a course of reading in the office of General Russell Frost, in South Norwalk, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1896. For the ensuing ten years he was associated in practice with his former preceptor, and in 1906 opened his present office. The principles of the Republican party have always received Mr. Vosburgh's political allegiance and for many years he has been active in their support. He is an effective speaker and in county and State campaigns has frequently taken the stump for his party. He was assessor of the old city of South Norwalk, and for six years served as chairman of the Republican City Committee, or until the consolidation of the two Norwalks, an event which occurred in 1913. From 1901 to 1911 he was clerk of the Town Court of Norwalk, and from 1911 to 1913 filled the office of prosecutor. The name of the court was then changed to the City Court of Norwalk, and in June, 1915, Mr. Vosburgh was appointed to his present judicial office, that of judge, was reappointed in June, 1917, again in June, 1919, and has again been reappointed, his present term expiring the first Friday in June, 1923. For over fifteen years he has been chairman of the probate committee of his district. His devotion to the interests of his community may, perhaps, be gauged by the fact that since the age of eighteen he has served continu-

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ously as secretary of the South Norwalk Board of Library Directors. He was vice-president of the local Chautauqua Union for a period of years.

The fraternal associations of Judge Vosburgh include affiliation with Old Well Lodge, No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and with Sherman Council, Royal Arcanum, of which he is past regent. He was formerly a member of the committee on laws of the Grand Lodge. His only club is the South Norwalk Club. During the recent world war, Judge Vosburgh was chairman of the committee on rallies of the Norwalk War Bureau, and also served as captain of teams in the various Liberty Loan drives. He was a member of the local advisory board of the draft, and had charge of the registration of his district.

Judge Vosburgh married, November 18, 1899, Frances May Shriver, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of one daughter: Helen Elizabeth, born July, 1901; graduated at the South Norwalk High School and is now attending the Katharine Gibbs School for Girls in New York City. The family are members of the Congregational church.

Judge Vorburgh's record is independent of eulogy. He has achieved the merited distinction which is always the reward of public service, long and faithfully rendered, and his professional career has brought additional honor to the bench and bar of Fairfield county.

(The Williams Line).

(I) William Williams came from Wales and settled in Rockaway, New Jersey, where he was the owner of a rolling-mill. The name of Williams signifies "William's son."

(II) George Williams, son of William Williams, was born January 11, 1808, in

Rockaway, New Jersey. He was an edge tool maker, engaging in business for himself as a member of the firm of Williams & Provost. He married Catherine Hicks Herriman (see Herriman line), and his death occurred November 20, 1884, in Newark, New Jersey.

(III) Margaret Amelia Williams, daughter of George and Catherine Hicks (Herriman) Williams, was born November 27, 1845, in Newark, New Jersey, and became the wife of George Hewlett Vosburgh, Sr., as stated above.

(The Herriman Line).

The Herrimans are a family of ancient Colonial record, having been established in New Jersey as early as 1684 by the Rev. John Herriman, who graduated from Harvard College in 1663. Mr. Herriman came from Wallingford, Connecticut, having previously resided in New Haven.

(I) David Herriman, of Union county, New Jersey, was probably a descendant, either lineal or collateral, of the Rev. John Herriman. David Herriman married Hannah Hicks (see Hicks line).

(II) Catherine Hicks Herriman, daughter of David and Hannah (Hicks) Herriman, was born July 23, 1813, in Hurd-town, and on January 31, 1831, became the wife of George Williams (see Williams line). The death of Mrs. Williams occurred March 6, 1876.

(The Hicks Line).

The Hicks family is of English origin and was founded in the early Colonial period of our history in New England, a branch subsequently migrating to Long Island. Many representatives of this branch were members of the Society of Friends.

(I) Samuel Hicks was born in 1754, and is reputed to be a descendant of Thomas Hicks, who settled in Scituate,

Massachusetts. At the age of twenty-two, Samuel Hicks enlisted under Captain Scudder in the Essex County (New Jersey) Regiment, State Troops, Continental Army. In 1783 Samuel Hicks married Catherine, daughter of ——— and Elizabeth (Bishop) Johnson, being at the time a resident of Dover, New Jersey. (See Bishop line.)

(II) Hannah Hicks, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Johnson) Hicks, was born November 27, 1788, and became the wife of David Herriman (see Herriman line). Mrs. Herriman died November 4, 1860.

(The Bishop Line).

The Bishop family, like that of the Hicks, settled early in New England, and was of English origin. The derivation of the name is variously given, one of the suppositions being that it was adopted by those who rented land of the holders of bishoprics.

John Bishop is first mentioned as the owner of land in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637. Other purchases and grants followed. He probably went to Nantucket about 1664, his name appearing as one of two added to those of the original proprietors on the first deed given by the Indians. In 1667 he was one of nine patentees who founded Woodbridge, New Jersey, of which settlement he was the leading man. In 1668 he was one of two deputies from Woodbridge to the first assembly of the province of New Jersey, and in 1672 he became a member of Governor Carteret's council, serving ten years. He married, in 1647, in Newbury, Rebecca Scullard, widow of Samuel Scullard, and daughter of Richard Kent, a very prominent settler and selectman. John Bishop died in 1684.

(I) John Bishop, a lineal descendant of John Bishop, the immigrant, was born about 1700.

(II) Elizabeth Bishop, daughter of John Bishop, was born, probably, about 1730, and became the wife of ——— Johnson, as stated in Hicks line.

(The Shriver Line).

The original form of the patronymic was Schreiber, signifying "writer," a meaning very illustrative of the literary habits of the race.

(I) Andrew Schreiber, son of Jost and Anna Schreiber, was baptized September 7, 1673, in Alsenborn, Oberant Sacetern, in the Electorate Palatine. He married, in August, 1706, Anna Margareta Young, widow of John Young, and in 1721, they all emigrated to the province of Pennsylvania, landing in Philadelphia and settling in the neighborhood of Goshenhoppen on the banks of the Schuylkill.

(II) Andrew (2) Schreiber, son of Andrew (1) and Anna Margareta (Young) Schreiber, was born September 6, 1712, and was a child when the family came to Pennsylvania. He followed the trades of tanning and shoemaking. In 1733 he married Anna Maria Keiser, who was born in 1710, near Heidelberg, Germany, and removed to Conewago, Pennsylvania, which was then in a comparatively unsettled region, but the Indians, who were their neighbors, proved friendly and gave them no cause for uneasiness. Andrew Schreiber died August 12, 1797, and his widow passed away May 8, 1801.

(III) David Schreiber, son of Andrew (2) and Anna Maria (Keiser) Schreiber, was born in Conewago, Pennsylvania, and settled in Little Pipe Creek, Frederick county, Maryland, on land given him by his father. He married Rebecca Ferree, a member of a Huguenot family which was among those exiled by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantès. They took refuge in Pennsylvania, finding peace and protection under the just and mild rule of

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that province. David Schreiber died January 29, 1826, at the venerable age of ninety-one years, his wife having passed away in 1812.

(IV) Isaac Shriver, son of David and Rebecca (Ferree) Schreiber, was born March 6, 1777, in Little Pipe Creek, Maryland, and settled in Westminster. He was an influential man and was several times elected to the Maryland House of Delegates. He was largely instrumental in the formation of Carroll county. He was president of the Westminster Bank. Though reared in the Reformed church he became in after life a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He married Polly Leatherman. His death occurred December 22, 1856.

(V) Francis Shriver, son of Isaac and Polly (Leatherman) Shriver, was born February 27, 1811, near Fredericktown, Maryland, and engaged very successfully in the business of a currier. He was prominent in public life, serving six terms as mayor of Westminster and holding various other offices. During the Civil War he enlisted in the Union army, participating in the fight with Stuart's cavalry which took place in Westminster. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church. Mr. Shriver married Matilda Frysinger, July 14, 1830. He died January 27, 1884.

(VI) Isaac (2) Shriver, son of Francis and Matilda (Frysinger) Shriver, was born January 25, 1840, in Westminster, Maryland. He married Mary E. Darrah, daughter of John and Sarah (Henderson) Darrah. Mr. Shriver died July 27, 1913.

(VII) Frances May Shriver, daughter of Isaac (2) and Mary E. (Darrah) Shriver, was born October 19, 1877, and became the wife of Judge Vosburgh, as stated above.

CHADEAYNE, Stephen S.,

Business Man.

The work of the world is done by men of great hearts and broad sympathies, men whose strength of character is great and who possess wonderful prowess of endurance. In the infinitely varied lines of work which are created by the needs of the people, there are many occupations in which every beneficent power is requisitioned. Stephen S. Chadeayne, of the well known firm of Brady & Chadeayne, of Stamford, stands in such a position towards society. The solemn duties which are connected with the last sad rites of the dead need peculiar qualities of heart and mind in the men who perform them, and many bereaved homes in the city of Stamford have found the way of sorrow smoother for his ministrations.

The Chadeayne family is of French origin, and has long been identified with the section north of New York City.

(I) The first known of the family is John Chadeayne, who married Judith Tillyou, and they were the parents of Daniel, of further mention.

(II) Daniel Chadeayne, son of John and Judith (Tillyou) Chadeayne, was born in 1766, and died in 1846. He married Hannah Underhill. They were the parents of Jacob, of further mention.

(III) Jacob Chadeayne, son of Daniel and Hannah (Underhill) Chadeayne, was born in 1799, and died in 1839. He married Anna Conklin, and they were the parents of two sons: David; and John, of further mention.

(IV) John (2) Chadeayne, second son of Jacob and Anna (Conklin) Chadeayne, was born in the town of Sing Sing, New York, and his boyhood was spent in New Castle, where he received his education. He afterwards became interested in a

business future, and removed to Katonah, Westchester county, New York, where he entered the lumber business with an active and rapidly growing hardware business in connection with it. He was faithful in his attention to the many details which make for success, and became one of the prominent men of the town, public-spirited and progressive. He passed the remainder of his life there, and died September 6, 1896. He married Mary J. Lounsbury, a native of New Castle, and she died in 1863. Mrs. Chadeayne was a daughter of Robert and Anna (Vail) Lounsbury, and a granddaughter of Jesse and Mary (Flewellian) Lounsbury. Mr. and Mrs. Chadeayne were the parents of two children: Annie E., who became the wife of Elmer E. Brady, and Stephen S., of further mention.

(V) Stephen S. Chadeayne, son of John (2) and Mary J. (Lounsbury) Chadeayne, was born in Katonah, New York, December 20, 1862. He received his early education in the public schools of that town, and later attended Drew Seminary, Carmel, New York. At one time he suffered a broken leg and was confined to his home for several weeks. To make the time pass more swiftly, he took up the study of telegraphy, procuring a good manual and studying independently. He was entirely self-taught, and proved himself fully capable to handle the work when he accepted a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company in one of their New York offices. Mr. Chadeayne remained in this office for about three years, then made an entire change, engaging in the trucking business, remaining in New York City, conducting a steadily increasing business until April, 1888. He then came to Stamford, Connecticut, where he entered into a partnership with Elmer E. Brady. They formed

the firm of Brady & Chadeayne, which still carries on a large and important business in furniture and undertaking. They were located in the Bell block for three years, then removed to the present place of business, Nos. 93-95 Atlantic street. This is one of the principal business establishments of the city, and their trade reaches into the surrounding country. In the furniture branch they keep in touch with the most modern fancies as well as the most substantial standard goods. The art of home making is greatly simplified for their customers. In their undertaking department the keynote is perfect taste, and their fine feeling for that which is suitable in this very exacting line has given them prestige in the mortuary field. We would be doing Mr. Chadeayne a grave injustice were we to omit mention of his winning personality. The abundant vitality of the man seems to be expressed most happily in the word, friendliness. He is so definitely cordial and so delicately tactful that he soon wins the place in the regard of his clients which is given only to friends. In politics he is a Republican, but is far from being a politician.

In January, 1897, Mr. Chadeayne married Fannie L. Stevens, daughter of Stiles C. Stevens. They are the parents of a daughter, Catherine. Mr. and Mrs. Chadeayne attend the Presbyterian church.

(The Stevens Line).

(I) Jacob Stevens, great-grandfather of Mrs. Chadeayne, was a native of Stamford, and a lifelong resident of High Ridge. He followed farming and died in Stamford in the summer of 1865. He married Phebe Curtis, of High Ridge.

(II) Jared Stevens, son of Jacob and Phebe (Curtis) Stevens, was the eldest of eight children. He was born in Stamford, and passed his boyhood and youth

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in High Ridge, on the homestead farm. He married Sarah Provost, daughter of John Provost, of High Ridge, and they were the parents of four children.

(III) Stiles C. Stevens, the third child of Jared and Sarah (Provost) Stevens, was born in Pound Ridge, September 13, 1840. He attended the district schools there, and later conducted the homestead farm until 1868, when he struck out for himself in agricultural lines. He lived in High Ridge for two years and conducted a retail meat business. In 1870 he came to Stamford, and continued in that line, being connected with the "People's Market" until 1887, and in the latter year engaged in the live stock business. This he continued until a few years before his death. Mr. Stevens was a man of public spirit and progressive ideas. He served repeatedly in public office, and was selectman from 1888 to 1891, and served on the Board of Burgesses for one year. Mr. Stevens married, in December, 1865, Kate Lockwood, daughter of Lyman Lockwood, and their only child, Fannie L., became the wife of Stephen S. Chadeayne.

SEELY, Charles H.,

Business Man.

The first authentic record of the name of Seely, which has been variously spelled Seely, Sealy, Seelye, and Seeley, appears in Froudes "History of England," as follows: "In the year 1563, the following petition was addressed to the Lords of Elizabeth's Council:

In most lamentable wise showeth unto your honors, your humble orator, Dorothy Seely of the city of Bristol, wife of Thomas Seely of the Queen Majesty's guard, that here her husband, upon most vile, slanderous, spiteful, malicious, and most villainous words spoken against the Queen's Majesty's own person by a certain subject of the King of Spain, here not to be uttered, not being able to suffer same, did flee upon the same

slanderous person and give him a blow. So it is most honorable Lords that hereupon said husband, no other offense in respect of their religion then committed, was secretly accused to the inquisition of the Holy House and so committed, to most vile prison, and there hath remained now three whole years in miserable state with cruel torments.

A son of the aforesaid Thomas Seely is mentioned as captain in command of the "Minion," accompanying Drake in his famous voyage to the West Indies in 1685-86. The name Seely is associated with the early history of England, Shakespeare in his play, "Richard II," representing Sir Bennet Seely as having been beheaded by the followers of Bolingbroke for his loyalty to Richard, who was dethroned in 1399.

(I) Captain Robert Seely, the ancestor of the family herein traced, was born about 1600. He came to America with Governor Winthrop, landing in Salem, Massachusetts, June, 1630, bringing with him his wife Mary, and sons, Nathaniel and Obadiah. From thence he proceeded with Sir Richard Saltonstall, Rev. George Phillips and others up the Charles river four miles from Charlestown, commencing a settlement which was called Sir Richard Saltonstall's Plantation and afterward named Watertown. Homesteads averaging five or six acres were assigned, Robert Seely receiving the maximum allotment of sixteen acres, near the north bank of the Charles river. This homestead was later sold to Simon Erie, and is easily located at the present day by reference to "Bond's Map of Ancient Watertown." In July, 1630, upon the formation of the Watertown church, which was the second church in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, the first being that in Salem, Robert Seely was one of the forty who entered into covenant; in 1631, he was one of the first twenty-five, together with Rev. George Phillips, R.

Saltonstall, Jr., and Captain Patrick, to be made freeman. In 1635 Robert Seely with Rev. John Sherman and others removed from Watertown and formed a settlement in Connecticut which they also named Watertown, this name being later changed to Wethersfield. There he was made sergeant in command of the military organization, and when war was declared against the Pequots in 1637, Captain John Mason and Lieutenant Robert Seely led the combined forces of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield in an expedition which resulted in the annihilation of Fort Mistick and three hundred Indians, and eighteen days later in the complete overthrow of the Pequot tribe in the swamp of Unuowa, subsequently called Fairfield. Captain John Mason's "A Brief History of the Pequot War," says: "Lieutenant Seely was shot in the eyebrow with a flatheaded arrow, the point turning downward. I pulled it out myself." At the close of the Pequot War, Captain Robert Seely withdrew from Wethersfield with John Davenport, Pastor, and Theophilus Eaton, subsequently Governor of Connecticut for twenty years, and others, and they held their first meeting, April 18, 1638, under a branching oak, and entered into a covenant by which the New Haven Colony was formed and its first form of government constituted and established, being made permanent in 1639. Captain Seely was a prominent and respected member of the New Haven Colony, occupying the fourth seat in church (seats being arranged in order of prominence, the governor occupying the first). He was marshal of the colony, commander of the militia, on the committee of the General Court, and other judicial committees, representing the colony in times of peace, leading its forces in times of war, at all times a wise counsellor and an efficient public servant.

In addition to Watertown, Wethersfield, and New Haven, he was one of the founders of Fairfield and Stamford, Connecticut, Huntington, Long Island, and Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He died October 19, 1667, leaving his wife, and one son, Nathaniel, his other son, Obadiah, being then deceased. His wife was Mary (Manning) Seely, daughter of Captain John Manning, who owned Blackwell's Island, New York.

(II) Obadiah Seely, son of Captain Robert Seely, died in Stamford, Connecticut, August 25, 1657. He served in the Pequot War and held the rank of lieutenant. In 1644 he married Mary Miller, widow of John Miller, and they lived in that part of Stamford which is now Poundridge, New York.

(III) Lieutenant Jonas Seely, son of Obadiah and Mary (Miller) Seely, was born in 1653, and died in 1711. They lived in what is now Poundridge. He married, in 1689, Mary Waterbury Weeks, daughter of Thomas Weeks. Thomas Weeks (often spelled Wyx, Wix) came to Stamford with the first company of settlers and received six acres of land in the first distribution.

(IV) Lieutenant Eliphalet Seely, son of Lieutenant Jonas and Mary W. (Weeks) Seely, was born August 20, 1701. He was a farmer. He died in 1786. He married Sarah Holly, daughter of Elisha and Martha (Holmes) Holly, December 10, 1724. Elisha Holly was born June 1, 1659, and died October 28, 1719. He married, December 2, 1686, Martha Holmes. His father, John Holly, married, in 1630, Margaret ——. He was born in England, about 1598, and is said to be one of the three brothers of this name who came to America in the "Mayflower." He settled in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1642. His father was John Holly, born in England in 1579, and

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was a son of Dr. Luther Holly, born October 29, 1556, at St. Leonard's Parish, Shoredith, London, England.

(V) Wyx Seely, son of Lieutenant Eliphalet and Sarah (Holly) Seely, was born September 16, 1736. He did not know how to spell his name when he first went to school and gave the spelling Wyx, in which manner his descendants have always spelled his name. He married, November 4, 1756, Mary St. John, and she died November 4, 1778, at the age of forty-two years. She was a descendant of Matthias St. John, one of the first settlers in Stamford. Wyx Seely died September 23, 1796.

(VI) Wyx (2) Seely, son of Wyx (1) and Mary (St. John) Seely, was born July 16, 1757, and died October 2, 1829. He married (second) Catharine Selleck, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Clock) Selleck, October 17, 1782. Wyx Seely married a Quakeress and joined the Society of Friends. Robert Seely was a slave owner and the family continued to own slaves down to and including the second Wyx. Slavery was abolished in Connecticut in 1812.

(VII) Selleck Seely, son of Wyx (2) Seely, was born June 16, 1786, and died January 27, 1826. He was a tanner. He married, September 10, 1807, Mary Clock, daughter of Nathaniel Clock, and she died February 7, 1868, aged seventy-nine years. At one time in his youth, Selleck Seely was a surveyor, and his tannery stood on the present site of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Noroton. After his death in 1826, the tannery was bought by Blatchley Hoyt & Brother.

(VIII) Albert Seely, son of Selleck and Mary (Clock) Seely, was born January 18, 1809, and as a youth commenced to learn the tanner's trade with his father. He was only sixteen when his father died and it devolved upon him to support the

family, his widowed mother having been left with six children. He next went into the butcher business and remained in that until he was twenty-one years old, when he went into the real estate business. When he was twenty-six years old, he bought the Stamford House in Stamford, and later in partnership with Ellsworth Fox, under the firm name of Seely & Fox, established themselves in the lumber business in Stamford, which after many changes in ownership has been known for many years as The Getman & Judd Company. In 1854 the firm sold their business to Mr. Fox's brother, Richmond Fox, and Mr. Seely devoted his attention to a large farm which he had acquired in the meantime, and to his many interests, for he had become one of Stamford's wealthy citizens. In 1839 he built the brick building on Main street now occupied by Jones's Drug Store, and in 1861 built what was known as Seely's Block, containing Seely's Hall. These are said to be the first brick buildings erected in Stamford. The winter of 1839-1840 was very severe, and transportation was so interrupted that his supply of bricks which came from Long Island became so curtailed as to interfere with his building operations. Mr. Seely was noted for his courage and daring, and on January 21, 1840, he drove a horse and sleigh from Stamford to Long Island across the Sound which was frozen all the way across. This feat was watched through a spy-glass by his neighbors, who were fearful every minute that the treacherous salt water ice would not sustain the weight, but he reached his destination, transacted his business with the brick manufacturer and returned by the same route. This exploit is famous in the annals of Fairfield county. Mr. Seely served as mayor of Stamford, and was sheriff of Fairfield county. He was a



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staunch member of the Society of Friends and always wore a Quaker hat and coat. Albert Seely married, April 16, 1836, Emiline Brown, born December 24, 1811. They were the parents of nine children, six of whom grew to maturity: 1. Selleck, married Armale Baron, both deceased. 2. Emiline B., widow of George Leonard, of Corning, Ohio. 3. Elizabeth Leeds, died unmarried. 4. Catherine Richards. 5. Charles Sands, married Hortense Flood. 6. Holly Hanford, of further mention.

(IX) Holly Hanford Seely, son of Albert and Emiline (Brown) Seely, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 25, 1850, and died April 7, 1904. He was educated at the famous academy of Professor Glendenning, and as a young man entered the employ of the New York Bank Note Company, where he remained until about 1890. Ten years previous to this time Mrs. Seely had launched into business in New York City and was very successful in its management. After resigning from the Bank Note Company Mr. Seely became identified with his wife's enterprise and was active in that business until his death. Until about 1886 they made their home in New York City, but in the latter year they removed to Noroton, Connecticut, to the Broadhall, one of the old Colonial houses on the Post Road, which they added to from time to time, and about 1900 they built the house where their son lives, which was at first used as the Wee Burn Golf Club House, and later converted into a home. It is on a fine eminence commanding a view of the golf links of the Wee Burn Golf Club. Holly H. Seely married Eliza Campbell, a native of Canada, and their only child was Charles Hanford, of further mention. Mr. and Mrs. Seely were members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Noroton for many years.

(X) Charles Hanford Seely son of Holly H. and Eliza (Campbell) Seely, was born in New York City, May 10, 1880. He was educated at Mrs. Davis' private school there, and when he was about ten years of age was entered at King's School, Stamford; thence he went to the Westminster School, Dobbs Ferry, and to Betts' School, Stamford, and completed his formal education at the Berkeley School in New York City. For years Mr. Seely played amateur golf, during which time he was also engaged in the real estate business. He started with R. V. Harnett & Company, of New York City, and was with them two years, and then went into business for himself. He makes a specialty of handling suburban property in Westchester county, New York, and Fairfield county, Connecticut. Mr. Seely is a member of the Adirondack League Club, and of the Wee Burn Golf and Woodway Country clubs. His chief recreations are hunting, fishing, golfing.

Mr. Seely married Agnes Coleman, daughter of Edward Coleman, of New York City, and they are the parents of four children: Holly Hanford, Anita Coleman, Virginia Armstrong, Coleman Campbell. Mrs. Seely is a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Church in Noroton, and Mr. Seely attends St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Noroton.

BARTLETT, Francis Alonzo,

Tree Specialist.

The name Bartlett is a diminutive of Bartholomew, meaning little Bart. The English family of Bartlett or Barttelot dates back to the Norman Conquest. The ancient coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Sable, three sinister falconer's gloves, argent, arranged triangularly, two above and one below, pendant, bands around the wrist and tassels or.

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At about the close of the fifteenth century the castle was granted as the crest to John Barttelot, and in the sixteenth century the Swan crest was granted in commemoration of the right granted the family by William the Conqueror to keep swans in the river Arun. The following lineage from 1086 to the present seems completely established.

(I) Adam Barttelot, an esquire, came with the Conqueror from Normandy, and had his seat in Ferring, County Sussex. He was buried in Stopham in 1100.

(II) William Barttelot de Stopham Barttelot, son of Adam Barttelot, was buried in the Stopham church.

(III) John Barttelot, son of William Barttelot was buried in the Stopham church.

(IV) Richard Barttelot, Esquire, son of John Barttelot, was buried in the Stopham church.

(V) Thomas Bartlett, son of Richard Barttelot, married Assoline, daughter of John of Stopham.

(VI) John (2) Bartlett, Esquire, son of Thomas Bartlett, captured Castle Fontenoy, in France, and to him was granted the crest on the Bartlett arms. He married the daughter and co-heiress of John de Stopham.

(VII) John (3) Bartlett, son of John (2) Bartlett, was a member of Parliament from Sussex in 1453. He married Joan, daughter and heiress of John de Lewknor.

(VIII) Richard (2) Bartlett, son of John (3) Bartlett, married Petronilla, heiress of General Walton.

(IX) John (4) Bartlett, son of Richard (2) Bartlett, died in 1493. He married Olive Arthur, daughter of John and heiress of Sylveston.

(X) Richard (3) Bartlett, son of John (4) Bartlett, married Elizabeth Gates, daughter of John Gates.

(XI) Edmund Bartlett, youngest son

of Richard (3) Bartlett, lived in Ernley, and died in 1591.

(XII) Edmund (2) Bartlett, son of Edmund (1) Bartlett, was of Ernley. He married Elizabeth Gore. He was the father of the immigrant ancestor mentioned below.

(XIII) Richard (4) Bartlett, son of Edmund (2) Bartlett, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1575. (Authority of Levi Bartlett, historian.)

(The Family in America).

(I) The immigrant ancestor, Richard (4) Bartlett, above referred to, was a shoemaker by trade, and was one of the earliest settlers of the old town of Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was living before 1637, and died there May 25, 1647.

(II) Christopher Bartlett, son of Richard (4) Bartlett, was born February 25, 1623, in England. He came to America in 1630, in the ship, "Mary & John," and with his brothers engaged in the cattle business, being the first in the New World to engage in this business. He married Mary ———.

(III) Christopher (2) Bartlett, son of Christopher (1) and Mary Bartlett, was born June 11, 1655, in Newbury, Massachusetts, where the family had settled. He married Deborah Weed, in Haverhill.

(IV) Samuel Bartlett, son of Christopher (2) and Deborah (Weed) Bartlett, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 16, 1698. He married Rebekah Kibbey. Tradition tells us that during the Indian wars he offended the Indians and had to leave Haverhill. He travelled through the woods to Stafford, Connecticut, and hid in the home of a Mr. Kibbey, whose daughter he afterwards married.

(V) Samuel (2) Bartlett, son of Samuel (1) and Rebekah (Kibbey) Bartlett,

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was born October 27, 1739, in Stafford, Connecticut. He married Rachel Johnson.

(VI) Cyrus Bartlett, son of Samuel (2) and Rachel (Johnson) Bartlett, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, January 23, 1778. He was a farmer and removed to Belchertown and there bought a cold spring, which was noted even among the Indians for the coldness and purity of its waters. The original name of Belchertown, Massachusetts, was Cold Spring, derived from this spring, and the farm named from it, Cold Spring Farm, was in possession of the Bartlett family up to 1900.

(VII) Cyrus Sabin Bartlett, son of Cyrus Bartlett, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, May 16, 1814. He was a young lad when his parents removed to Belchertown, Massachusetts. Cyrus Bartlett married Emily Stebbins.

(VIII) Addison Homer Bartlett, son of Cyrus Sabin and Emily (Stebbins) Bartlett, was born February 15, 1843, in Belchertown, Massachusetts. There he grew to manhood and still makes his home. He was educated in the public schools and the Wilbraham Academy, and for a time followed the vocation of teacher. He became associated with his father in the running of the home farm, and after the death of the later succeeded him in the ownership. He continued to carry on the work of the farm for several years, until his retirement from active cares, since which time he has made his home in the village. Mr. Bartlett and his family attend the Congregational church, of which he has long been deacon and one of its most ardent workers. His charities are many; he is ever ready to listen and aid any one who is unfortunate and deserving of assistance. Mr. Bartlett married Violet Isabelle Bardwell, of Belchertown, and of their seven children five grew to maturity. Their children are:

Lizzie Maria, wife of Thomas Allen, of Belchertown, and mother of Francis Samuel Allen; Marion Estella, lives at home; Alice Isabella, deceased; Henry Addison, deceased; Dwight Stebbins, married Mabel Smith and has three children, Alice, Ralph and Ruth Bartlett; they reside in Springfield, Massachusetts; Francis A.; Edward Payson, dean of Pomona College, Claremont, California.

(IX) Francis Alonzo Bartlett, son of Addison Homer and Violet I. (Bardwell) Bartlett, was born November 13, 1882, in Belchertown, Massachusetts. He graduated from the high school of that town in 1900, and five years later from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in Amherst with the degree of B. S. Mr. Bartlett became interested in horticulture while still a student at college, and for two years subsequent to his graduation he was Horticultural Instructor in Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia. Each succeeding year deepened his interest and his study. From 1905 to 1907 he followed his profession in White Plains, and in the latter year removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he purchased a farm to engage in experimental work with trees.

In 1916 he incorporated the F. A. Bartlett Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and the progress the company has made in its specialty, tree surgery, is shown by the fact that there is but one other concern in the United States transacting an equal volume of business. The main office is in Stamford, with branches in Westbury, Long Island, Morristown, New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with an average of seventy men employed.

For a long time Mr. Bartlett devoted his efforts toward experiments in the production of a filler for use in tree surgery that would more nearly partake of the nature of the tree itself. This he found in

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a composition of wood particles, rubber-like asphalt, asbestos fibres, and so forth, an antiseptic and preservative filling which he has protected with many patents, and which has been given the trade name of "Flexifill." Tree surgery, as now practiced, is the treatment of old and decayed trees by a process of interior cleansing and bracing with horizontal metal rods, and the filling in of these cleansed and braced cavities with a flexible filling, the result being a complete restoration to health if the work is properly done. Great improvement has been made in the treatment of the cavities, the vital point in tree surgery, for if all dead wood is not carved away back to the active healing tissues, decay will continue back of the filling, and in time there is a cavity between wood and filling, through which a new infection may be started by water or insects, or both. But if the cavity is properly cleansed of all infected wood, then well braced and packed with filling, the bark will gradually roll over the edges of the filling, and a perfect healing is effected, with the continued life of the tree practically assured. The Bartlett method of tree surgery is based fundamentally upon the accumulated knowledge of tree specialists, and for a decade has been thoroughly in the "assay pan" of actual experience and is kept abreast of all modern discovery by the continued addition to their staff of recognized experts and specialists in tree preservation. This keeps the "Bartlett Way" on the very frontier of progress, every member of the staff a skilled man before admission to the force. New men and new methods are all tested at the company's expense, and not only is every member of the Bartlett staff well grounded in the theory of tree surgery but is a successful practitioner. "Flexifill" is a valuable commercial product, not alone in its appli-

cation to tree surgery, for its potential uses are many. It stands in much the same relation to wood as concrete does to stone, is freely molded, fire-proof, and has wide possibilities in the building trade.

Mr. Bartlett is the owner of a beautiful thirty acre tract named Brookdale Farm, which he has devoted to experimental work in arboriculture. He has several acres planted in many varieties of nut trees brought from all over the world, and is working extensively with seedlings. He is endeavoring to acclimate exotic nuts, especially those from China and Japan, and to develop new varieties. Black walnuts are the object of much of his experimenting, and he is hybridizing pecans and hickory nuts, with most encouraging results.

Mr. Bartlett is also vice-president and a director of the Oasis Farm & Orchard Company of Rosewell, New Mexico, which is conducting one of the largest and finest private irrigation projects in the Southwest. They have eighteen hundred acres under intensive cultivation, five hundred acres of it in apple trees, also raising wheat, other grains, and hogs. This company shipped seven thousand hogs to the packers in one year. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa.

Mr. Bartlett married Myrtle Kezar, of Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a son, Robert Addison, born October 11, 1917.

SPENCE, David,

Chemist, Engineer, Manufacturer.

As vice-president and general superintendent of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, Dr. Spence came to Norwalk with a reputation as a research chemist and engineer already well established,

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having done work of exceptional value in connection with the chemistry of India rubber in Akron, Ohio, and in Liverpool, England.

The name of Spence, which is the same as Spens, signifies "the place where provisions are kept," "the clerk of a kitchen," and "a yard or enclosure," and is an ancient one in Scotland, the Spences of Lathallan tracing continuously to 1296. In "Landed Gentry of Great Britain" it is recorded that "the Count de Spens, ranking among the first of the Swedish nobility, and generalissimo of their forces, sprang from this family."

(I) David Spence, grandfather of Dr. David Spence, was born in the Parish of Kingsbarns, Fifeshire, Scotland. He was engaged in business as a furnishing clothier and tailor. His political principles were those of a Liberal Unionist, and he was a member of the Church of Scotland (Presbyterian). He married Eliza Scott, and their children were: Alexander, mentioned below; Helen, Jane Ritchie, David, Eliza, John, James, and Thomas Ritchie.

(II) Dr. Alexander Spence, son of David and Eliza (Scott) Spence, was born January 10, 1846, in the Parish of Kingsbarns, Fifeshire, Scotland. In 1873 he graduated from the University of St. Andrew's with the degree of Master of Arts. In 1910 he received from the same University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. After serving for a time as assistant minister in the Tron Parish, Edinburgh, he was appointed, in 1876, minister of the Parish of Udney, Aberdeen. He is now clerk of the Presbytery of Ellon, and representative of East Aberdeenshire on the Dick Bequest Trust, also holding other public appointments. Dr. Spence has never taken any active part in politics, but inclines to the Conservative party. During the late war he was a member of the Military Tribunal of the district of

Ellon. Dr. Spence affiliates with the Scottish Order of Odd Fellows. He married, June 15, 1876, Agnes Barclay, born in the Parish of Kingsbarns, Fifeshire, Scotland, daughter of John Barclay, a well known and much esteemed farmer of Randerston, in the east of Fife, Scotland. Mr. Barclay retired first to Elonpark, Leven, Fifeshire, where the marriage of his daughter took place, and then to Edinburgh, where he died. Dr. and Mrs. Spence are the parents of the following children: Agnes Morton Barclay, born November 12, 1879, now the wife of Dr. Harold Edgar Smith, ophthalmic surgeon, Aberdeen; David (2), mentioned below; Eliza Barclay, deceased; and Johanna, born November 10, 1886.

(III) Dr. David (2) Spence, son of Dr. Alexander and Agnes (Barclay) Spence, was born September 26, 1882, in the Parish of Udney, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He received his preparatory education at Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. He then entered the Royal Technical College of Glasgow, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. At the same institution he afterward specialized in chemistry and did post-graduate work. He then spent three years at Jena University, Germany, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. On returning home he went to London and took the degree of Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain. While at Jena University he was the author of a thesis in organic chemistry.

While in Liverpool, Dr. Spence was assistant to the professor of Biological Chemistry in the University of Liverpool, retaining this position for about two years. It was at this time that he first turned his special attention to the investigation of India rubber, and while doing research work in physiological and biological chemistry, he devoted his spare

time to the investigation of the nature of India rubber, and published several original papers thereon. His work attracted the attention of the Diamond Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, and in 1909 he came to the United States for the purpose of establishing research laboratories for this company. He was in charge of that work until the company was absorbed by the B. F. Goodrich Company, after which he was placed in charge of the combined laboratories of the two organizations. He retained this position until 1914, when he resigned and came to Norwalk, Connecticut, as vice-president and general superintendent of the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company, in charge of manufacturing.

In all that concerns the welfare and progress of his community, Dr. Spence takes the helpful interest of a good citizen. He is a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Norwalk Hospital. The professional organizations in which he is enrolled include: The Royal Society of Arts; the "Institute of Chemistry" of London, of which he is a fellow; the Society of Chemical Industry, of London; the German Chemical Society; the American Chemical Society; and the Society of Automotive Engineers. His clubs are: The Royal Societies' Club of London; the Chemists' Club of New York; the Woodway Country Club; and the Norwalk Country Club. Dr. Spence is the inventor of several valuable processes in connection with the manufacture of India rubber. He is also the author of several works dealing with the chemistry of India rubber, and of many papers written for scientific journals, dealing with the results of his research work in the various fields. Of his published works may be mentioned the following: "Lectures on India Rubber;" "On the Presence of Oxydases in India

Rubber, with a Theory in regard to their function in the Latex;" "Ueber einige einleitende Versuche zur Klärung der Ursache des Leimigwerdens von Rohgummi;" "Ueber die Bewertung des Kautschuks von *Kickxia elastica*;" "Beiträge zur Chemie des Kautschuks" (eight publications); "On the Action of Chromyl Chloride on India Rubber;" "Comparison of Some Methods for the Estimation of Sulfur in Vulcanized Rubber, with especial reference to Electrolytic Oxidation;" "Catalysts in Vulcanization;" and "Ueber die unloslichen Bestandteile des Rohkautschuks."

Dr. Spence married, October 15, 1913, Doris Louise Stacy, born August 29, 1892, daughter of George Wesley and Jean Catherine (Martin) Stacy, of Boston, and they are the parents of one child, Jean Barclay Spence.

(The Stacy Line).

The Stacys are an ancient family of English origin, a branch of which has been long resident in Boston and its vicinity. The original form of the name is Stacé, a corruption of Eustace or Statius. It is probably of continental origin, as the final "e" is sometimes accentuated, and from Stacé we get Stacey and Stacy.

James Babson Stacy, father of George Wesley Stacy, was born in Wiscasset, Maine. He married Lydia Gavett, who was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Gavett family originally came from the Isle of Jersey.

George Wesley Stacy, son of James Babson and Lydia (Gavett) Stacy, was born December 29, 1860, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1914. He received his education in the public and private schools of Cambridge. For twenty-one years of his business life Mr. Stacy was in charge of the varnish department of

Wadsworth, Howland & Company, of Boston. In politics Mr. Stacy was a Republican, and he was a member of the Odd Fellows. Mr. Stacy and his family were members of the Broadway Congregational Church, of Somerville, Massachusetts.

Mr. Stacy married, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in March, 1883, Jean Catherine Martin, born in Cambridge, January 30, 1865, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Colloton) Martin, the former a cabinet-maker, born in Newton-Stewart, Scotland, the later born in England. Mr. and Mrs. Stacy were the parents of three children: 1. Gardner Wesley, born August 14, 1884, a student at Bowdoin College, now (1920) branch manager in Akron, Ohio, for the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. 2. Jessie Florence, born September 14, 1886. 3. Doris Louise, who married Dr. David Spence.

WRIGHT, Wilbur Seaman,

Lawyer, Active Man of Affairs.

Wilbur Seaman Wright, son of Benjamin and Abigail R. (Mead) Wright, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, November 16, 1871.

His father, Benjamin Wright, was born in Yorktown, New York, December 14, 1834, the son of Joel and Anne (Banks) Wright. The family came to Greenwich about the year 1855, and Benjamin Wright engaged in business there. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted for service and was mustered in, September 30, 1861, as first sergeant of Company I, 10th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted, September 1, 1862, to second lieutenant of Company A, and in January, 1863, to first lieutenant of Company C. He was for some time acting captain of Company A, and a part of the time was assistant adjutant-general of

the brigade of which the 10th Regiment was a part. He served on General Plai-sted's staff in the campaign around Petersburg, Virginia. He was honorably discharged from the service, October 17, 1864.

In the civil life of Greenwich, Benjamin Wright was prominent. He served for three terms in the House of Representatives of Connecticut, and was for several years a member of the State Republican Committee. He was a charter member of Lombard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, in the organization of which he had been very active, and was its first commander. He had been for many years up to the time of his death the post quartermaster. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church, for thirty-three years its clerk, and for many years one of its deacons. He was vice-president and a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

On June 26, 1860, Mr. Wright married Abigail R. Mead, daughter of Colonel Thomas A. Mead. The genealogy of this branch of the Mead family is fully traced in Spencer P. Mead's genealogy of the Mead family. The children of this marriage were: Rev. Benjamin M. Wright, now deceased; Clara, Abby Louise, and Wilbur Seaman. Mrs. Wright died October 15, 1897, and Benjamin Wright died May 16, 1913.

Wilbur Seaman Wright received his preparatory education in the public schools of the town of Greenwich and at the Greenwich Academy. He then entered Yale University, graduating in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After attending the New York Law School for one year, he completed his legal studies in the office of the Hon. R. Jay Walsh, of Greenwich, and on January 1, 1899, was admitted to the Connecticut bar. In the practice of his profes-

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sion Mr. Wright was associated with Judge Walsh until the latter's death, when he formed his present partnership with William Smith Hirschberg, under the firm name of Wright & Hirschberg. This firm is engaged in the general practice of law. In politics Mr. Wright is a Republican. He was assistant prosecuting attorney for the town of Greenwich for a number of years, and is now general counsel for that town. He is a member of the committee on the admission to the Fairfield county bar of attorneys from other states without examination. He is a director and vice-president of the Western Connecticut Title & Mortgage Company, and his firm is the Greenwich counsel for that company. The principal office of that company is in Stamford, and John C. Durey of that place is its general counsel.

Besides his legal interests, Mr. Wright is active in a number of local business enterprises. He is a director and treasurer of the Belle Haven Land Company, director and vice-president of the Boswell Drug Company, a director and treasurer of the Martin Clothing Company, and a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, now in process of dissolution.

Mr. Wright has given largely of his time to public affairs. He was a member and the chairman of the Board of Estimate and Taxation of the town of Greenwich from its organization in 1909 to 1917, and has been chairman of the various committees which have in recent years arranged the bond issues for that town. He was a member of the Greenwich War Board, is a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Greenwich Library, of the Greenwich Council of Boy Scouts of America, and has recently ended a term of service on the board of directors of the Greenwich Social Service League.

He is a member of the Volunteer Fire Company, of the Field Club of Greenwich, and of the Greenwich Casino Association. He is a member of the Second Congregational Church and has served that church in various capacities, having been member of its business committee for six years, chairman of the committee for the reconstruction of its spire, chairman of the last pastoral committee, and the clerk of the church since the retirement of his father in 1912.

GOULDEN, Edward Morris,

Founder of the Goulden Van Company.

The memory of a wholesome, genial spirit is cherished by every one whose life comes within its influence. It is eminently fitting that the name of Edward Morris Goulden should be recorded among the names which the city of Stamford delights to honor. There is no service to mankind which fills a larger place in the community than the practical every-day activity of those who minister to the homely needs of the people, and the name of Goulden will long be a household word in many families whose comfort he has served.

The name of Goulden is one of those names which are derived from the personal characteristics of some ancestor who first became known by the name. Its origin is found in the Anglo-Saxon personal name, *Golda*, signifying golden, and was usually given to one of golden hair. In the early records it was spelled in many different ways, various forms being: *Goulding*, *Goolding*, *Golding*, and the form herein denoted, *Goulden*. The family was established in England for many generations before this branch was transplanted to America.

Mr. Goulden's great-grandfather was a resident of Hanley, Dorset, England.



Edward Henry Goulden



It is said that the family of this name was the most numerous in that section. The head of this branch was an intelligent, upright man, well considered in the community, and for many years a soldier in the British army.

James H. Goulden, his son, was a native of Hanley. He was a carpenter by trade, and highly respected; indeed was held to be a man of considerable dignity, filling the office of chorister and bell-ringer at Salisbury Cathedral. But with many other progressive men of that day, he looked ahead for the future of his children, and came to America with his family about 1836 or 1837. He married Lydia White, who was born not far distant from Hanley. She died in Elmira, New York, aged eighty-seven years.

William Goulden, father of the late Mr. Goulden, was also born in Hanley. He was only a boy when he came to America with his father. They settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and he grew up with the training of the American youth. He learned the trade of carpenter, taking a whole-souled interest in the work of construction, and putting into it the thorough excellence of workmanship which makes a structure something more than a shelter, something of greater significance and value. He located in Fairfield, Connecticut, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder, erecting many of the best residences in that vicinity. It was a distinct loss to the community that he died in the prime of life, in 1863, at the age of thirty-eight years. He married Harriet Louisa Sturges, who was born in Fairfield in 1827, and died in 1882.

Through his mother, Mr. Goulden is descended from the early settlers of this part of Connecticut. John Sturges came to Fairfield in 1660, at which time he was thirty-seven years of age. He was made a freeman, May 14, 1669, and his name

appears on the list of three selectmen in October, 1669. He purchased a homestead, and shared in the division of lands, becoming, as time passed, owner of a large estate. His will is dated March 4, 1697. He married Deborah, daughter of John and Ann Barlow. John Barlow was also an early settler of Fairfield.

Joseph Sturges, their son, was born in 1653, and died in 1728. He was, like his father, prosperous and a leading man in the community. He married (first) Sarah Judson, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Foote) Judson, born in Stratford, April 17, 1662; a descendant of William Judson, one of the first inhabitants of the settlement of Stratford.

Solomon Sturges, the next in line, was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1698; he was a man of influence and note, and took a gallant part in the War of the Revolution. He married, March 3, 1723, Abigail Bradley, born in 1695, daughter of John and Hannah (Sherwood) Bradley. Solomon Sturges met his death at the hands of the British soldiers, July 7, 1779.

Hezekiah Sturges, his son, was commissioned ensign of the militia company in 1765; lieutenant in 1767, and captain in 1771. He was noted for bravery and loyalty to the cause of the Colonies. Nothing discouraged him, and he was utterly fearless in making known his stand on the questions of the day. His home was burned by the British, and he built again, in 1779 or 1780. His Revolutionary record was one of unswerving faithfulness. He married Abigail Dimon, born in 1732, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Burr) Dimon, who died in 1803. He died in 1792.

Samuel Sturges, their son, was baptized in 1766. He inherited considerable property from his father, which he subsequently lost through litigation. His

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home was burned, and he endured a succession of severe trials, but he was possessed of a spirit of wonderful resilience and power and won his way back to competence. He married Sarah Sherwood, August 12, 1798. She died February 12, 1823.

Morris Sturges, the next in line, was born May 11, 1800, and baptized April 10, 1806. He married Eunice Burr Davis, of Greenfield Hill, May 31, 1824. She was a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, and they were the parents of Harriet L., of further mention.

Harriet Louisa Sturges was born November 22, 1827. She married, March 26, 1846, William Goulden, born in Dorsetshire, England.

Edward Morris Goulden was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, June 25, 1854, and died in Stamford, September 29, 1914. He was a son of William and Harriet Louisa (Sturges) Goulden. When he was only nine years old his father died, and he went to Danbury, where he lived on a farm until he became sixteen years of age, enduring many of the hardships of the lad on the farm who is always being requested to make himself useful. His educational opportunities were limited, but he was endowed with a mental capacity for absorbing information from every available source, and a determination to let no obstacle bar his way to success. He made use of every possible hour of leisure for reading and study along the lines which most interested him, acquiring general information when no other offered. At the age of sixteen he went to New Canaan, where he followed farming until a few years after his marriage, when he took up his residence on the old homestead in Fairfield. Here he engaged in the meat business, developing, unaided, a successful trade. Later he removed to Southport, and engaged in the

ice business for a time. Along these lines of experience he had the opportunity of closely observing the possibilities afforded in the rapidly growing towns of the section for the development of a line of business in the nature of public service. Appreciating to the full the dignity and importance of every line of effort contributing to civic order and household necessity, he embarked in the business of moving and drayage. He was successful from the start, and a few years later, finding himself in a position of assured permanence, opened a storage warehouse. The business grew constantly, and a few years before his death Mr. Goulden incorporated it under the name of the Goulden Van Company. He held the office of president until his death, when he was succeeded in that office by Mrs. Goulden. The business has grown and developed, following the lines instituted by its founder, until it is the largest of its nature in Stamford, operating four automobile vans.

Mr. Goulden married Isabella R. Tait, daughter of William and Grace (Camp) Tait. Mrs. Goulden is a descendant of an old and honored Scotch family who have for a century played an important part in the manufacturing interests of the State of Connecticut.

The children of Edward Morris and Isabella R. (Tait) Goulden are: William E., born August 6, 1876, married Edith Munson, of New Haven, and has one child, Kathryn; Grace Belle, who married Francis Leach, of Noroton, and has one child, Edward Francis; and Harriet, who married Clinton L. Cudney, of Stamford, and has one child, Sanford G.

Andrew Tait was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, January 27, 1799, and died in Trumbull, Connecticut, January 27, 1891, his ninety-second birthday. The family had for many generations followed the

business of paper making, and Andrew had served an apprenticeship of seven years in the same business, so it was with a remarkable equipment of skill and experience that the young man made his start in this line in the new country. He came to America in 1820, locating in Morris county, New Jersey. After looking about in various Connecticut towns, he married and located permanently in Trumbull. He erected the paper mill of D. & P. N. Fairchild, directed the installation of the machinery, and started the business in operation. Soon after he engaged for himself in the manufacture of special papers for the use of bookbinders. In 1836 he built "Tait's Mill," which has borne the same name for over sixty years, manufacturing strawboard. He early became a citizen of the country of his adoption, and was a loyal Whig and later a Republican. He married, June 14, 1822, Bella Ronaldson, who crossed the ocean to become his wife, the voyage taking forty-six days. She died May 22, 1875, five years after the celebration of their golden wedding.

William Tait, their eldest son, was born in Scotland, and died in Hartford county, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of Trumbull, and learned the trade in which his father was making so definite a success. He remained with his father until 1848, when he went to California. Two years of adventure in the gold country assured him of the wisdom of patiently building his success, and he returned to Trumbull, where he was admitted to partnership in his father's interests. The company remained thus until 1872, when the founder of the industry withdrew from active participation in the management. William Tait became the head of the business, taking into the partnership a son, William Franklin Tait, and later another son, An-

drew Tait. In 1895 the plant was removed to North Bridgeport, where it still remains. Reorganized in 1896, it has ever since borne its present name, the Tait & Sons Paper Company. They now make boxboard exclusively.

William Tait is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil War. He served as a corporal of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; and later as orderly sergeant of Company C, Fourth Regiment, Connecticut National Guard. He is a prominent member of Elias Howe, Jr. Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bridgeport. He is well past ninety years of age, and still actively interested in all that concerns the public good, as well as in the business which has commanded his attention for so many years.

Mr. Tait married, May 31, 1848, in Milford, Connecticut, Grace Camp, born in Milford, September 4, 1831, died January 6, 1917. In 1898 they celebrated their golden wedding, and were the recipients of many congratulations from friends and relatives. They were the parents of four children: William Franklin; Isabella R., who became the wife of Edward Morris Goulden, and since his death has been at the head of the business he established; Andrew, now of Bridgeport; and Elizabeth, who married Charles F. Plumb, of Bridgeport. The family have always been members of the Congregational church.

The people of Stamford, as well as the members of Mr. Goulden's family, will long remember the genial, warm-hearted man who was a part of the every-day life of the city. He was an honored member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a devoted member of the Congregational church. Mr. Goulden was a man who put all the genuine benevolence and good will of his nature into the

practical application of his religious convictions. He was a deacon of the church for ten or twelve years, and for several years superintendent of the Sunday school. He was almost invariably in his place of worship, no matter what the circumstances which might readily have excused him. Forgetful of himself, and always ready to do a kind act, he carried his religion into his social and business relations in a way that commanded respect everywhere. The world has too few men like him, and his passing occasioned widespread and sincere regret.

AUSTIN, Albert Elmer, M. D.,

Physician, Legislator.

The American records of the branch of the family of Austin of which Dr. Austin is a member begins with John Austin. The branch has been numerous and influential. Arms have been borne by American members of the line as follows:

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three long crosses or.

Crest—A long cross or between wings sable.

Motto—*Deus regnat.*

(I) John Austin, who died in 1690, lived in Greenwich and New Haven, Connecticut. He married (first) in 1667, Mary Atwater; (second) in 1684, Elizabeth Brockett. Children of first wife: John, born April 23, 1668, died young; David, of whom further; Joshua, born September 3, 1673; Mary, died young; John, born October 14, 1677, died young; Mary, born April 17, 1680, died young; son, born 1683, died young. By second wife: Sarah, born January 23, 1685; Elizabeth.

(II) David Austin, son of John and Mary (Atwater) Austin, was born February 23, 1670. He lived in New Haven, Connecticut. He and his wife, Abigail Austin, were the parents of: Abigail, born April 5, 1699; David, of whom further;

Stephen, born January 1, 1705; Jonathan, born April 27, 1708; Mercy, born 1710, married (first) Samuel Holt, (second) Caleb Hitchcock; Lydia, married Ebenezer Darrow.

(III) David (2) Austin, son of David (1) and Abigail Austin, was born October 25, 1703. He lived in New Haven, Connecticut. He married (first) Rebecca Thompson, (second) Hannah Punderson. Children of first wife: David, born May 6, 1732; Samuel, born April 3, 1734; John, born September 23, 1736; Sarah, born August 13, 1737; Rebekah, born February 26, 1739. By second wife: Hannah, born August 21, 1741, married Rev. Nicholas Street; Punderson, born January 18, 1743, died young; Punderson, born February 10, 1744; Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) Jonathan Austin, son of David (2) and Hannah (Punderson) Austin, was born July 31, 1745. He lived in New Haven, Connecticut. He married Sarah Beecher. Children: Thaddeus, John, Sarah, Mercy, Eli Beecher, of whom further.

(V) Eli Beecher Austin, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Beecher) Austin, was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut. He married Grace Maria Beecher (see Beecher VII).

(VI) Henry Cotton Austin, son of Eli Beecher and Grace Maria (Beecher) Austin, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, April 16, 1837, and died May 16, 1911. He was educated in the public schools, Hopkins Grammar School, and a private school in Pomfret, Connecticut. Ill health caused him to seek more favorable climate in the West, and upon his return he located in Medway, Massachusetts, where he became a retail grocer. Subsequently, under the firm name of Colcord & Austin, Mr. Austin was associated with Rufus K. Colcord, who was later governor of Colorado. Upon the dissolution of this

partnership, Mr. Austin entered the field of public accounting, and during the closing years of his life gave his time entirely to town affairs. For twenty years he was chairman of the Board of Assessors, for about twelve years was town clerk and treasurer, and he was also a member of the Board of Overseers, filling all of these offices at the time of his death. He and his family were members of the Episcopal church, which he served for many years as senior warden. He fraternized with Charles River Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and Rising Sun Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was widely known throughout the district in which he resided, held a high place in the popular esteem, and passed a useful, productive life. He married Leah Martha Huddleston, born in Charleston, West Virginia. They were the parents of six children, of whom four attained mature years: Charles Henry, of Medway, Massachusetts; Frances Beecher, of Milford, Massachusetts; Albert Elmer, of whom further; and Grace May.

(VII) Dr. Albert Elmer Austin, son of Henry Cotton and Leah Martha (Huddleston) Austin, was born in Medway, Massachusetts, November 15, 1877. In 1895 he was graduated from the Medway High School, received an A. B. from Amherst College, in 1899, and his Master's degree in 1904. For two years after graduation from college he was a member of the faculty of the Attleboro (Massachusetts) High School, in charge of the Latin department. Entering Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905, when as the result of a competitive examination he received first appointment to Blockley Hospital in Philadelphia, which he declined. His professional practice began in Medway, in association with Dr.

Charles Bemis, and after two years Dr. Austin moved to Sound Beach, Connecticut, where he began professional work, September 1, 1907. Here he has continued to the present time (1921), attending to the needs of a general practice, but specializing in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. He is a member of the staff of the Greenwich Hospital and of the associated staff of the Stamford Hospital, also serving the town and borough of Greenwich as Commissioner of Health. Dr. Austin is a member of the Greenwich Medical Society, Stamford Medical Society, Connecticut Medical Society, the Medical Society of the Greater City of New York, the American Medical Association, and the American Public Health Association.

In addition to his interest in public affairs in professional relation, Dr. Austin has served his town as a member of the Connecticut Legislature, elected as a Republican in 1916 and again in 1920. Among his work in this body was his activity on the committee of public health and safety, which revolutionized method of Public Health administration in the State. Under appointment of Governor Holcomb, Dr. Austin served as district surgeon of the Fourth Military District, Connecticut State Guard, with the rank of major, resigning his rank when he enlisted in the United States army, June 1, 1918. On June 3, 1918, he was commissioned captain in the Medical Corps of the United States army, and was assigned to duty at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, where he was made regimental surgeon of the 214th Regiment of Engineers, 14th Division, Major-General Grote Hutchinson commanding. He was transferred from Camp Custer to the Walter Reed General Hospital in Washington, D. C., as assistant chief of the medical service, and he was honorably

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discharged from the army, April 18, 1919. Prior to his enlistment, Dr. Austin had served under appointment of General Crowder as a member of the Local Board. He is a member of the American Legion.

From his college years, Dr. Austin holds membership in the Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Omega Alpha, and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. The years of his professional activity have won him high standing among his professional colleagues, and a large practice attests the confidence of the community-at-large. He has, as the foregoing paragraphs indicate, found time for valuable public service, and has utilized to the full the opportunities that have come to him in this line.

Dr. Albert Elmer Austin married Anne Tyrell Christy, daughter of Frederick W. Christy, of New York City.

(The Beecher Line).

(I) The first American ancestor of this line was John Beecher, who came from County Kent, England, where his family had their ancestral seat in Chancellor House. They bore arms as follows:

Arms—Vaire argent and gules, on a canton or, a buck's head cabossed of the second.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, the body encircled with a ducal coronet or.

In 1637, Mr. John Beecher, his wife, and son Isaac, came from England to America, arriving in Boston June 26 of that year. John Beecher died in Quinnipiac (New Haven), an outpost, where he had been stationed by Theodore Eaton with seven others, to prepare for the arrival of a company of settlers.

(II) Isaac Beecher, son of John Beecher, was born in England in 1623, and died in 1690. He was married three times, having by his wife, Hannah Beecher, the following children: John, of whom further; Joseph, born 1647; Isaac, born 1650; Samuel, born 1652; Eleazur.

(III) John (2) Beecher, son of Isaac and Hannah Beecher, was born in 1645, and died December 5, 1712. He and his wife Elizabeth were the parents of the following children: John, born 1670, died young; Mary, born 1672, married Benjamin Wilmot; Elizabeth, married, 1700, John Dunbar; Johanna, born 1677, died 1718, unmarried; Jemima, born February 11, 1682; Joseph, born 1684; Sarah, married Nathan Benham; Ebenezer, born April 12, 1686, married Hannah Mix; John, of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Beecher, son of John (2) and Elizabeth Beecher, was baptized April 6, 1696. He married, December 7, 1721, Mehitable Tuttle. She was a descendant of William Tuttle, who used, in America, the following coat-of-arms:

Arms—Azure, on a bend argent cottised or, a lion passant sable, langued and armed gules.

Crest—On a mount a Cornish chough proper in the beak a branch of olive vert, fructed or.

(V) Captain John (4) Beecher, son of John (3) and Mehitable (Tuttle) Beecher, was born in September, 1722, and died November 22, 1793. He married Mary Wilmot, born September 5, 1726, died February 18, 1803. Children: John, born 1744; Eli, of whom further; Thaddeus, born 1749, died 1823; Mary, born 1751, died 1786, married Benjamin Cutler; Sarah, born 1755, died 1795; Mehitable, born 1756, married Elisha Mix; Content, born 1761, died 1784; Rhoda, married Joseph Downs; Anna, married William Cutler.

(VI) Eli Beecher, son of Captain John (4) and Mary (Wilmot) Beecher, was born in 1748. He married Susan (or Sarah) Kimberly, born 1746, died 1798. Eli Beecher was drowned in New Haven, May 15, 1789. Children: Benjamin, of whom further; Mary; Susanna, born 1777, died 1851; Sarah, born 1781, married



John Brown

Thomas Atwater; Thaddeus, born 1788, died 1822, married Maria Woodward.

(VII) Benjamin Beecher, son of Eli and Susan (Kimberly) Beecher, was born July 4, 1774, and died January 7, 1858. He was known as "Captain Ben." He married Wealthy Parmelee, born in 1755, died 1863. Children: Eli, born 1795, married Caroline Wallace; William Parmelee, born 1797, died 1859, unmarried; Henry, born 1799, married Harriet Woodward; Grace Maria, born March 7, 1801, married Eli B. Austin (See Austin V); John Edward, born 1803, married Jeanette Thompson; Laban Smith, born 1805; married Frances A. Lines; Benjamin, born 1807, married Hulda Foster Yale; Wealthy Ann, born 1808, married Elmer Townsend; Elizabeth Alling, born 1810, married Andrew L. Kidston; Mary, born 1813, married (first) Charles H. Colton, (second) Hon. Frederick Crosswell; Edward Collins, born 1815, died young; Sarah Parmelee, born 1817, married Rev. Isaac Tuttle.

BROWN, John,

Head of Important Business.

Ambitions of a practical trend, together with the business ability to establish and develop a successful industry—these combine to forward civic progress, and contribute most substantially to the public good. John Brown, of Stamford, Connecticut, whose foundry is one of the best known industries of that active little city, has borne an important share in the industrial development of Fairfield county.

His grandfather, Joseph Brown, was a native of Hesse-Darmstadt. As a lad he was intensely interested in machinery, and learned the trade of stationary engineer. While still a young man he came with his little family to America, where he entered the employ of B. T. Babbitt,

the well known soap manufacturer. He worked faithfully for some years, and by thrift and economy accumulated a little capital, so that he was able to start in business for himself. He had an opportunity to buy a delicatessen store, so he went into that line of business, in which he was very successful.

Christian Brown, father of John Brown, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, December 31, 1865, and died April 7, 1914. He came to America with his parents when only three years of age, and the family settled in New York City. He had the advantage of attendance at the public schools of the city, where he received a good practical foundation for business success. Even as a boy he showed those qualities of thoroughness, energy and thrift which have characterized those of his nationality who have come here and made America their home and their country. He learned the trade of brass founder, and followed it in New York for some time as a journeyman. About 1891, desirous of broadening his experience, he went to Dayton, Ohio, where he entered the employ of the National Cash Register Company, holding the position of assistant foreman. He remained there for three years, then removed to Stamford and entered the employ of Yale & Towne, the manufacturers of the famous Yale locks. Here he became closely identified with the interests of the business, and after four or five years at the home plant was sent to Branford as foreman of their plant there. He remained only a few weeks, when the Norwich Manufacturing Company offered him such flattering inducements that he accepted the position of superintendent of their foundry. He had been there about six months when the company went under. Prior to this he had passed six months as foreman of the Norwalk Brass Manufacturing Company.

This the young man decided to make the turning point in his life. Since childhood he had cherished a steadily growing ambition to stand for himself in the world of industry, and toward this end he had been consistently planning, working and saving. He saw that now the realization was only a step, and taking that step he started in business for himself. Stamford appealed to him not only for its business possibilities and desirable geographical location, but as a place that met his ideals as a home town, both for his own family and for the families of the men he should employ.

So, in 1899, in a very modest foundry, manned by himself and his sons, he established the business which has developed past even his own expectations. The business grew from the start, for it was founded and carried on upon the sure foundation of quality of product and strictest honesty and courtesy. The business enjoyed a natural, healthy growth, although Mr. Brown was too conservative to be aggressive in the sense in which that term is now commonly used. But upon such a solid and substantial basis he made the name of Brown a valuable asset in connection with brass foundry products.

Mr. Brown married Lena Eckert, daughter of William Eckert. She was a native of Bavaria, and came to New York City at the age of seventeen to join her brothers who had already established homes in the New World. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were the parents of two children: John, who succeeded his father in business, and of whom extended mention follows; and Joseph, born in 1891, who is now serving his third enlistment in the United States navy, where he has risen from seaman to petty officer. The family have for years been members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Stamford.

John Brown, son of Christian and Lena

(Eckert) Brown, and the present head of the Stamford industry founded by his father, was born in New York City, May 2, 1889. He attended the public schools of the city of Dayton, Ohio, for three years, then the family came to Stamford and there his formal education was completed. But Mr. Brown is a man who will never cease to add to his already rich store of information. He is keenly observant of men and affairs, alert to and tenacious of every particle of technical information. He learned his trade under his father, but has been about the brass foundry since he was eight years old, so that even before he had completed his schooling he had acquired considerable practical knowledge of the trade. Christian Brown, during the last three years of life, was subject to severe illnesses, and his son John took charge of the business during his absence from the foundry, then upon his father's death succeeded him as proprietor.

As soon as the entire control of the business passed to him, John Brown began to plan for expansion. The plant has grown and developed under his aggressive management until it has become one of the important industries of Stamford. It now occupies a two-story building 50x120 feet, and employs on the average of twenty-five to forty men. Mr. Brown has broadened the scope of the work done at the foundry, until now it includes a large amount of marine engine work, and bronze castings and aluminum work are handled as well as brass. The brass polishing and plating department is also a new development. He has taken a great pride in equipping his foundry with the most modern appliances, and also in doing everything possible for the health and comfort of the employees, in whom he takes the personal interest that keeps alive the spirit of good fellowship be-

tween the employer and those who work for his interests. He has installed shower baths, modern metal lockers, etc., making the working conditions as nearly ideal as possible. His office is modern in its equipment and a model of neatness such as can be found in few foundries of this size. The business has enjoyed rapid yet sturdy growth, and the firm is well known in the trade. In all his business dealings, both with the employees and with the buying public, Mr. Brown is sincere, fair and honest, courteous always, never swerving from the policy of the concern as inaugurated by his father, that of highest quality product and strict upright dealings. It is not difficult to prophesy, nor is it unwarranted, that a brilliant future lies before the young man at the head of this business. Mr. Brown is a member of the Stamford Manufacturing Association, the Brass Founders' Association of Connecticut, Stamford Board of Trade, the State Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc., at Hartford, Connecticut, and the American Foundrymen's Association of Chicago, Illinois.

Socially Mr. Brown is more than usually prominent. He takes great interest in the work and teachings of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters, all of Stamford; and is also a member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory and Pyramid Temple, of Bridgeport; and a member of Stamford Lodge, No. 899, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Rippowan Lodge and Wascussee Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford.

Mr. Brown is also identified strongly with the religious life of Stamford, and

is active in St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Stamford. He is treasurer of the church, was president of the Men's Club in 1918, and is now treasurer of the club. He is also treasurer of the church choir, vice-president and treasurer of the Boys' Club, and is one of the alternates of the bishops of the diocese of St. John's parish.

Successful in business, due largely to his own industry and initiative, socially popular, of a character which the youth of the city would do well to emulate, and with the best years of his life yet before him, Mr. Brown can easily be called one of the coming men of Stamford, one who will make more than a passing impression on the history of the city.

BEARSE, George F., Jr.,

Financier.

Prominent among the banking men in the State of Connecticut is George F. Bearse, Jr., of Darien. For many years he trained himself and added to his store of knowledge before incorporating the Home Bank and Trust Company, of Darien, and in 1912, the year in which this institution was organized, a new era in banking began for the little town of Darien. There were many who doubted the possibility of the enterprise being successful, but they had not counted on the experience of Mr. Bearse, who became secretary and treasurer, offices which he still holds. Mr. Bearse was born September 26, 1881, in Norwalk, son of George F. and Lizzie (Stow) Bearse.

Joshua Y. Bearse, the great-grandfather of George F. Bearse, Jr., was a resident of Chatham, Massachusetts, and is undoubtedly a descendant of the immigrant, Augustin Bearse, who founded the family which is so numerous in Cap Cod and vicinity. Joshua Y. Bearse was a school teacher for many years, and in the

latter part of his life was engaged in the insurance business. He had a son, Joshua Bearse, of whom further.

Joshua Bearse was born in Chatham, and until he was thirty-five years of age followed the sea. During the latter part of that period he served as captain. After giving up the sea, he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and became foreman in a straw hat factory, continuing in this kind of work until his death, which occurred in 1896. He married Lucy Bearse, daughter of Lothrop Bearse, who kept a tavern at Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

George F. Bearse, son of Joshua and Lucy (Bearse) Bearse, and father of George F. Bearse, Jr., was born in Milford, Connecticut, in June, 1858, and died in South Norwalk, in 1909. He completed the public school courses and also took a course at the Yale Business College of New Haven. Subsequently he became teller in the City National Bank of Norwalk upon the organization of that institution in 1882. Sixteen years later he resigned to become treasurer of the South Norwalk Savings Bank, which position he held until the year of his death.

Mr. Bearse was not a politician in the sense this term is generally used, but he was one of the most public-spirited citizens of his day. He was ever ready to assume his share of the public burden, and gave very commendable service as auditor of the city of South Norwalk for many years. He was active fraternally, and was past grand of Our Brother Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he also passed through the chairs in the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Bearse married Lizzie Stow, daughter of David and Henrietta (Isaacs) Stow. David Stow was a resident of Norwalk practically all of his life. His wife, Henrietta, was a daughter of Benjamin Isaacs. Mr. and Mrs. Bearse were

members of the Trinity Episcopal Church of South Norwalk. The only child of their marriage was George F. Bearse, Jr., of whom further.

George F. Bearse, Jr., received his elementary education in the public schools of South Norwalk and Merrill's Business College. He later took up a course at Chase's Preparatory School, and his first position in the business world was in the profession in which he has been successful. In 1898 he became teller of the South Norwalk Savings Bank, where he remained for five years. He then went to Minneapolis, where he served successively as bookkeeper, and then as head of the clearing house department of the Northwestern National Bank of that city. Mr. Bearse remained there two years and then went to Brooklyn, New York, as teller in the Broadway Bank, remaining a year. The ensuing three years were spent in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank of New York City.

The following year was 1907, which year marked a financial panic, and Mr. Bearse became associated with the Fifth Avenue Bank in New York, remaining one and one-half years; thence he went to the Bronx National Bank as receiving teller, and was successively paying teller and assistant manager. This brings us down to 1912, when Mr. Bearse organized the Home Bank and Trust Company, of Darien. Soon after this time, Mr. Bearse removed his home to Darien, where he now resides. His broad and varied banking experience was an ideal foundation for building up the business which he organized, and the growth has been a steady and satisfactory one.

Mr. Bearse married Helen A. Waterbury, daughter of Andrew Waterbury, of Darien, and they are the parents of a daughter, Beulah W., born October 26, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Bearse are active

members of the Congregational church of Darien, taking an interest in its charities and good works.

CRAW, Frank Conrad,

Inventor.

Frank C. Craw was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, May 23, 1854, son of William Thomas and Mary (Selleck) Craw. All the Crows came originally from Scotland, but are of two distinct families. First, a portion of the Clan MacRae or M'Crae adopted the form, M'Craw, and later some of them dropped the prefix Mac and became Craw. Second, a family which had been settled in Berwickshire within a few miles of the Scottish border since 1200. Tradition says the founder came with a Danish invasion in 970, but in the earliest records (the Charters of Coldingham Priory) the family is mentioned among the largest landowners of the county. The form of the name was then Aldengrave and later became Aldencraw. This was altered to Anchencraw, and finally to Craw. The Craw coat-of-arms is described as:

Arms—Parted per chevron, engraved vert and gules, three craws argent.

Crest—A crow proper, standing on a sheaf of corn.

Motto—*Nec careo, nec curo*, signifying "I have neither want nor care."

(I) William W. Craw, grandfather of Frank C. Craw, was born January 11, 1777, in Dinoon, Scotland, and came to America about 1800. He located in South Norwalk, Connecticut, and for many years was the keeper of the toll-gate between Darien and South Norwalk. Mr. Craw is buried in Rowayton. He married Sally Jarvis Webb, born July, 1782, daughter of Moses Webb, of Norwalk (see Webb XI).

(II) William Thomas Craw, son of

William W. and Sally Jarvis (Webb) Craw, was born in January, 1816, and died in April, 1897. He grew to manhood in Norwalk, Connecticut, and learned the trade of carpenter. As a young man he went into business on his own account, later entering a partnership with Burr Knapp. Many of the fine old residences in Norwalk and vicinity were built by Mr. Craw and he built the old Methodist Episcopal church building. Singularly enough, on the very day he was buried, they started to move the old church off the lot to make room for a new and larger edifice. Under the first city charter of South Norwalk, a City Court was established and he was appointed the first city judge, a position which he held for many years. Mr. Craw had no formal legal training, but was self-taught in the law, and his logical mind, keen perception and sound judgment made his decisions just and equitable, based as they were on the facts in cases and the fundamentals of substantial justice rather than on the technicalities of law and procedure which are often used to defeat justice. A man of fine intellectual caliber, Mr. Craw was held in high esteem by all those whose pleasure it was to know him. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the Legislature for several terms. In his later years, Mr. Craw removed to New York City and made his home with his son, John W. Craw, and after this time did not engage in any business.

Mr. Craw married Mary Selleck, daughter of Ray Selleck, of Norwalk, and they were the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity. Their children were: Ann Eliza, deceased, wife of Alfred Kellogg; John W., who died in 1916; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Howard H. Smith; Mary, deceased, married Robert M. Wilcox, of Norwalk; Josephine, married J. Manning; Decker, of Nor-

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walk; Charles T., died in 1883; Frank C., of further mention.

(III) Frank C. Craw, son of William Thomas and Mary (Selleck) Craw, was reared and educated in South Norwalk, Connecticut, and after completing public school studies he obtained employment in a Norwalk insurance office, and subsequently was engaged in the same line of business in New York City. After returning to Norwalk he was employed at the hatter's trade for about five years. During all of this time Mr. Craw had been interested in perfecting many laborsaving devices which were the fruits of his inventive brain. Possessed of originality and imagination, combined with natural mechanical ability, he has made and patented a number of inventions. Notable among them were machines for hat manufacturers which are widely in use. The first in this line was a stiff hat paring machine, and prior to the invention of this machine hats were pared by hand, and the invention of Mr. Craw proved to be a great labor saver. His latest inventions are a soft hat rounding machine, and a new type of automatic spring which obviates the need of shock absorbers, the spring itself controlling the rebound which is the cause of breaking springs. Mr. Craw is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Craw married Sarah E. Harvey, daughter of Ebenezer Harvey, of Dover, New Hampshire. Her mother was Josephine (Mullen) Harvey, of Pluta, and there Mrs. Craw was married. Mr. and Mrs. Craw are the parents of two sons: Harvey, born May 5, 1881, married Grace A. Simmons, of Rochester, New York; and Frank V., born February 14, 1883, married Mary Gilhooly. Mrs. Craw attends the Baptist church of Norwalk.

(The Webb Line).

(I) The Webb family is descended from Sir Alexander Webb, born in 1484 in Eng-

land. He was an officer of rank in the army of King Henry VIII.

(II) Sir Henry Webb, eldest son of Sir Alexander Webb, was born May 11, 1510. He was an usher to the Privy Council of Catherine (Parr), Queen Regent of Britain in the sixteenth century. Sir Henry Webb married, in 1533, Grace Arden, sister of Robert Arden. His sister married one of the same family and had a daughter who married, in May, 1652, John Shakespeare, father of William Shakespeare, the poet.

(III) Alexander (2) Webb, son of Sir Henry Webb, was born December 24, 1534, in Warwickshire, England. He settled in Birmingham, England. He married his cousin, Margaret Arden.

(IV) Alexander (3) Webb, son of Alexander (2) and Margaret (Arden) Webb, was born August 20, 1559. The latter married Mary Wilson, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilson, private secretary to Queen Elizabeth of England.

(V) Richard Webb, son of Alexander (3) and Mary (Wilson) Webb, was born May 5, 1580, in Warwickshire, England, and died in 1655 in Norwalk, Connecticut. He came to America in 1626, and was a member of Hooker's company, settling in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. Richard Webb was among the first settlers of Norwalk, being at the time well advanced in years, and he was among the first of the pioneers to pass beyond. He married (first) in May, 1610, Grace Wilson, daughter of John Wilson; he married (second) Elizabeth Gregory, daughter of Henry Gregory, a prominent citizen of Boston, and a sister of John Gregory, a first settler of Norwalk.

(VI) Richard (2) Webb, son of Richard (1) and Grace (Wilson) Webb, was born January 9, 1611, in Birmingham, England, and died March 15, 1675. He came to America with his father, and was for a time a resident of Norwalk. He was



Daniel F B Hickey.

one of the progenitors of Stamford, Connecticut. He married ———.

(VII) Joseph Webb, son of Richard (2) Webb, was born March 30, 1636. He married ———.

(VIII) Joseph (2) Webb, son of Joseph (1) Webb, was born January 5, 1674. He married, February 23, 1698, Mary Hoyt, born September 20, 1673, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Weed) Hoyt.

(IX) Epeneutus Webb, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Hoyt) Webb, married Deborah Ferris.

(X) Captain Moses Webb, son of Epeneutus and Deborah (Ferris) Webb, was born February 18, 1756, and died in 1850. His home was in the Five Mile river tract now known as Rowayton. Captain Moses Webb was one of the gallant soldiers of the Revolution. He married Sally Street.

(XI) Sally Jarvis Webb, daughter of Captain Moses and Sally (Street) Webb, became the wife of William W. Craw (see Craw I).

HICKEY, Daniel Francis Bray,

Lawyer, Served in World War.

The old belief that merit is not appreciated until death claims those who are deserving of it is now changed. In this age of progressiveness and great business interests, with the world on the outlook for men of merit, once found, they are quickly rewarded. No better opportunity was found to learn of these men than during the recent World War, when so many of our finest type of young manhood freely gave of themselves and their services in the interest of a common cause. The city of Stamford, Connecticut, is proud of its many sons who nobly responded to the call, but its pride in the achievements of Captain Daniel Francis Bray Hickey

is a thing in itself. Captain Hickey is a native of Stamford, born there, October 25, 1887, son of Daniel and Mary T. (Bray) Hickey.

The name of Hickey was originally O'h-Icaigh and Maclocaigh. The Hickey family descends from Eochy Baldearg of the race of Cormac Cas, Ing of Munster, Ireland. The Hickeys were formerly chiefs of a district in the vicinity of Kilmaloe, County Clare, also of a cantred in the barony of Upper Connello, in the County of Limerick. James Hickey, in the Barony of Tulla, County Clare, had his estates confiscated in 1652, and granted to Cromwellian settlers. This confiscation was confirmed by act of settlement, in 1666. Several members of the family have been notably distinguished in the legal and medical professions. Nichol O'Hickey translated into Irish from the Latin, the medical work, "The Rose."

Patrick Hickey, grandfather of Daniel F. B. Hickey, was born in County Queens, Ireland, and died at the age of ninety years. He married Mary McVeigh, a native of the northern part of Ireland. The youth of Patrick Hickey was spent in his native land, and when about thirty years of age he came to America, locating in Stamford, Connecticut. There he spent the greater part of his life and was long engaged in working for Colonel Holly, a well known sidewalk contractor of that time.

Daniel Hickey, son of Patrick and Mary (McVeigh) Hickey, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, May 8, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and at an early age became an apprentice to a local blacksmith, and after learning the trade engaged in business on his own account. His ambition did not stop there and Mr. Hickey began to take contracts for the excavation of foundations for buildings, work in which he met with

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great success. For some time he had been serving as a special policeman, and in 1890 was appointed a member of the police force, which position he still holds. Mr. Hickey has been a policeman for many years and is now the oldest member of the department. He is held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen, and has an unusually large number of friends among the citizens of the city.

Mr. Hickey married Mary T. Bray, daughter of William and Mary (Standish) Bray, of Parish Carrigtohill, County Cork, Ireland, and they were the parents of six children, three of whom are now living. They are: William Cyrus, of Stamford; Daniel F. B., of further mention; Jessie.

The Bray family, of which Mrs. Hickey is a descendant, was originally De Bray, of French origin, and was founded by Colonel Richard De Bray, an officer in the French army. He went from England to Ireland and was knighted as Sir Richard de Bray. Mrs. Hickey's father was William Bray, born in County Cork, parish of Carrigtohill, and was a blacksmith by trade. He married Mary Standish, daughter of William Standish, of the same county. William Bray was a son of Thomas Bray and his wife, Margaret (Hagerty) Bray.

Daniel Francis Bray Hickey attended the schools of Stamford, and in due course of time entered the high school of that city, from which he was graduated in 1908. Having decided upon the legal profession as the one he desired to take up for his life work, Mr. Hickey entered Yale Law School, and after three years of study graduated in the class of 1911 with his degree of LL. B. The same year he received his appointment to the Fairview county bar, and the following year was appointed clerk of the City Court.

Mr. Hickey became associated with

Nichols Curtis Downs soon after engaging in practice. His practice has been of a general nature with a tendency to run into criminal law, having been counsel in important murder trials. He had hardly adjusted himself to the business world when the black cloud of war hung over the European countries and Mr. Hickey, in common with many of our American young men, felt that it was his duty to go and assist insofar as he was able in righting the wrong which was being done.

In August, 1917, Mr. Hickey enlisted in the Air Service, United States army, with the intention of taking flyer's training. Before obtaining his pilot's certificate he was placed by the chief of Air Service in the department of foreign affairs of the Air Service in Paris. The work consisted largely of securing, by contract and by diplomatic arrangement, aeroplanes from the French and English governments and of locating fields to be used as aerodromes for the squadrons flying on the front. Not having lost his desire for flying, after the Chateau-Thierry offensive, Captain Hickey requested that he be relieved from his present duties so as to get more active service. This was granted with the result that he saw service on practically all of the French and American fronts. After the armistice, Captain Hickey was again placed in charge of the legal work of the Air Service for the zone of the advance which was then by an act of Congress under the supervision of the judge advocate's office. The liquidating of the damage claims arising out of the war was a tremendous task for the reason that the law of the country where the claim arose prevailed with the exception of certain limitations passed by Congress and which were often difficult to reconcile with the laws of other countries. This work took Captain Hickey

into Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg, Switzerland, England, and practically all over France. The knowledge of the laws and customs of these countries will no doubt be beneficial to Mr. Hickey in his chosen profession. Sufficient warrant of Captain Hickey's ability is apparent from the fact that he was soon promoted first lieutenant on the recommendation of General Foulois, chief of Air Service, in 1917, and to captain in 1918. He had been recommended for promotion to major when the armistice was signed, and was recommended for the Legion of Honor by the French air service to the French government for distinguished service.

After the close of the war, with two years of foreign service, Mr. Hickey returned to Stamford and his home and has taken up the thread of his affairs again by forming a partnership for the general practice of law with his former associate, Judge N. C. Downs, under the firm name of Downs & Hickey. His advice on governmental and international questions is highly regarded. He is held in high esteem by the legal associations of which he is a member, and with the best years of his life before him it is expected that his career will be one of honor, worthy of emulation by the youth of the day.

Mr. Hickey is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of Stamford, which he has served as counsel; he is also a member and officer of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Suburban of Stamford, the Graduates of New Haven, and the Army and Navy of New York, as well as the Yale Alumni Association. He is a member and officer of the American Legion, of Connecticut, the American Flying Club of New York, the Navy League of Washington, Officers of the Great War, of Detroit, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Aerial League of America.

On November 2, 1920, Mr. Hickey was elected as representative to serve the town of Stamford in the Connecticut General Assembly, and on November 4, 1920, was appointed acting town counsel for the town of Stamford.

MOORE, Charles Edward,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The name of Moore has been numerously borne in England, Ireland and Scotland, and there have been many representatives of this family in distinguished positions in the United Kingdom. Several of these have occupied seats as members of Parliament. Members of this family who emigrated to America, and their descendants, have been noted for their enterprise, independence and industry.

Charles Edward Moore, one of the leading lawyers of Stamford, Connecticut, has inherited these above named qualities to a large extent. They have been apparent throughout his legal career, and aided him in attaining his present standing as a member of the Fairfield county bar. Mr. Moore was born June 29, 1884, in Stamford, a son of John and Maria (Kelley) Moore.

John Moore, his father, was a native of Strabally, Ireland, where he was born May 1, 1841. He learned the trade of harnessmaker, and soon after his marriage came to New York City. In 1868 he located in Stamford, Connecticut, and there established himself in the harness business. He prospered and continued successfully until his death, which occurred October 27, 1909. The business has since that time been carried on by his family and is one of the oldest of its kind in Connecticut. Mr. Moore was a thrifty business man, and industrious. He was upright and square in his dealings,

and very particular about the quality of his work. His business grew to large proportions for a town the size of Stamford, and the advent of the automobile naturally decreased it to some extent. Notwithstanding this a very good business is still carried on. Mr. Moore married, in Ireland, Maria Kelley. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom were born in this country. They are: 1. James H., of Stamford, who married Catherine Kelsey, and is the father of Wallace Moore, who married Alma Quade, and has two children: James and John. 2. John G., first selectman of the town of Stamford. 3. Mary Ellen. 4. Francis J., manager of the harness business. 5. William Paul, married Anna Burke. 6. Thomas E., married Lucy Patterson. 7. Charles Edward, of further mention.

Charles E. Moore attended the public schools of Stamford, and the Stamford High School, graduating in 1903. Having decided upon his profession, he entered the Yale Law School, from which he was graduated in 1908. The attainment of his degree was not without its obstacles, and to overcome these needed much strength of will and determination. In addition to keeping up with his studies and class, Mr. Moore engaged in considerable outside work in order to enable him to put himself through college. From such youths as these we have many of our successful men today. In early life they acquire the courage of their convictions, and throughout their business and private life this quality is apparent. The same year, 1908, Mr. Moore was admitted to the bar and he immediately engaged in practice. He has never sought a partner and continues alone. Although it is but a little over a decade since he first opened his office, he has been prominent in many phases of public life, and has taken a

leading part in affairs. He is a staunch Republican and has ably served as a delegate to county conventions. Possessed of considerable natural oratorical ability, Mr. Moore has been effective as a speaker in campaigns. Since 1914 he has served as clerk of the City Court of Stamford.

There were many public-spirited citizens who contributed their services and abilities to the needs of their country during the World War. Many men were needed to successfully engineer the several parts of the great war machine, and much credit is due to these men, especially the four-minute speakers, of which Mr. Moore was one, who by their eloquence moved the people to a realization of their duty. Mr. Moore also served as the Government Appeal Agent in connection with the Draft Board. He was active in all of the numerous drives and a member of the executive committee of the Salvation Army Drive.

Mr. Moore is well known in fraternal circles, and is now (1920), exalted ruler of Stamford Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His term of office has been marked by the largest and most successful Christmas entertainment ever extended to the poor children of the city. This was given under his leadership in 1919, when an entertainment, auto ride, and presents, formed the program of the day, which was conducted in a 'splendid spirit. In every department of the city's life that he has touched, Mr. Moore has given public-spirited service, and he is highly regarded in his community.

WILLIAMS, William T.,

Garage Proprietor, Truckman.

One of the substantial and leading citizens of Saugatuck, Connecticut, William T. Williams, is held in high esteem by his fellowmen. For three generations his

family have lived in that immediate vicinity, and have always been among the useful and upright citizens.

(I) William Williams, grandfather of William T. Williams, died at the great age of eighty-eight years, July 2, 1894, in Darien, Connecticut. He came there from New York while a young man, and was a tanner and currier by trade. This occupation he followed in Bridgeport for many years. Mr. Williams was a very witty man, and was beloved by all his neighbors to whom he was "Uncle Bill." He married Phoebe Brower, in what was then Lewisville, Carmel, New York. Her mother's name was Polly (Lewis) Brower.

(II) George Williams, son of William Williams, was born in Darien, Connecticut. He there learned the trade of a carriage maker, which he followed for many years. He married May Connelley, a native of County Meath, Ireland, and she died in 1896. Their children were: Charles E., of Norwalk; William T., of further mention; Elizabeth; George.

(III) William T. Williams, son of George and Mary (Connelley) Williams, was born in Westport, Connecticut, November 26, 1860. He was educated in the public schools. He served his apprenticeship at the hatter's trade, and followed it about fifteen years, after which he went into the livery business on his own account, and also engaged in the liquor business until the eighteenth amendment was adopted. For a quarter of a century Mr. Williams has done the baggage business at the Saugatuck Railroad station, and about six years ago he established a garage and sold all his horses but two, and also has an automobile truck. Of an aggressive temperament, Mr. Williams has forged ahead through his own efforts. He is much interested in all that pertains to the public welfare of his community,

and originally was a Democrat in politics, but for the last few years has been a Republican. Although always a worker he has never been a seeker for public office.

In 1886 Mr. Williams married Elizabeth Rice, daughter of Michael Rice, of Westport, and their children are: 1. Robert J., a dental surgeon in Hartford, married Augusta Vincent, and has one son, Robert J., Jr. 2. Vincent, who is associated in business with his father. 3. Leo. All three sons were drafted in the World War, but peace was declared before their divisions were to be sent abroad. Leo, the youngest son, served in the United States navy.

FINNEY, W. Stanley,

Lawyer.

The Fairfield county bar and also the general public, especially that portion of it composed of his friends and neighbors of Greenwich, recognize in Mr. Finney one of the leaders of the younger generation of the county's attorneys. As a citizen he is highly valued, always manifesting a quiet but helpful interest in the promotion of all that tends to increase the prosperity and well-being of the community.

The name Finney is derived from Finn, which is the national name of the people of Finland. Everywhere in the American Union it is associated with good and useful citizenship, and in some instances with eminence in the various walks of life. The Finney family appears to have come from England before 1639, those making the voyage to the American colonies being a mother accompanied by two sons and a daughter: Robert, married Phoebe Ripley; John, called "the Pilgrim;" and Catherine, married Gabriel Fallowell. The mother of the family passed away in Plymouth, April 22, 1650, "aged upwards of eighty years."

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(I) John Finney, "the Pilgrim," received grants of land in Plymouth in 1639-40-41; was made freeman in 1644; from 1646 to 1648 served as exciseman; was a member of several juries. In 1670, with his son John, he was made a freeman of Barnstable, and he was at one time a resident of Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1680 joining the company which settled Bristol, Rhode Island. In 1682 he sold his interest in the Mount Hope lands, in Bristol, to his son Jonathan, and after that year there is no record of him until 1702, when he seems to have removed to Swansea, Massachusetts. He probably died not long after, as about that time he executed a deed which he signed with a mark, thus indicating his advanced age or serious illness. He married (first) Christiana, or Christian ———, who died in Plymouth, September 9, 1649. He married (second) June 10, 1650, Abigail Coggin, who died May 6, 1653, daughter of Thomas Bishop, and widow of Henry Coggin. He married (third) June 26, 1654, Elizabeth Bailey, who was buried in Bristol, February 9, 1684.

(II) Jeremiah Finney, son of John and Elizabeth (Bailey) Finney, was born August 15, 1662, in Barnstable, Massachusetts. He was a shipmaster, and in 1680 was made, with his father, freeman of Bristol. He married, January 7, 1684, Esther Lewis, born in 1664, daughter of Thomas and Mary Lewis, of Bristol. Jeremiah Finney died in that town, February 18, 1748, his wife having passed away April 11, 1743, in the same place.

(III) John (2) Finney, son of Jeremiah and Esther (Lewis) Finney, was born April 13, 1696. He was a cordwainer, or shoemaker. About 1717 he removed to Norton, Massachusetts, where he purchased land. About 1766 he migrated to Easton. He married Mary Campbell, daughter of Sylvanus and Mary Camp-

bell, of Norton. The death of John Finney occurred October 11, 1787, probably in Kingston, Massachusetts.

(IV) Solomon Finney, son of John (2) and Mary (Campbell) Finney, was born August 21, 1724. He lived in Stamford and later in Greenwich, Connecticut, his house occupying the site now covered by the plant of the Mianus Manufacturing Company. He married Tamar June, born May 6, 1739, daughter of Thomas and Tamar June. Records show that the June family was resident in Stamford in the latter part of the seventeenth century. Daniel Finney, a brother of Solomon Finney, was born November 22, 1733, married Phoebe Fisher, of Norton, Massachusetts, and settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he has descendants now living.

(V) Solomon (2) Finney, son of Solomon (1) and Tamar (June) Finney, was born in 1781, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He enjoyed for his day exceptional educational advantages. In his early manhood he was for some years a schoolmaster, but eventually abandoned that calling and became a farmer. He married, in or before 1805, Mary Betts (see Betts VI), and their children were: John A., Finnetta, Hannah Maria, Mary Ann, Lavinia, Charles, Elizabeth, George, Abijah, and Lorenzo, mentioned below. Solomon Finney died in 1839.

(VI) Lorenzo Finney, son of Solomon (2) and Mary (Betts) Finney, was born March 22, 1827, in Mianus, Connecticut. He learned the trade of finisher in the old Greenwich Iron Works, commonly referred to as "the rolling mills." At the beginning of the Civil War he formed a partnership with John Hughes and they made a contract with the owner of the mill to produce spike iron on a per ton basis. After a short time the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Finney continued

the contract alone. Later, the mill having passed to another owner, he became its superintendent, retaining the position for a number of years. After resigning, he devoted his latter years to the cultivation of his farm. For a number of years he served on the school committee, later holding the office of school visitor. Mr. Finney married Caroline Jessup, born in 1828, daughter of Samuel and Susan (Dibble) Jessup, of Greenwich, and the following children were born to them: Allen J., John H., Susan M., Lorenzo W., B. Franklin, mentioned below; Caroline; and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Finney were members of the Congregational church in Sound Beach. The death of Mr. Finney occurred March 17, 1899, and his widow is still living, in the ninety-second year of her age.

(VII) B. Franklin Finney, son of Lorenzo and Caroline (Jessup) Finney, was born April 5, 1859, in North Mianus, Connecticut. He received his education in local public schools. He was employed in the rolling mills until attaining his majority, when he became associated with his eldest brother in the grocery business. After a short time, however, he engaged in the meat business on his own account in Greenwich village, and for ten years carried it on successfully. About 1896 he disposed of his interests and has since then conducted a real estate and insurance business. To the latter business he devotes special attention, handling all kinds of insurance, and enjoying a large clientele. He is a charter member of Empire Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenwich, in which he now holds the rank of past grand. Mr. Finney married Clara L. Brown, daughter of William S. Brown, of Greenwich, and their only child is W. Stanley, mentioned below. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Finney took place December 2, 1890.

(VIII) W. Stanley Finney, son of B. Franklin and Clara L. (Brown) Finney, was born June 25, 1892, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He received his early education in local public schools, passing thence to the Greenwich Academy. On leaving that institution he chose for his profession that of the law and attended lectures at the New York University Law School, graduating in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. It being impossible that Mr. Finney should be admitted to the practice of his profession before reaching the age of twenty-one, he connected himself, during the ensuing three years, with the insurance business conducted by his father, and in 1915 was admitted to the bar. Since then, while still continuing his connection with the insurance business, he has devoted the greater part of his time to his legal work, meeting with the most gratifying results. The absorption of Mr. Finney in his chosen profession is rivaled by his keen interest in insurance matters, in which latter field his legal training has contributed to his marked success. His devotion to his work, however, never renders him unmindful of the duties of citizenship. He constantly seeks, quietly but earnestly, to further the best interests of his home city.

Mr. Finney married, June 27, 1914, Sara Margaret Boswell, daughter of Henry C. Boswell, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of a son, Warner Austin, born March 14, 1919.

W. Stanley Finney has loyally chosen for the scene of his career the city of his birth, and his ancestry and all other evidence indicate that his record, in its completed form, will add new lustre to an old and honored name.

(The Betts Line).

The name Bett, or Betts, a contraction of Bettson (Bett's son) is derived from

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Beat, or Beate, from the Latin *beatus*, blessed, happy. The Betts escutcheon is as follows:

Arms—Sable on a bend argent, three cinquefoils gules; all within a border engrailed on the scrawl.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, gold, on a buck's head gules attired gold.

(1) Thomas Betts was born in 1618, according to some in Hertfordshire and according to others in Smithfield, London. In 1639 he came from England to the American colonies, and was one of the forty original planters of the town of Guilford, Connecticut. The Betts house was taken down in 1895. In November, 1657, Thomas Betts moved to Milford, Connecticut, and in 1660 he purchased land in Norwalk, whither he had removed. He sold his land in Guilford, and his landed property in Norwalk was not inconsiderable. He married, probably after coming to America, Mary ———, and in the census of 1672 is credited with a family of eight children, that being then the largest family in the town. Two years before his death the town voted that he, with two others, should "be seated in the Round Seat," which was a prominent position in the church, the privilege of occupying it being conferred by the town upon those esteemed most worthy of respect. Thomas Betts died in Norwalk in 1688. He brought with him from England a Bible dated 1591, which is still in possession of the family.

(II) Thomas (2) Betts, son of Thomas (1) and Mary Betts, was born in 1644, or 1650, in Guilford, Connecticut, and in 1692 represented the town of Norwalk in the General Assembly, being again chosen in 1694. In that year he became a voter and was afterward selectman and deputy, also serving on town and church committees. He married, January 13, 1680, Sarah Marvin, daughter of Matthew Marvin, Jr. Thomas (2) Betts died in 1717.

(III) John Betts, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Marvin) Betts, was born July 7, 1684, and in the latter part of his life held the office of justice of the peace. He married, April 13, 1708, Hannah Burwell, daughter of John Burwell, of Greenwich, and through her his children inherited a large estate in the Manor of Hemmel Hampstead, Parish of Barington, Hertfordshire, England. John Betts died June 7, 1745.

(IV) Silas Betts, son of John and Hannah (Burwell) Betts, was born December 6, 1718. He married, January 15, 1743, according to some accounts, Elizabeth Lockwood, daughter of Gershom Lockwood, and according to others, Abigail Smith, daughter of Ezekiel Smith, of Stamford. The death of Silas Betts occurred April 29, 1759.

(V) Silas (2) Betts, son of Silas (1) Betts, was born September 1, 1752. He married Sarah ———, whose surname has not come down to us. Silas (2) Betts died in September, 1789.

(VI) Mary Betts, daughter of Silas (2) and Sarah Betts, was born May 22, 1780, and became the wife of Solomon (2) Finney (see Finney V).

CROSBY, Francis Dane,

Dentist, Honored Citizen.

One of the most ancient English surnames is Crosby. It is derived from Cross, the symbol of Christianity, and the Danish word, *by*, equivalent to bury or burg, meaning a center of population. It was an early custom to erect crosses by the side of the road, particularly in sections where the settlements were far apart. In this way, as population grew, a town was referred to as the town of the cross which became Cross-by and has become one of the most honored surnames. In 1204 there was an Ode de



F. D. Bradley.



Crossby, constable of Tikehall in Yorkshire, near the Nottingham line, and as early as 1220 we find Simon de Crossby in Lancashire. As a Christian name, Simon has continued to the present time and is frequently found on record. The Crossby coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Per chevron sable and argent, three goats passant, counterchanged.

Simon Crossby, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England, in 1608. He was a husbandman. In April, 1635, he sailed from England in the ship "Susan and Ellen," with his wife, Anne, and son, Thomas. He settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was a proprietor there as early as 1635-36; was admitted a freeman and served as selectman. Simon Crossby died in September, 1639. He was the father of three sons, Thomas, Simon and Joseph.

(I) James Crosby, great-grandfather of Dr. Francis D. Crosby, was an early settler in Nova Scotia. He went there in 1777 from Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in company with his two brothers, Lemuel and Theophilus. The latter are listed among the early ship-owners, and the three brothers were leading farmers of Ohio, in the county of Yarmouth. In an old history of Yarmouth county, reference is made to these brothers and of them it states: "Three noble men whose numerous descendants have always occupied high rank."

(II) Knowles Crosby, son of James Crosby, was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where he lived during his lifetime. He was a farmer and acquired considerable wealth through his industry. Knowles Crosby married Matilda Huckins, daughter of Charles Huckins, and they were members of the Baptist church of Yarmouth.

(III) George Crosby, fourth child of Knowles and Matilda (Huckins) Crosby,

was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. He was educated in the public schools. While still a boy he went to Boston, Massachusetts, and learned the trade of tanner in a nearby town. Returning to Yarmouth, he went into the shoe manufacturing business and was one of the first in Nova Scotia to manufacture in the modern way. Mr. Crosby sent wagons all over southern Nova Scotia to sell shoes. He was very successful in this venture and finally became owner of a number of vessels which sailed all over the world and coast-wise to the West Indies. Mr. Crosby was active in the shipping business until within ten or twelve years of his death, which occurred in Los Angeles, California, where he had resided for about five years with his children. He was a leading citizen of the town of Ohio, Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, and refused to be a candidate for member in Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Crosby married (second) September 17, 1859, Hannah W. Porter, born December 20, 1837, died November 24, 1888, daughter of Joseph B. Porter, an old sea captain (see Porter VII). Mr. and Mrs. George Crosby were the parents of the following children: George Knowles, born September 30, 1860; Wealthy Anne, born February 11, 1862; Joseph Porter, born August 31, 1863; Alice Maude, born July 17, 1865, married, in 1896, George W. Spurr, of Hartford, Connecticut. All of the above mentioned children live in Los Angeles, California. The others are: Francis Dane, of further mention; Elizabeth Mary, born August 30, 1873; Jessie Gertrude, born March 25, 1876; Lennie Beatrice, born September 9, 1880.

(IV) Francis Dane Crosby, son of George and Hannah W. (Porter) Crosby, was born September 28, 1868, in Ohio, Nova Scotia. His education was obtained in the public schools of that town, and

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after completing his courses there went to Philadelphia Dental College. In 1892 he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S., and immediately afterward went to the West Indies where he practiced for about six years. In 1896 Dr. Crosby settled in South Norwalk, Connecticut, and has since been successfully engaged in practice there. Dr. Crosby has inherited many of the fine traits which were characteristic of his ancestors, and he takes his place among the foremost citizens of South Norwalk. Matters of public interest have always engaged his attention, although he has been at no time desirous of holding office. His professional duties occupy the major part of his time; he is one of the oldest practicing dentists of Norwalk and his clientele is a large one. Dr. Crosby's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic fraternity. He is a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Dr. Crosby married Jennie M. Wyman, daughter of Asa Wyman, of Ohio, Nova Scotia, and their children are: Stanley, a resident of Boston; Dorothy; Francis, a member of the class of 1922 at the University of City of New York; Lawrence; Elmer. The family are attendants of the Baptist church.

(The Porter Line).

The ancient family of Porter has a record of nearly three centuries in New England, and was founded by William de la Grande, a Norman Knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England and in return for his services was given lands in or near Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Ralph or Roger, son of William de la Grande, became Grand Porteur to King Henry I., and from his tenure of this high office was derived the family name. The escutcheon of the Porters is as follows:

Arms—Argent, on a fesse sable between bar-
rulets or, three bells of the first.

Crest—A portcullis argent chained or.

Motto—*Vigilantia et virtute.*

(I) John Porter, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England, about 1596, and about 1637 is known to have been of Hingham, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Salem, and there passed the remainder of his life. He was a man of prominence in the community, holding high and responsible offices, and is said to have been a personal friend of Governor Endicott. John Porter married Mary ———. His death occurred in 1676.

(II) Samuel Porter, son of John and Mary Porter, was born, probably in England and was a mariner, owning a farm in Wenham, Massachusetts, near Wenham Pond. He married Hannah Dodge, and died about 1660.

(III) John (2) Porter, son of John (1) and Hannah (Dodge) Porter, was born in 1658, and about 1680 moved from Danvers to Wenham, Massachusetts. He was a malster, and lived on a farm. Mr. Porter married Lydia Herrick. He was an active and influential citizen and lived to the venerable age of ninety-five years, passing away in 1753.

(IV) Nehemiah Porter, son of John (2) and Lydia (Herrick) Porter, was born in 1692, in Wenham, Massachusetts, and was a weaver and a yeoman. He lived on a farm in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He married, in 1717, Hannah Smith, who was a daughter of Hezekiah Smith, of Beverly. Nehemiah Smith died in Ipswich in 1784.

(V) Nehemiah (2) Porter, son of Nehemiah (1) and Hannah (Smith) Porter, was born March 22, 1720. He early determined to study for the ministry. He graduated from Harvard College, and in 1750 was ordained pastor of the church

in Chebacco parish, where he remained sixteen years. At the end of that time he went to Nova Scotia where, however, he spent but a few years, returning ere long to Massachusetts and accepting a pastorate in Ashfield, which he retained to the close of his long life. He married (first) January 20, 1749, Rebecca Chipman, daughter of the Rev. John Chipman, of Beverly, Massachusetts. The Chipmans were numbered among the old Colonial families of the province. Mr. Porter married (second) Elizabeth Nowell, of Boston. During the Revolutionary War he volunteered as chaplain, and always believed that his prayers turned the tide of battle at Saratoga. To his great honor be it recorded that he was strongly anti-slavery. Many anecdotes are related illustrative of his strength of principle, his originality of mind, and his trenchant and ready wit. A gentleman who refused to attend church ended his argument with "I have a right to think as I have a mind to." To which Mr. Porter instantly replied, "You have no right to think wrong." On February 29, 1820, this devoted man "ceased from earth." He had rounded out, in years, very nearly a century, seventy-five of those years having been spent in the Christian ministry. His character considered from every side is one of the noblest in our history.

(VI) Nehemiah (3) Porter, son of Nehemiah (2) and Rebecca (Chipman) Porter, was born January 12, 1753. He married, July 18, 1776, Mary Tardy, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

(VII) Joseph Blaney Porter, son of Nehemiah (3) and Mary (Tardy) Porter, was born June 28, 1795. He married, December 11, 1817, in Nova Scotia, Elizabeth Wyman, daughter of Matthew Wyman. Mr. Porter died April 12, 1859. He was the father of Hannah W. Porter, who became the wife of George Crosby (see Crosby III).

FAIRBANKS, Joseph Shelley,

Electrical Contractor.

There have been many distinguished men bearing the name of Fairbanks. Nearly all persons in the United States of this name are direct descendants of the immigrant, Jonathan Fairbanks, and there are many who can take a justifiable pride in tracing their lineage back to mothers born to the inheritance. Among the members of this ancient family there have been many who have distinguished themselves in the professions, in business and in politics, and one has filled the office of vice-president of the United States, another has been governor of a State, and many have been notable in the arts and industries, among the latter, Joseph Shelley Fairbanks.

The name has been variously spelled. The immigrant often wrote his name Fairbanke and occasionally ffayerbanke. The origin of the name is somewhat complicated, it being in the class of "Names derived from localities." An ancient custom was for a family and its members to designate themselves by assuming the location of their home as a surname. This was at a time previous to the adoption of surnames, before the thirteenth century. In this manner the name of Atwood was derived. John at the Wood was gradually evolved into its present form. So it is with Fairbanks. Fair in its old English form was fearr and means a roebuck. Bank is the same as now, a mound or bank, and we can readily see that near the home of an early ancestor, the roebuck were accustomed to come to a bank, to drink perhaps, and hunters referred to this bank as fearr-bank, and this name was naturally adopted by the dweller near there, which is now handed down in its present form of Fairbank and Fairbanks.

(I) Jonathan Fairbanks, the ancestor

of the family, was born before 1600. He came from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he first built the noted "Fairbanks House," which is still standing as an ancient landmark, the oldest dwelling in New England which for the same period of time has been continuously owned and occupied by the builder and his lineal descendants. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dedham, which was established in 1636, and signed the covenant, March 23, 1637. Before 1637 Jonathan Fairbanks had been granted at least one of the twelve-acre lots into which the first allotment was divided, with four acres of swamp land; in the same year he received as his proportion of a further allotment four acres of "swamp" land, this additional grant being made on account of the swampy condition of a portion of the first grant. In 1638 he was appointed with others "to measure out those polls of meadow which adjoin to men's lots and to mete out so much meadow in several parcels as is allotted unto them." In 1638 he was allowed six acres more, which was later exchanged for other land, and at other times following he received various small grants. He was admitted townsman and signed the covenant in 1654. He died in Dedham, December 5, 1668. His wife's name was Grace Lee, and she died October 28, 1673.

(II) Jonathan (2) Fairbanks, youngest son of Jonathan (1) and Grace (Lee) Fairbanks, was born in England, and was admitted a townsman in Dedham, Massachusetts, November 1, 1654. He lived there during his life, and died January 28, 1711-12. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, and served in the Mount Hope campaign in 1675. He married Deborah Shepard, daughter of Edward Shepard,

of Cambridge, who came with her father, May 10, 1643.

(III) Jeremiah Fairbanks, son of Jonathan (2) and Deborah (Shepard) Fairbanks, was born November 31, 1674, in Dedham, Massachusetts. He settled in Bristol, Rhode Island, where he died March 28, 1735. He married Mary Penfield, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lewis) Penfield, of Taunton, Massachusetts, May 14, 1698.

(IV) David Fairbanks, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Penfield) Fairbanks, was born February 7, 1700, in Bristol, Rhode Island. He married (intentions published, January 6, 1723) Susannah Stacey, of Newport, Rhode Island.

(V) Samuel Fairbanks, son of David and Susannah (Stacey) Fairbanks, born in 1731-32, died May 25, 1794. About 1757 he removed to Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he purchased land in 1758. He served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting May 24, 1777, and was discharged February 1, 1778. He married Mehitable Heine.

(VI) David (2) Fairbanks, son of Samuel and Mehitable (Heine) Fairbanks, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, April 13, 1775. He married (first) April 5, 1795, in Ridgebury, Hannah St. John. He married (second) Sarah Graham.

(VII) Andrew Graham Fairbanks, son of David (2) and Sarah (Graham) Fairbanks, was born in 1810 in Sing Sing, New York, and died May 19, 1873. For many years he was a driver of a stage. He married Sarah Chapin, a native of England.

(VIII) William Henry Fairbanks, son of Andrew Graham and Sarah (Chapin) Fairbanks, was born July 14, 1844, in Portchester, New York. When he was a boy of four years his mother died. At the age of eight he was bound out to a

farmer, a common custom in those days, to work for his board, clothes and schooling. He lived with several farmers on these terms, not all of whom performed their obligation in regard to the opportunity to attend school. In spite of all these disadvantages his ambitious spirit was not quenched, and he has made use of every opportunity during a long lifetime to acquire knowledge. In August, 1863, he located in Darien, Connecticut, as a young man of nineteen, and for the next fifteen years was employed in farm work. In 1878 he rented a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and during the next three years was a farmer on his own account. At the expiration of his lease, having by his thrift and industry, accumulated the means to embark in the drayage business, he made a success of his venture from the start. As time went on the business grew, and at one period he owned fourteen horses employed in his work and had at times to hire other horses.

On July 8, 1864, Mr. Fairbanks married Catherine Shelley, born in Cheltenham, England, February 24, 1847, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Pillou) Shelley. Their children were: Sarah Elizabeth, born August 11, 1867, married, April 9, 1890, Harry M. Hindley, of Darien; Mary Emily, born August 19, 1869, married, April 3, 1893, Andrew J. Jayne; William K., born July 18, 1872, died July 16, 1907; John Andrew, born June 15, 1874; Joseph Shelley, of further mention; Katie Brown, born February 22, 1878, died June 8, 1887; Jennie Louise, born May 12, 1885, married William E. Gifford, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Theodore Parker, born December 15, 1887. In July, 1919, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, a pleasure accorded to few, and they are still in excellent health, with prospects apparently

of many years more of congenial wedded life. Working together, saving together, sharing life's joys and sorrows, having accumulated a competence, they can find satisfaction in the retrospect of lives well spent. They are both members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church of Noroton.

(IX) Joseph Shelley Fairbanks, son of William Henry and Catherine (Shelley) Fairbanks, was born in Darien, Connecticut, April 5, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of that town, and at the age of thirteen went to work. Two years later he entered the employ of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, employed on line work, gradually working his upward way until he became a lineman. After three years experience he was fitted for his next promotion, a position known as "trouble hunter." For three years he remained in this work, and finding electrical work to his liking he desired to learn everything possible in the way of experience. To this end he went to Denver and accepted a position with the Denver Electric Light Company, later going to Lower California in the interests of the Edison Company. He assisted in the erecting of the largest tension wire in that part of the State. About 1897 he returned to the East and worked for the Fisher's Island Electric Light Company. Here he received reward for his years of earnest work and careful attention to all the details of his trade. He was placed in charge and installed the plant at Fisher Island. The building of the lines and the setting up of the machinery in the power house was under the direct supervision of Mr. Fairbanks. For three years he remained as superintendent and in 1904 removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he accepted a position in charge of the electrical work of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Another year found him in New York City

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and there Mr. Fairbanks had charge of the electrical decorations in the Hotel Astor, when that famous hotel was opened. All of the electrical devices, the display in the palm gardens, time clocks, bells, and so forth, were all under his supervision, sufficient warranty of his ability in this line.

His next work was installing the J. H. Williams Drop Forge Company of Brooklyn with electricity, after which he again returned to Stamford and to the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Mr. Fairbanks had now placed himself in a position where he knew he was capable of entering into business on his own account, the natural ambition of every earnest business man. In June, 1906, he made his venture, which was successful from the beginning. All the years Mr. Fairbanks worked for others he never slighted the minutest detail, and made it a practice to master each phase of his work. These qualities have been of great value to him in his own business, and account in a measure for his success. In 1917 his business was incorporated as The Fairbanks Electric Company, Incorporated, of which he is president. All kinds of electrical work is done, including the installation of plants and so forth. Mr. Fairbanks is also president of the Fairbanks Storage Battery Company, distributors of the Willard Battery in Fairfield county, Connecticut, and Port Chester, New York.

Despite his many business demands, Mr. Fairbanks finds time to relax from cares through membership in his various fraternal organizations. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Ripowan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Excelsior Lodge, Knights of

Pythias; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Fairbanks married Alice Sanderson, a native of Manchester, England, and they are attendants of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford.

HYATT, Joseph Gilbert,

Lawyer, Legislator.

There is always a double reason for properly recording the lives of men whose careers have been largely devoted to public service, and the principal one is that future generations may come within the sphere of their influence through the medium of the written word. One of Connecticut's citizens who is distinguished for his service to the commonwealth and to the republic, and upon whom many public honors have been conferred, is Joseph Gilbert Hyatt, lawyer, of Westport, Connecticut.

Surnames have been variously derived, and one of the most common origins in the early days was from location. It is in this manner that the name of Hyatt was derived. Originally it was Hiatt, and signifies "a dweller at the high gate." It is necessary to refer back to the old English form of the words in order to appreciate the derivation. This was Hier-Yate, meaning high gate, which through the natural evolution of the words evolved into Hiatt and Hyatt, the forms now in use.

(I) Gilbert Hyatt, grandfather of Joseph Gilbert Hyatt, was a lifelong resident of Norwalk, Connecticut.

(II) James Wiseman Hyatt, son of Gilbert Hyatt, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and died at the age of sixty-six years. When he was a small boy his parents died, and with his brother, Edward Hyatt, he was taken to raise by a Mr. Smith who went South to Mobile, Alabama.

There James W. Hyatt grew to manhood, and learned the trade of shoemaker. He returned again to the North and located in Westport, Connecticut, where he followed his trade for the remainder of his life. At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Hyatt enlisted but was rejected on account of a physical disability. While in the South he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Abigail Couch, daughter of Joseph and Abigail Couch, of Norwalk.

(III) Joseph Gilbert Hyatt, only child of James Wiseman and Abigail (Couch) Hyatt, was born in Westport, Connecticut, September 19, 1852. He was educated in the public schools and the private school of Rev. M. Williams, of academic grade. For twenty years Mr. Hyatt was engaged in teaching school, and meanwhile began the study of law under the preceptorship of Judge Frank W. Perry. In 1882 Mr. Hyatt was admitted to the bar. The previous year he had been elected tax collector, and soon after that was appointed justice of the peace, which office he has held most of the time since. During the administration of President Harrison, Mr. Hyatt was appointed postmaster, which office he held for nearly five years. In 1896 he was honored by election to the State Legislature and served on the railroad commission. That was during the period when an effort was being made to charter a trolley line through from Southport to Westport, and they were exciting times, much strenuous opposition having to be overcome. In 1897 Mr. Hyatt was elected town clerk and held that office for sixteen years. Again in 1904 he was elected to the Legislature and served on the insurance committee. Mr. Hyatt is engaged in the general practice of law, and also does some real estate and insurance business; during the World War he was chairman

of the local examining board. Fraternally Mr. Hyatt is a member of Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; is a member of the board of directors of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Home, and is past chief patriarch of Kabasa Encampment, of the same order; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Westport, of which he is past chancellor commander; member of Temple Lodge, No 65, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of Bridgeport; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Westport Historical Society.

Mr. Hyatt married, April 14, 1874, Mary A. Comstock, daughter of Charles E. and Rhoda (Fillow) Comstock, and granddaughter of William and Sarah Comstock, of Wilton, Connecticut. The Comstock family is an old and honored one in Fairfield county history.

Few men have achieved the distinction in both professional and private life which Mr. Hyatt enjoys; he is among the eminently public-spirited citizens of Westport, interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community.

FULTON, Newton Alfred,

Business Educator.

The great variation in surnames is particularly noticeable in the name of Fulton as it is spelled today and as it was in its original form. The first form of the name, which dates back to the earliest period in surnames, about the thirteenth century, was Fugel-Tone. In its next form it is found as Fultone, and eventually this final "e" was dropped and the name became Fulton, the spelling which is in general

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use. It is of the class known as "Place Names," that is, a name derived from the locality. Fugel, signified fowl, and ton, or tun, enclosure, so that the name literally means Fowl Enclosure, and was assumed in the early centuries by one who lived near such an enclosure.

The centuries which passed from the time of the first of the name to the time of the immigrants are filled with many records of the members of the Fulton family. It is a long step to the time in which the grandfather Newton A. Fulton lived, which was the early part of the eighteenth century.

(I) David Fulton, above referred to, was one of the early pioneers of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was a farmer, and was the Methodist minister of the locality in which he lived. A just and upright man, he held the respect of his fellow-townsmen, and was often sought for counsel and advice. The Christian name of his wife was Mary.

(II) Wesley Fulton, son of David and Mary Fulton, was born October 10, 1847, in Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of Uniontown, and about 1865 his parents removed to Illinois. They located on a farm of eighty acres that had an orchard on one end of it and a spring of water at the other, strong inducements in an Illinois farm in those days. Wesley Fulton, although but a boy when the Civil War was raging, planned to run away with an older brother to join a regiment, but fortunately peace came about the time they were ready to start. Mr. Fulton remained on the home farm until the time of his marriage, and then for four or five years worked a farm of his own. About 1875 he removed to Chariton, Iowa, and subsequently to Atlantic City, Iowa. He is now (1920) a resident of Waterloo, Indiana, engaged in farming and dairying.

Mr. Fulton is a staunch Republican in politics, and actively interested in all public matters. He married, in 1869, Susan Elizabeth Dorns, of Carroll county, Illinois, daughter of John Dorns, and their children were: Newton Alfred, of further mention; Cora B., born November 9, 1876; Mary Letitia, born October 24, 1898.

(III) Newton Alfred Fulton, only son of Wesley and Susan Elizabeth (Dorns) Fulton, was born in Fair Haven, Carroll county, Illinois, December 2, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Indiana, and pursued a course of study in Valparaiso University. For five years he was an instructor in the public schools of Illinois, thence removing to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he attended business college for a year. From there Mr. Fulton went to Kingston, New York, as teacher in a private commercial college, remaining a year. The following year he spent in Mount Vernon, New York, in a similar school, and was then in South Norwalk, Connecticut, for a year. Mr. Fulton's services were sought by the Derby High School in their commercial department, and for four years he gave faithful instruction to the students of that school. The eight months following until May, 1914, were spent in Derby, Connecticut, in a private school. In the spring of 1914, Mr. Fulton purchased the Merrill Business Colleges, located in Portchester, New York, South Norwalk and Stamford, Connecticut. These three schools have (1919-1920) an enrollment of about two hundred and ninety-five in the day class and four hundred and thirty in the night schools. A teaching force of ten instructors is necessary to maintain the high standard of the schools, and all work done is under the supervision of Mr. Fulton, whose wide experience and teaching ability is of untold value to his



William H Arthur

pupils. Mr. Fulton has the happy faculty of knowing how to interest the young mind in broadening itself and equipping the youth for his way in the world; he is conscientious and takes a personal interest in each student. He is a Mason, a member of King Hiram Lodge, No. 12, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Derby, Connecticut, and was demitted to Union Lodge, No. 5, of Stamford; he is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter in Derby.

Mr. Fulton married Hattie May Brown, daughter of George Walter Brown, of Georgetown, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth May, who was born October 8, 1918. With his family, Mr. Fulton attends the Baptist church of Stamford, Connecticut, and aids in its support.

ARTHUR, William Henry,

Civil Engineer, Contractor.

Men of aggressive spirit and mental power are men of action. In one way or another every man expresses himself in his work. Where that work is of such a nature as to serve the convenience, health or happiness of his fellowmen, then it is a matter of simple justice to spread upon the pages of history the story of his life. When the man's achievements include the really important examples of modern progress, the story is one of fascinating interest. Such a story is that of William Henry Arthur, of Stamford, who has done some of the most remarkable engineering work in this section.

The name of Arthur is of very ancient origin. When King Henry II., of England, invaded Ireland, A. D., 1172, he granted to Hugh De Lacey the Kingdom of Meath, thus dispossessing the Harts of their patrimony in that kingdom. Thus the family was scattered. Some settled

in England, some in Scotland, France and Germany, others, more tenacious of their family traditions, remained in Ireland. Those who settled in Leinster clung to the name of Hart, or used it in the form of Hort and Hartey; in England the form became Harte; in France, Le Hart; in Germany, Hartl or Hartz. In Scotland the name was Anglicized into Artho and later Arthur. The motto of the family is *Fac et opera*, meaning "act and work."

Mr. Arthur's grandfather, John Arthur, was a native of Ireland, and one of twelve brothers who went to different parts of the world to carve out their fortunes. John Arthur, coming to America, landed in South Carolina. As was natural he went to different parts of the country, and was at one time proprietor of a large grocery store in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Later, he removed to New York City, where he was interested in various business enterprises. He was an active, ambitious man, never content to idle away his time. His death occurred in New York City as the result of sun-stroke. He was married in Ireland before coming to America; his second wife was Sarah (Ostrander) Arthur, a member of an old Dutch family.

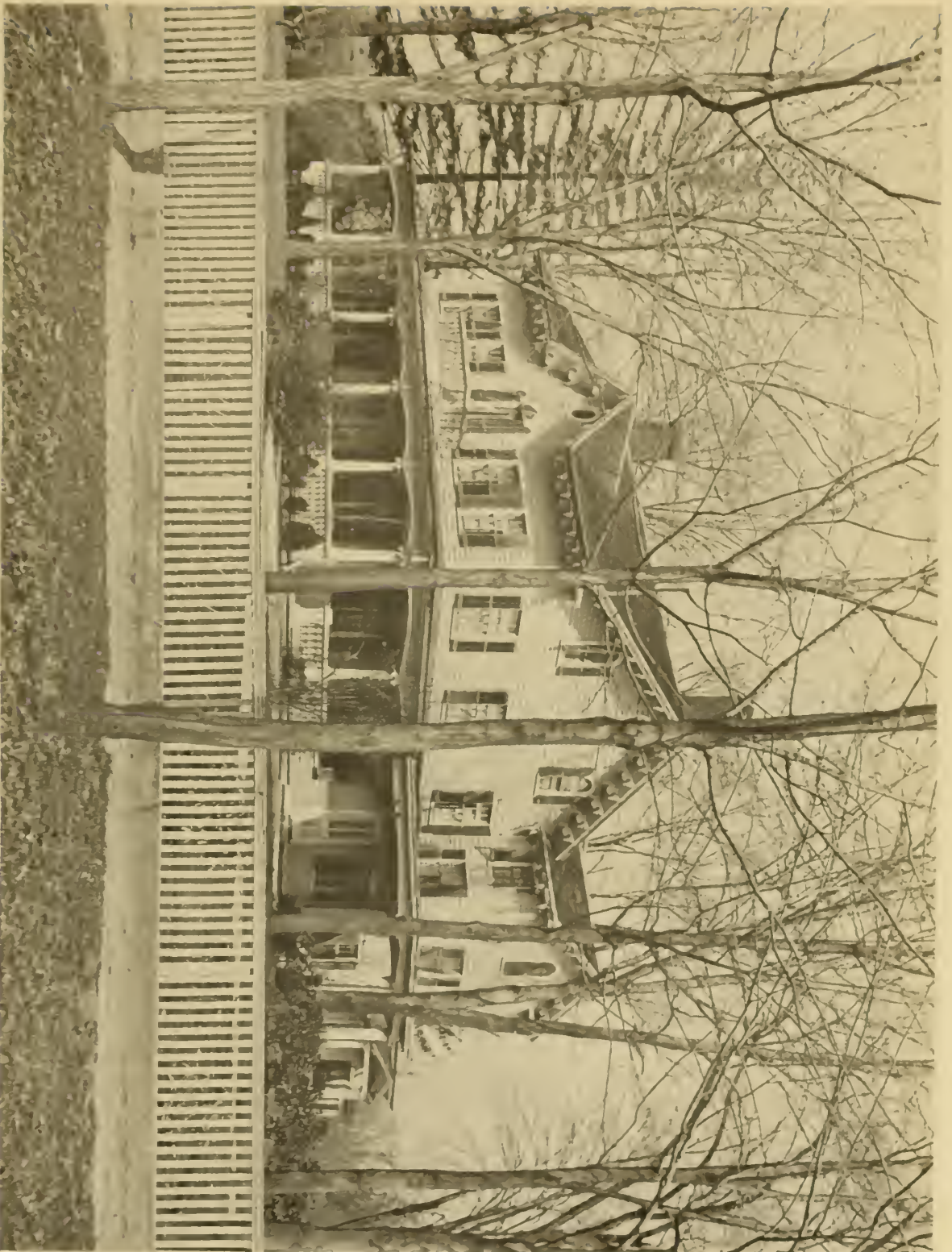
William Arthur, son of John and Sarah (Ostrander) Arthur, was born in New York City, October 12, 1825. He received a common school education, then learned the trade of shoemaker. Later on he became clerk in a shoe store owned by David Wiggins, whose daughter he afterwards married. He remained with Mr. Wiggins for some years and, being a young man of pleasant address and industrious, was very successful in the capacity of salesman. He then removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he followed his trade, establishing himself in a very satisfactory little business by his excellent work and his invariable courtesy

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to his patrons. Later he removed to New Canaan, Connecticut, where he worked in the shoe shops for a number of years. Still later he returned to Norwalk, but did not remain there permanently. He went to Ansonia, New York, and worked for his son, Charles M. Arthur, who had established a thriving business in manufacturing paper boxes. Charles M. Arthur was the original patentee of the folding cardboard box idea, which has developed into an immense industry and is adopted by the manufacturers of an endless variety of products for the protection of their goods. Mr. Arthur remained with his son in Ansonia for about four years, then went back to New Canaan, where he resided until within two years of his death; he was always actively occupied in his own line of work. He then became a resident of Glenbrook, a suburb of Stamford, where he died, October 15, 1915. Mr. Arthur, at the time of the Civil War, tried three times to enlist, but was refused, because the examiners claimed he had a weak heart. He had the satisfaction of outliving all the people who had passed judgment on his physique. He married Jeannette Wiggins, daughter of David Wiggins, of Huntington, Long Island, and granddaughter of Dr. Wiggins, of that place. They had twelve children, of whom seven grew to maturity: Rev. Charles M., a clergyman of the Christian denomination; Jeanet E., who has been a teacher in the public schools of Waterbury for many years; Mary, who married Charles L. Parmele; William Henry, of further mention; George, now deceased; Fanny Etta, of Stamford; and Harriet, widow of Halsey Reynolds, of Omaha. The mother was a member of the Dutch Reformed church. She died in 1907, aged seventy-nine years.

William Henry Arthur, the engineering

contractor of Stamford, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, February 22, 1866, a son of William and Jeannette (Wiggins) Arthur. He attended the public schools in the different towns where his parents resided, learning much of value in the experience of changing from one town to another. He was a lad of keen interests, active and full of life and vim, and was always fond of machinery or anything of a mechanical nature. He learned the machinists trade in New Haven, and followed it for thirteen years, most of the time as master mechanic, or chief engineer. To gain wider experience he spent some time in each of a number of important cities, among them Waterbury, Connecticut, and Binghamton, New York, also spent much time in New York City, everywhere having charge of large manufacturing interests. In 1894 he removed to Stamford and took charge of the city's power station, which position he held for nearly five years, then in 1899 was appointed superintendent of public mines at Stamford, which position he held for nine years. On November 9, 1908, he resigned this position to go into business for himself. This had been his ambition for some time, the end toward which he had been working. He has developed one of the really important business enterprises of the city of Stamford. He handles large contracts, such as the building of sea walls, roads, stone bridges and piers, trolley roads, sewers, etc. The public, to whom these undertakings are little more than an inconvenience in the building, and a matter of course, once completed, in the daily use, gives little thought to their significance. By such effort is civilization built. The man who constructs anything in line with civic or industrial progress is a benefactor of his kind, both in the achievement and in the means of livelihood which it places within



THE HOMESTEAD OF WILLIAM H. ARTHUR
GLENBROOK, CONNECTICUT



reach of so many of his fellows. Mr. Arthur employs constantly a large corps of civil engineers, and from one hundred to five hundred laborers, the number varying greatly according to the nature of his contracts, and the possibility of securing men. One of the best known examples of his work in the vicinity of Stamford is Halloween Park, and he has built many miles of road in different parts of the country, and extensive sewer systems in various cities. During 1919 Mr. Arthur built the State road from Norwalk to Winnepeau; the Barnum avenue road, from Bridgeport to Stratford; the Pequot avenue road, at Southport; widened Atlantic street, the principal street of Stamford, and there is scarcely a city in the State in which he has not done road work. He is reconstructing the Boston Post-road from the State line at Greenwich to Norwalk, and this is probably the best piece of road in New England. In addition to his large operations in this line, Mr. Arthur has established a coal and wood yard at Glenbrook, conducted under his direction.

Mr. Arthur recently became the owner of a most attractive residence at Glenbrook, set in grounds ten acres in extent, which are ornamented with beautiful trees and shrubbery, the whole being one of the finest properties of the locality. Mr. Arthur is a man of cordial, friendly disposition, and of character as sound and wholesome as the work which he does, a man whom it is a pleasure to meet and a privilege to know. He has not failed to respond to every demand of the public when they needed men in positions of trust. He is a director of the Citizens' Savings Bank, the Morris Plan Company, and the Woodland Cemetery Association. Socially, he is connected with the prominent orders, being a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted

Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; Rippowan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford; Wascussee Encampment; Excelsior Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Stamford; and is also a popular member of the Suburban Club. In politics Mr. Arthur is a Republican, and while he has no time nor inclination to follow the political game, he is not the man to shirk or neglect his political duty.

Mr. Arthur married Annie Louise Whitney, daughter of Samuel Whitney, of New Canaan, of the old Whitney family of Wilton, Connecticut. Of the children four are now living: George Dudley, born July 23, 1893, educated at Stamford High School and the New York University, and is now a member of the civil engineering force of his father's business; Robert Alan, born August 24, 1901, now a medical student in Columbia University; Homer Cummings, born January 4, 1903; and Remington Jessup, born April 2, 1906, now in high school.

GRISWOLD, William Loomis,

Physician, Enterprising Citizen.

There is no name more eminent in the annals of the State of Connecticut than that of Griswold. Descendants of the immigrants who bore this name have scattered over a large area, but wherever they are found there also are found the upright and useful citizens.

Griswold is an ancient English surname, derived from the name of a place, like a large proportion of patronymics. It literally is formed of Gris, meaning gray, and wold, meaning wood. The ancient seat of the family was at Solihull, War-

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wickshire, prior to the year 1400. The ancient coat-of-arms is:

Arms—Argent, a fesse gules between two greyhounds, courant sable.

John Griswold, about the middle of the fourteenth century came from Kenilworth and married a daughter and heiress of Henry Hughford, of Huddersley Hall, 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, 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.

(I) Edward Griswold, the ancestor of the family herein under consideration, was born in Warwickshire, England, about 1607. He came to Connecticut at the time of the second visit of George Fenwick when many other settlers came. He was attorney for a Mr. St. Nicholas, of Warwickshire, who had a house built for him in Windsor, and a tract of land impaled, as had also Sir Richard Saltonstall. There were many other prominent Puritans in Warwickshire who intended to settle in the colonies when a change in the political conditions in England caused them to remain there. Edward Griswold had a grant of land at Poquonock, to which he removed in 1649, when his house was on the outpost of the colony. He was active in public affairs. He assisted in building the fort in Springfield in 1650 for William Pynchon, and was deputy to the General Court in 1656 from Windsor and subsequently every session but one until the new charter was granted. He was a prominent settler of Hommonosett or West Saybrook, whither about 1663

he removed with his younger children. The settlement was organized as a town in 1667, and received the name of his English birthplace, Kenilworth, which became strangely perverted in the spelling to Killingworth and is now Clinton, Connecticut. He was the first deputy from the town, magistrate and deputy from 1662 to 1688-90. The Colonial records show him to have been an active and influential member of the Legislature, who accomplished much good. At sessions he had the pleasure of meeting his own son, Francis, and brother, Matthew, in office, and there has hardly been a time since, when the family has not been represented in the Legislature of the Province and State. In 1678 he was on the committee to establish a Latin school in New London, and he was deacon of the Killingworth church. He died there in 1691, aged eighty-four years. He married (first) in England, Margaret ———, who died August 23, 1670, and her grave-stone is the oldest in the burial ground in Clinton.

(II) George Griswold, eldest son and second child of Edward and Margaret Griswold, was born in England in 1633, and died in Windsor, Connecticut, September 3, 1704. He remained in Windsor with his brother Joseph on their father's lands when the latter went to Killingworth. He was also an extensive owner of lands purchased from the Indians; was admitted freeman in 1654. He married, October 3, 1655, Mary Holcomb, daughter of Thomas Holcomb, and she died in April, 1708.

(III) Daniel Griswold, eldest son of George and Mary (Holcomb) Griswold, was born October 1, 1656, in Windsor, Connecticut. He married there, February 3, 1680, Mindwell Bissell, daughter of Nathaniel Bissell, who died December 31, 1728.

(IV) Daniel (2) Griswold, son of Daniel (1) and Mindwell (Bissell) Griswold, was born February 14, 1684. He married September 6, 1716, Sarah White, and removed to Bolton, Connecticut, where his wife died February 1, 1738.

(V) Seth Griswold, ninth child of Daniel (2) and Sarah (White) Griswold, was born in Bolton, Connecticut, April 27, 1732, and died in Colebrook, Connecticut, about 1810. He married (first) Susannah Shurtleff, in 1751. He married (second) in New Hartford, Connecticut, December 31, 1778, Mrs. Huldah (Priest) Loomis, widow of Simeon Loomis. They settled on the Loomis estate, remaining until 1801, and in the latter year removed to Colebrook.

(VI) Roswell Griswold, son of Seth and Huldah (Priest-Loomis) Griswold, was born in Winchester, Connecticut, February 8, 1780, and died in Colebrook, Connecticut, December 10, 1833. He married (first) November 3, 1802, Lucretia Wheadon, daughter of Solomon Wheadon. He married (second) in November, 1808, Jerusha Grant, daughter of Joel and Zilpa (Cowles) Grant. Joel Grant was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, February 21, 1756, died in Norfolk, March 16, 1796. He was a direct descendant of Matthew Grant, the immigrant, and his daughter, Jerusha, born April 3, 1785, in Norfolk, died March 3, 1828, in Colebrook, became the wife of Roswell Griswold.

(VII) Lucius Griswold, son of Roswell and Jerusha (Grant) Griswold, was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, July 12, 1810. He was a school teacher and farmer for many years. Later in life he became a traveling representative for the Winsted Manufacturing Company, whose products were scythes and cutlery. He married, in Colebrook, March 27, 1834, Julia Elizabeth Barnard, born there, No-

vember 22, 1811, died July 12, 1884, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Hart) Barnard.

(VIII) Dr. Ralph Barnard Griswold, son of Lucius and Julia Elizabeth (Barnard) Griswold, was born in Colebrook, Connecticut, January 18, 1835. When he was a boy his parents removed to Winsted, Connecticut, and he attended the High School there. He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. H. B. Steele, of Winsted, and then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City. From there he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he completed his medical studies in the Eclectic Medical College, which was then at the height of its success, under direction of its famous founder. Subsequent to his graduation, Dr. Griswold practiced a year in Strong's Sanitarium in Saratoga, New York. Then he settled in Banksville, New York, and engaged in the practice of medicine from April 1, 1857, until within a year or so of his death, which occurred August 18, 1917. Dr. Griswold took an interest in many public matters, and was among the upright, useful citizens of Banksville. He served as road commissioner for several years; he was a member of the Greenwich Medical Society; member of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, and a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

Dr. Griswold married, May 1, 1858, Mary Jane Derby, born in Magherafelt, County Londonderry, Ireland, July 1, 1835, daughter of Andrew Derby. Mrs. Griswold was adopted when a child by Oliver Loomis, of Winsted. Dr. and Mrs. Griswold were the parents of four children, two of whom grew to maturity, namely, Julia Alice, married Wilbur W. Cooper, of Colebrook, Connecticut; William Loomis, of further mention. The

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family were long active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Dr. Griswold served as steward, trustee and chorister. He sang base in the choir for many years.

(IX) Dr. William Loomis Griswold, only son of Dr. Ralph B. and Mary Jane (Derby) Griswold, was born in Banks-ville, Westchester county, New York, February 12, 1861. He received his education at a private school in Long Ridge, town of Greenwich, and his college preparation was obtained in the Winsted public school. In 1881 he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with a Ph. B. degree, and for the following year engaged in teaching. Dr. Griswold then turned to the study of medicine, graduating from his father's *alma mater* in 1885. Immediately afterward he settled in Greenwich, Connecticut, and has continuously been engaged in practice since. He specializes in surgical work, and is held in high esteem by the medical association. Dr. Griswold is a member of the Greenwich, Fairfield County and Connecticut Medical societies; the American Medical Association; the New York Academy of Medicine; and is on the staff of the Greenwich Hospital.

Other interests claim his attention in addition to his manifold duties as a physician, and it is one of the sterling traits of this family that they always are ready and willing to do their share of public service. Dr. Griswold is a director of the Putnam Trust Company of Greenwich, having been a member of this board since the first year of the bank's existence. He finds recreation from his business in the care of his large dairy farm in Middletown, New York. It contains one hundred and twenty-three acres and is well stocked. A specialty is made of dairying, and the milk is sold to a cheese factory. Fraternally Dr. Griswold is a member of

Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, of which he has twice been worshipful master, and is now a member of the board of trustees; member of Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; Empire Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenwich; Knights of Pythias; and the Orange County Golf Club.

Dr. Griswold married Carolyn E. Morrell, daughter of William and Ellen (Hall) Morrell, of Lawrenceville, St. Lawrence county, New York, and they have two children: Ralph, born December 28, 1907; Virginia, born June 23, 1916. Mr. Griswold and his family are members of the Second Congregational Church, of Greenwich, of which Dr. Griswold is a member of the finance committee.

McCLELLAND, William A.,

Optometrist, Manufacturing Optician.

The Scotch have been called a canny race. Their thrift is commended by the wise and ridiculed by the thoughtless. But certain it is that the national characteristics of the Scot are such as make for success, not merely the personal success which is selfish at best, but that success achieved by patient attention to detail, tireless devotion to duty, and a sane and just estimate of values. The elements of personal advancement react upon every individual who comes in contact with them, and thus is spread the gospel of sincerity which, being interpreted, means little more or less than upright dealing and honest work. There is no work involving more closely the public welfare than the profession of Op-

tometrists; and in Stamford, Connecticut, William A. McClelland, D. O. O., is putting into this profession all those qualities which the Scottish people have always so highly prized.

The family name is a very old and highly honored one in Scotland. It is spelled somewhat differently by different branches of the family, which have become scattered in various countries all over the world. Men of that name have won honors in the British army in the Napoleonic wars, and others fought gallantly in the Sepoy Rebellion, in India, and were lost in the "Black Hole of Calcutta."

Robert McClelland was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1841, and came to America at the age of twenty-two years. He was a young man of excellent appearance and good taste, and his early experience being along similar lines he soon placed himself to advantage as a silk buyer. This was in New York City, and he continued there for a number of years. Then desiring breadth of experience, he went to Toronto, Canada, and became a traveling salesman for a wholesale dry goods house. He married, in Toronto, Margaret Miller, daughter of Hugh Miller. She was born in Scotland, and they became the parents of nine children, of whom seven grew to the age of maturity: Helena Miller, who became the wife of V. B. Coleman, and now resides in Port Hope, Ontario; Robert Bailey, of Toronto; Hugh Miller, a resident of Syracuse, New York; Margaret, who became the wife of John Waddell, of Port Hope, Ontario; William A., of whom further; Jessie, who became the wife of Lieutenant Frank Dwight Rice; and Kathleen Elsie, of Port Hope, Ontario.

William A. McClelland, D. O. O., was born in Toronto, Canada, March 27, 1884. He received his early education in the ex-

cellent public schools of that city, making the most of his opportunities by careful attention to his studies. Becoming interested in optics, and seeing the great necessity of highly skilled attention in all matters pertaining to the eyesight, the young man chose his life work along this line. He was not contented with a casual preparation, but entered the Canada Ophthalmic College, of Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Ophthalmology. Following his graduation he was employed for six years in the establishment of Ryrie Brothers, of Toronto. In planning for an independent future, his mind turned to "the States," and upon leaving Toronto he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained with E. B. Meyrowitz, Inc., for about a year. He then came to Stamford, Connecticut, where he became associated with an optician. He worked in this way for three years, and in 1909 started in business for himself. He quickly established himself in the confidence of his patrons, and his trade extended well outside the city. The business prospered, and in January, 1916, was incorporated under the name of W. A. McClelland, Inc., with Dr. McClelland as president. The company handles a general line of optical goods and does refracting work. Dr. McClelland does his own surface grinding, being the only optometrist in this part of Connecticut who does. The scope of the work has been broadened to include also the handling of photograph supplies. Aside from his important position in the business world of Stamford, Dr. McClelland is connected with various social organizations. He is a member of Union Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter; Washington Council; and also a member of Puritan Lodge, No. 14, and Wascussee Encampment, No. 14, Inde-

pendent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. McClelland is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Stamford.

Dr. McClelland married Anna Katherine Barthel, daughter of Justus J. Barthel, of Stamford. Mr. Barthel was a well known citizen of that city, and was tax collector for ten years. His death occurred September 15, 1919. Mrs. McClelland's death occurred December 30, 1918. Dr. McClelland is a member of the Presbyterian church, as was also his wife.

WOOD, Frank,

Business Man.

The patronymic Wood is of the same origin as Bywood, Atwood and so forth. They all were originally designations of persons from the location of their homes in or near woods, similar in derivation to the names, Hill, Pond, Rivers, Lake, Bridges. The medieval spelling of the name was Ate Wode, afterwards modified to Atwood, and afterwards to Wood. In the Domesday Book, the name is found in its Latin form, De Silva.

Frank Wood, a worthy representative of this ancient surname, was born January 16, 1880, in Poundridge, New York, son of Cyrus S. and Emma (Moore) Wood. His great-grandfather, Abraham Wood, was also a native of Poundridge. He was the father of Henry, of further mention.

Henry Wood, son of Abraham Wood, married Amanda Sanders, daughter of John Sanders, of Poundridge. He was a farmer and lived in Poundridge all his life. His son, Cyrus S., is of further mention.

Cyrus S. Wood, son of Henry and Amanda (Sanders) Wood, was born in Poundridge, June 14, 1854. He attended the district schools, and during vacations and spare time was accustomed to aid in

the work about the home farm. When he was twenty-four years old he went to Bedford, New York, and secured work on a farm, remaining until 1882. In the latter year he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and engaged in teaming on his own account. Although he was successful in this venture, he gave it up to take a position with Captain Green as foreman of his Rock Hill Farm on Stillwater road. Subsequently he was similarly employed on the Conyer's farm, continuing until the business of his son, Frank Wood, grew to such an extent that he was needed to assist him. Mr. Wood married Emma Moore, daughter of Frank Moore, of New York City, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Frank, of further mention. 2. Dora, deceased. 3. Harold, who was born in Poundridge, and after completing school studies worked on the Conyer's farm until forming a partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Wood Brothers; he married Esther, daughter of Charles Fisher, of Greenwich, and they have two children: Florence May and Helen Louise. 4. Howard, is associated with his brothers. Mrs. Wood died in 1888, and Mr. Wood married (second) Mrs. Emma Stover, who has two children by her former marriage, Benson and Helen. The family attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church.

Frank Wood, son of Cyrus S. and Emma (Moore) Wood, attended the schools of his native town until he was fourteen years of age. Removing to Stamford at that time, he was in the public schools there for a few terms, and early went to work for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. After four years he left to work on the Conyer's farm in Greenwich, remaining for nine years. As a young boy Mr. Wood had been very ambitious, and this characteristic became more marked as he grew into



Thomas J. Bergin M.D.

man's estate. He absorbed all of the information possible from every position he held, and ever had visions of the day when he would enter business on his own account. In 1912 he found the fulfillment of his hopes and resigned from his work to engage in partnership with his brother, Harold, in a business of general trucking. Although they had but one small truck to start with, they rapidly extended their business and were remarkably successful. Now three large trucks are needed to take care of the large volume of trucking business. A large amount of their work is on contract, such as hauling paving material, and for over three years they have held the contract for hauling for Maher Brothers, contractors of Greenwich.

Mr. Wood married Edna May Parke-ton, daughter of Frank Parketon. They have a daughter, Hazel Wood.

BERGIN, Thomas J., M. D.,

Honored in World War.

Coming to Greenwich, Connecticut, with a professional reputation already well established, Dr. Bergin has added to it with every year of his residence in that city. By his war record of foreign service he has inserted a brilliant chapter in the narrative of his career.

The name of Bergin is extremely ancient, the form in the original Irish having been O'Aimirgin, modernized into Mergin and Bergin. Some authorities incline to regard Bergin as a weak form of Burgoyne, but the preponderance of evidence seems to be in favor of its derivation from O'Aimirgin.

Patrick Bergin, father of Thomas J. Bergin, was born in 1839, in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States as a young man, settling in New Haven, Connecticut, where for forty years he served on the police force. He belongs

to the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Bergin married Ellen Crotty, born in County Waterford, Ireland, daughter of Thomas Crotty, and of the children born to them all but one reached maturity: Michael Henry, Margaret Josephine, Thomas J., mentioned below; John Patrick; Edward, died young; Mary Catherine; James, deceased; and Francis Sebastian, chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of New Haven. Three or four years ago Mr. Bergin retired from the police force with a most honorable record.

Dr. Thomas J. Bergin, son of Patrick and Ellen (Crotty) Bergin, was born March 18, 1875, in New Haven, Connecticut, and received his preparatory education in local public schools. In 1896 he graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1899 Yale Medical School conferred upon him that of Doctor of Medicine. He then spent two years in the New Haven Hospital, holding, during the second of these years, the position of house surgeon. For three years thereafter Dr. Bergin practiced in New Haven, and in 1906 removed to Greenwich, where he has ever since been successfully engaged in general practice. He serves as surgeon on the staff of the Greenwich Hospital. The professional organizations in which he is enrolled are the City, County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He affiliates with Orinoco Council, Knights of Columbus, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, both of Greenwich, and with the Royal Arcanum, of New Haven.

When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Bergin was one of the first to respond to the call to arms. On September 12, 1917, he went into active

service with the rank of first lieutenant, and from October 9, 1917, to July 23, 1919, was continuously engaged in foreign service. He went over with the 103rd Field Artillery and remained with them until November 1, 1917, when he became ward surgeon in Camp Hospital No. 15. He served there until May 9, 1918, when he went with the French in charge of the town of Rens and took care of the Americans in that place. On September 20, 1918, he left Rens and returned to Camp Hospital No. 15 as chief of the Medical Service, a position which he retained until July 1, 1919, when the hospital was sold. On August 18, 1919, he was discharged, having meanwhile been promoted to the rank of captain. On November 19, 1920, Dr. Bergin received his diploma as an officer of the French Academe, a mark of distinction for his valiant service in the war, and in August, 1920, he was promoted to the rank of major of the Reserve Corps. When the United States was forced to participate in the most terrible war the world has ever seen there were none of her citizens on whom she could more implicitly depend than those of Irish birth and ancestry. Dr. Bergin's record furnishes notable proof of the truth of this statement. To his high standing as a physician and surgeon he has added the distinction of having shown himself to be a thoroughly patriotic American citizen.

Dr. Bergin married Irvine Goddard, daughter of Thomas Goddard, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Mr. Goddard was born in England. Dr. and Mrs. Bergin are the parents of one son, Thomas Goddard, born November, 1904.

CASE, Robert Ludlow,

Man of Enterprise.

To the man who has spent a good part of his life out among men, observing the

struggle and development of human kind under adverse conditions and in various localities, the greatest privilege life offers is that of usefulness. Robert Ludlow Case, proprietor of Windridge Fruit Farm, of Stamford, Connecticut, is making a practical and wonderfully significant demonstration of how a man can be vitally useful to his fellowmen. Tracing the ancestry of Mr. Case back to American pioneer times, it is found that the entire history of the family is one of practical usefulness.

(I) The first known of the Case family in America was Henry Case, of Southold, New York. The records are fragmentary, at best, but it is noted that he married, in November, 1658, Martha Corwin, born about 1630 to 1640, daughter of Matthias Corwin.

(II) Theophilus Case, son of Henry and Martha (Corwin) Case, was born about 1661, and died October 26, 1716, in Southold, Long Island. He learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, and built many houses in that vicinity, some of which have been standing until very recently. His wife's Christian name was Hannah.

(III) Ichabod Case, son of Theophilus and Hannah Case, was born in Suffolk county, New Jersey, and died about 1762, in Roxbury, New Jersey. He was an industrious and highly respected citizen. He was married three times. His third wife, whom he married July, 1725, was Hannah Goldsmith, daughter of Joseph Goldsmith.

(IV) John Case, whom the late Dr. Case, compiler of the Case genealogy, believed to be a son of Ichabod and Hannah (Goldsmith) Case, was born July 8, 1742, and died February 11, 1819, at Hamptonburg, New York. He followed farming throughout his life. He married (first) Elizabeth or Hannah Ketcham, a daughter of John and Sarah (Matthews)

Ketcham, of Orange county, New York. She died in 1772.

(V) Benjamin Case, son of John and Elizabeth or Hannah (Ketcham) Case, was born November 11, 1766, and died August 9, 1823. He was a resident of Newburgh, Orange county, New York, and spent his life sailing sloops in the river trade, which at that time was a very important means of commerce between New York City and points above. He married, November 23, 1808, Ann Dashwood Ludlow, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Wetherell) Ludlow. She was born March 27, 1789, in Newburgh, and died March 2, 1828.

(VI) Robert Ludlow Case, son of Benjamin and Ann Dashwood (Ludlow) Case, was born in Newburgh, New York, November 17, 1809, and died February 25, 1880. He began life as a clerk in New York City, leaving home at the age of thirteen years. After spending some years in a store handling butter, eggs and cheese, letting no opportunity escape him for acquiring a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business, he went into that line of business for himself. He was a man of original ideas, which he was constantly working out in his business, and this placed him in an enviable position among his competitors. His trade was largely with the South, where the greatest consumers of cheese were the colored people. As they bought mostly with their eyes, and liked an appearance of size, he conceived the idea of making cheeses thin and flat, which gave any certain weight of cheese the effect of being larger than when cut from a cheese of the old-fashioned shape. Thus was originated the shape which has become a universal standard among manufacturers of American cheese. Besides this far reaching wholesale business, Mr. Case did a considerable amount of exporting

in dried apples and prunes, sending these to France, where they were used in the manufacture of champagne. He followed this business for many years, but later in life became interested in life insurance. He was one of the organizers and was made president of the Security Life Insurance Company. That was in the days when competition was ruthless, before the insurance business was brought under State regulation. It was not many years before the larger companies forced the Security Life out of business. From that time until his death Mr. Case lived retired. He married, April 8, 1837, in New York City, Mary Ann Gibson, daughter of James Renwick and Katherine (Van Kurin) Gibson, of New York City. They were the parents of seven children, of whom five grew to maturity: Anna Augusta, Mary Josephine, Robert Ludlow, of whom further; Elizabeth Powell, and Frances Ramsdell. Mr. Case was a member of the Episcopal church, and his wife was a Presbyterian. Both being broad-minded, and conceding due measure of respect to every denomination, they decided on a compromise and united with the Dutch Reformed church.

(VII) Robert Ludlow (2) Case, son of Robert Ludlow (1) and Mary Ann (Gibson) Case, also the venerable Stamford fruit grower, who is making such a progressive record in his line, was born in New York City, October 27, 1844. He received his education in the private schools of Newburgh and Portchester, New York, and in Public School No. 35, New York City, under Principal Hunter. At that time No. 35 was considered one of the first schools in New York in its educational standards and efficiency. He then learned the trade of pattern-making. The development of the mechanical arts in this country had at that time reached a high point in volume and importance

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and the skilled pattern maker was an incalculable force in the constant improvement which has brought American-made machinery to its present level of perfection. From his apprenticeship Mr. Case went directly to the machine shop of a large iron works. When the Civil War broke out he went into the navy as third assistant engineer. He had for his "bunkie" George Westinghouse, who later won imperishable fame as the inventor of the air brake. Mr. Case was in the service for nearly two years, then went to Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, to executive positions with the paint mills and iron works. He more than made good under this test of ability, for after being there for three years, in the election of officers, he missed being placed in charge of the iron works by only one vote out of a total of twenty-seven. He then became actuary of the Security Life Insurance Company, of which his father was president, and during his period of service in that capacity worked hand in hand with other actuaries, who have since become famous, in laying the foundations of the insurance business in America, which has become such a vital factor in our economic order.

After the insurance company went out of business, Mr. Case made a trip to Aspinwall, and while in that locality met the French engineers who were making the survey for the Panama Canal. Upon his return to New York he engaged in the real estate business. Later on he became a salesman for the Simonds Manufacturing Company, in which capacity he was very successful. Then about thirty-five years ago, as has been the case with so many thoughtful men, the idea of the return to nature came to him with a strong appeal, and he bought a farm about six miles from Geneva, New York. There he raised wheat and potatoes, remaining

about five years. He then purchased his present farm in Stamford, a part of the Charles Brown estate. Mr. Case was the pioneer peach grower in that part of Connecticut. He has had varying success, as is inevitable with this crop, but year by year has developed the place and its resources, and become more and more of an enthusiast on peaches. The severe winter of 1917-18 did not spare him, and along with probably every peach grower in the East he suffered heavy losses, between seven and eight thousand trees being ruined. He now has about 1,200 trees in bearing and, undismayed by misfortune, is planting others to replace those destroyed. He has developed the science of peach growing to a remarkable degree, and his reputation for fine fruit has reached far. He markets mostly in New York City, and commands the exclusive trade of the connoisseur, many of his peaches running only sixty to seventy to the basket, and retailing at twenty-five cents each. He also grows small fruits quite extensively, producing three or four acres of strawberries annually, besides quinces, pears, blackberries, raspberries and currants; and he has a fine apple orchard of two acres. He has won such a reputation along these lines that, with the exception of peaches, nearly all his fruit is sold to patrons who go to the farm for it. As a war measure Mr. Case grew about eleven acres of wheat and two acres of buckwheat. The former is a crop which has been deplorably neglected in Connecticut in recent years.

Mr. Case is a Republican by political affiliation but for many years has declined office. When a resident of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, he took an active part in politics and largely as a result of his efforts the vote of that county was changed from an average Democratic majority of 126 votes to a Republican major-

ity of 240. He did a great deal of work on the stump, besides personal man-to-man propaganda. Socially he has always been well connected. When a resident of New York City, he was a member of the Union League Club; he was made a Mason at Dad Lodge, Key West, Florida, when he was twenty-one years of age; was admitted to the Pennsylvania Lodge, from which he afterwards demitted. He joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Newton, Hamilton county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Case married, June 12, 1873, in Westchester, New York, Frances Livingston Waring, daughter of William Frost and Frances Livingston (Ferris) Waring, of Throggs Neck. She was born December 5, 1847. Their children are: Florence Livingston, born February 22, 1874; Alice Waring, born May 21, 1876; and Augusta Ludlow, born December 6, 1882. Mrs. Case is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

JESSUP, Arthur Grant,

Real Estate Dealer.

The surname of Jessup is one of the many forms of the Christian name of Joseph. Among the other spellings frequently found are: Jossop, Jesup, and Gossop. In the early records in Wethersfield, Connecticut, the immigrant ancestor's name is found in the latter spelling.

(I) Edward Jessup, the ancestor, came to New England prior to 1649, in which year he was a citizen of Stamford, and the owner of lands there. In 1652 he removed to the west end of Long Island, and was a pioneer settler of Middleborough. He served as magistrate in 1659-60-61-62. In 1653 he disposed of his Fairfield property. Subsequently he was a resident of Westchester county, New York, where he served as magistrate in 1663. He died

between August 6 and November 14, 1666. His wife's Christian name was Elizabeth, and they were the parents of:

(II) Edward Jessup, born either in Newton or West Farms, New York, in 1663. He was brought by his mother (who married second, Robert Beacham), to Connecticut, and in due course of time became a freeman of the town of Fairfield. He acquired considerable property through purchase and by inheritance, and established his home at Greens Farms. In 1720 he removed to Stamford, and died December 28, 1732. He married, in 1692, Elizabeth Hyde, born August 23, 1669, died October 2, 1747, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Hyde. Their son,

(III) Jonathan Jessup, baptized August 3, 1707, was born in Fairfield. He lived in Greenwich from 1732 until his death. He was a farmer and also a skilled carpenter. He married Sarah, and they were the parents of:

(IV) Samuel Jessup, who lived in Stamford and died there, November 17, 1812. He was a farmer and married Abigail Hait, born in 1741, died in 1796, a daughter of John Hait.

(V) Jonathan Jessup, son of Samuel and Abigail (Hait) Jessup, was born April 14, 1782, in Stamford, and baptized September 10, 1795. He died April 14, 1843; married April 8, 1806, Martha Scofield, born August 12, 1787, died May 21, 1873. They were the parents of:

(VI) William Jessup, who was widely known as a house builder and carpenter. He also was a farmer on a small scale. He married Ann Eliza Waterman, who died February 23, 1867. He died October 22, 1865, aged fifty-eight years. He was the father of two sons: Charles H. and George Washington Jessup.

(VII) Charles H. Jessup, the elder son of William and Ann E. (Waterman) Jes-

sup, was born in 1844, in Stamford, and died in 1910. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of carpenter, which occupation he followed but a short time, when he learned the trade of blacksmith and horseshoer. He was established in business when but twenty-two years of age, and until his death continued successfully. At that time his shop was located at what was called Bagnall, in the north part of Stamford. He married Jane B., daughter of Thomas Merritt, born in Port Chester, New York. Thomas Merritt came from Whitestone, Long Island, and was a blacksmith in Port Chester for many years. He married Susan Mott of Mount Vernon, New York, and they were the parents of Jane B. Merritt, wife of Charles H. Jessup. Mr. and Mrs. Jessup were the parents of the following children: Arthur Grant, of further mention; Josephine, wife of Granville G. Pierce, mother of Kathryn Pierce; Annie, wife of William Joyce, and mother of Walter, William and Howard Joyce; Benjamin, married Hattie Bottomley and has four children: Benjamin Harrison, Ralph Robinson, Ruth Louise, and Robert. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Jessup were actively identified with the Congregational church of Stamford.

(VIII) Arthur Grant Jessup, the eldest child of Charles H. and Jane B. (Merritt) Jessup, was born August 19, 1866, in Stamford, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of his native town, and after completing the courses there, went to Port Chester, New York. There he learned the trade of blacksmith from his grandfather, Thomas Merritt, and when nineteen years of age went into business for himself. He formed a partnership with Moses Sargent, under the firm name of Sargent & Jessup, and for four years conducted a most successful business.

The energy and ambition of Mr. Jessup were combined with a sound business judgment and it was not long before he purchased the interests of his partner and carried on the business alone. He was prosperous and successful from the beginning and was keenly alert to the possibilities in other lines of progress. In 1906 he began to deal in real estate, at first on a very small scale, gradually increasing until July 1, 1916, he disposed of all other interests to devote his entire time to this business. He has developed several tracts of land, among them being what is known as the Stamford Hospital tract, comprising twenty-five acres. This was cut into building lots in 1915. In 1917 Mr. Jessup purchased the Dr. I. F. Wardwell estate, corner of Shippan avenue and Elm street, comprising fifteen acres, and these building lots are practically all sold. A man of the business acumen and executive ability of Mr. Jessup is naturally found to be interested in other undertakings. Mr. Jessup is president of The Marsh Bakeries, Inc.; director of the H. & H. Foundry Company. He is a Republican in politics, and has served three terms as councilman from the Third Ward.

Fraternally, he is affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Ripowam Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wascussee Encampment, No. 14, of the same order; is Past Chancellor Commander of Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias, of Stamford, in which he has been active for three decades; member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 899, of Stamford; member of the Suburban Club, and the Ponus Yacht Club.

Mr. Jessup married Laura E., daughter of William W. Studwell, of Stamford, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mrs. Edith A. (Jessup) Miller. With his family, Mr. Jessup attends and aids in the support of the Congregational church of Stamford.

HACKLEY, Charles Elihu,

Physician, Civil War Veteran.

A veteran of the medical profession as well as a veteran of the Civil War, Dr. Hackley is enjoying in Rowayton, on the shore of Long Island Sound, Connecticut, a rest and quiet well earned after strenuous duty along professional lines. Dr. Hackley is a son of Archibald Blair Hackley, and grandson of Philo M. Hackley.

Philo M. Hackley was a land owner of Herkimer, Herkimer county, New York, and married Almira Griswold, daughter of Elihu and Mary (Wolcott) Griswold. Mary Wolcott was the daughter of Dr. Alexander Wolcott, who was the son of Governor Roger Wolcott, of Connecticut. The Wolcotts have from early times been singularly prominent in public life. Roger Wolcott (1679-1767) was commander of the Connecticut forces at the siege of Lewisburg (1745), and second in command under Sir William Pepperell. He was governor of the Connecticut Colony (1751-54). His son, Oliver Wolcott (1726-97), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, performed distinguished service in the Revolution, and was second State Governor of Connecticut (1796-97). Oliver Wolcott's son, Oliver (2) Wolcott (1760-1833), was Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (1795-97), and seventh State Governor of Connecticut. Roger Wolcott was the thirty-fifth governor of Massachusetts.

Archibald Blair Hackley, son of Philo M. and Almira (Griswold) Hackley, was

a civil engineer by profession, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, when but thirty years of age. He married Eliza Stott, daughter of James Stott, a civil engineer, who aided in the building of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad. Eliza Stott was born in England, and was brought to the United States as a girl of five years by her mother, when the family joined the father, who had been in the United States one year engaged in professional work.

Dr. Charles Elihu Hackley, son of Archibald Blair and Eliza (Stott) Hackley, was born in Unadilla, New York, February 22, 1836. He was less than a year old when his father died, and his mother moved to Carbondale, Pennsylvania. A little later Harrisburg became the family home, and after he had attended the public schools he became a student in the boarding school known as St. James' College, Hagerstown, Maryland. After preparatory study he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated A. B. in the class of 1856. Continuing work at the university in the medical department, he was given the degree of M. D. in 1860, and was engaged in hospital work in New York until the outbreak of the war between the States. He enlisted in the Union army as surgeon of the Second Regiment of New York Cavalry, and was in active service for three years, serving as surgeon-in-chief of the Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac. From the close of his war service until his retirement in 1896, Dr. Hackley was engaged in general practice in New York City, and gained important standing in metropolitan medical circles. Dr. Hackley was appointed physician to the New York Hospital in 1867, and this institution expressed its appreciation of his faithful service and its high personal regard for him by retaining him as a member of its consulting staff. From 1865 to

1875 he was surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and from 1870 to 1876 he was clinical physician on diseases of the eye in the Women's Medical College of New York. His skill and learning were the result of the deepest study and research, and his pursuit of professional knowledge carried him to the various centers of medical science in Europe. Dr. Hackley was a trustee of the Northeastern Dispensary in New York City, and was responsible for the inauguration of the practice of paying attending physicians for their service at the dispensary, a regulation which placed the work of the institution on a practical basis, and rendered possible a greater degree of efficiency and responsibility than under the old system.

While in active practice Dr. Hackley was in close touch with his professional colleagues through the various leading medical societies, and his professional work included the translation of several important medical works from the German, including the "Stellway on the Eye," "Niemeyer's Medicine," and "Billroth's Surgical Pathology." In addition to this work, Dr. Hackley contributed numerous original articles to the medical journals of his time, embodying the results of his own careful investigation and research. He keeps alive the enduring associations of war times by his membership in the Loyal Legion, and he is also a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. Dr. Hackley's active career covered a period of great advancement in medical methods and knowledge, and since his retirement he has been an interested observer of the further progress that has come along medical and surgical lines, especially those lessons taught by the great professional tasks of the World War.

Dr. Hackley married, December 16, 1867, Emma Wetherby Kent, daughter of

Gabriel Kent, of New York City. Two of their three children grew to maturity: Mary Frances, who resides with her father, who, when a resident of New York, was a member of the Art Students' League; Kent, who resides in Madison, Ohio, who married Alice Murphy, daughter of George Murphy, of Madison.

PARSONS, Harold Ashton,

Civil Engineer, Contractor.

It is enough to excite our admiration of a man if we learn that he has succeeded in any one particular line of endeavor. Harold A. Parsons, of this review, is a splendid example of the type of capable business man of affairs who has achieved success not by accident, but by the constant application of effort.

The patronymic, Parsons, is derived from *persona*, Latin for mask. Actors wore a wooden mask in early times so as to throw their voice out, a presage of the modern telephone. Eventually the actor was called after the mask he wore—*dramatis personae*. The possessor was called by the thing he possessed. The word had a double significance. In ecclesiastical language, it was referable to a man of dignity, and bestowed upon one with a benefice or living who committed the cure of souls to a vicar. Thus actors and parsons derived their names from the same root, though they are now diametrically opposed to each other. We first had the form the parson's son, or the parson's John. This was finally and formally abbreviated to Parsons. Among those of the name in America who have especially distinguish themselves have been the learned Theophilus Parsons, chief justice of Massachusetts; Andrew Parsons, governor of Michigan; and Lewis P. Parsons, governor of Alabama. We find by the Her-



Harold A. Parsons



ald's visitations that the oldest known Parsons of record was John Parsons, of Cuddington, A. D., 1284. In the roll of possessions in the Abbey of Malmesbury is the name of William le Parsons, in 1307.

(I) Cornet Joseph Parsons, the ancestor of the family, sailed from Gravesend, England, July 4, 1635, in the "Transport." He was a son of Sir Thomas Parsons, of Great Milton. He was among the followers of William Pynchon's colony of planters who settled in Agawam, now Springfield, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1636. On July 15th of the same year his name appears on a deed of cession from the Indians of the Connecticut Valley to Pynchon's company. Joseph Parsons was a man of considerable importance in the Colony, and in 1642 was one of the founders of the new plantation at Northampton, and one of the first purchasers of land from the Indians there in 1645. He was a fur trader and had the sole right of barter and traffic in furs in the valley, for which right he paid annually the sum of twelve pounds. He accumulated a large estate in land and goods. He married, November 26, 1646, Mary Bliss, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Ford) Bliss, of Hartford. Cornet Joseph Parsons died October 9, 1683.

(II) Samuel Parsons, son of Cornet Joseph and Mary (Bliss) Parsons, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 23, 1652. In 1709 he removed from Northampton to Durham, Connecticut. He married (second) about 1691, Rhoda Taylor, daughter of Robert and Thankful (Woodward) Taylor.

(III) Ithamar Parsons, son of Samuel and Rhoda (Taylor) Parsons, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 9, 1707, and died in Durham, Connecticut, June 21, 1786. The Christian name of his wife was Sarah.

(IV) Nathan Parsons, son of Ithamar and Sarah Parsons, was born September 23, 1744, baptized September 30, 1744, and died June 23, 1785. He married Sarah Bancroft, baptized May 27, 1744, daughter of Samuel Bancroft, first settler and patriarch of Granville, Massachusetts. He was a son of Nathaniel and Ruth Bancroft, and his wife was Sarah (White) Bancroft. Nathan Parsons removed to Granville about 1760.

(VI) Levi Parsons, son of Nathan and Sarah (Bancroft) Parsons, was born March 8, 1788, and died in 1866. From the year he was eight until he reached fifteen years of age he lived with his grandfather, Ithamar Parsons. He married Abigail Ward.

(VI) William Henry Parsons, son of Levi and Abigail (Ward) Parsons, was born in Sandisfield, Massachusetts, August 27, 1812, and died April 5, 1898. Although his educational opportunities were rather poor, Mr. Parsons never lost an opportunity to increase his fund of knowledge through observation and extensive reading. He was one of the best known men of his community, active in all public measures and a high type of citizen. His early years were spent on the home farm, assisting his father, who was engaged in blacksmithing as well as farming. On April 1, 1833, he went to Collinsville, where he bound himself to the Collins Company as apprentice for three years. On September 10, 1834, this agreement was dissolved owing to the failure of the company, and Mr. Parsons took advantage of the chance to rest and recuperate from a breakdown in his health. In April, 1835, he took up the selling of silverware; he carried two tin trunks on his shoulders and sold from house to house, continuing in this line of work for four and one-half years. In April, 1840, he returned to farm life again, living on

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a farm owned by the heirs of an uncle, where he remained in charge for a year, removing thence to Sandisfield. There he engaged in the wagon building business in partnership with his wife's brother, Royal Oatman, under the firm name of Parsons & Oatman. They built several buildings and three dwelling houses for their help, two shops, a store and barn. Mr. Parsons left Sandisfield in 1866 and removed to Dorchester, Virginia, where he engaged in the lumber business with Lester Oatman, brother of his former partner, the firm name being L. H. Oatman & Company. This arrangement continued for two years, when it was changed to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer. In 1871 the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Parsons removed to Spring Valley, Rockland county, New York. In 1872 he became a resident of Ramapo, New York, where he became one of the most influential citizens.

Mr. Parsons was active in public affairs throughout his lifetime. When but twenty years of age he was commissioned lieutenant of the Granville Militia. He was a member of the Democratic party and a firm believer in its principles. Several times he was honored with public office. In 1846 he was the choice of his party as representative to the State Legislature in Boston, and the following year served as selectman. In 1854 he was elected assessor and served six years; was town auditor from 1843 to 1850. Upon his removal to Ramapo he entered in the public life there and was elected town clerk, which office he held for twelve years.

Mr. Parsons married, October 21, 1839, Maryette Oatman, born September 27, 1815, daughter of Arnold and Abigail (Hayes) Oatman. She died in South Norwalk, Connecticut, April 13, 1898. Her mother, Abigail (Hayes) Oatman,

was born May 2, 1788, and died January 24, 1843, daughter of Titus Hayes, and granddaughter of Richard Hayes, both of Hartland, Connecticut. She married, October 14, 1809, Arnold Oatman, of Arlington, Vermont, born September 22, 1788, died August 8, 1867.

(VII) Milo Holcombe Parsons, son of William Henry and Maryette (Oatman) Parsons, was born in Granville, October 5, 1840, and died July 11, 1904, in Stamford, Connecticut. He was reared in New Hartford and Collinsville, Connecticut, and as a young man went into a wholesale shoe house where he learned the business and later went on the road as a shoe salesman. Subsequently Mr. Parsons went to New York City and engaged in the wholesale oil business on his own account. He later formed a partnership, under the firm name of Parsons & Hastings, with George S. Hastings. For ten years they were successfully engaged in this business, but in 1878 the development of the Standard Oil Company forced them to discontinue. Mr. Parsons went West, locating in Silver Cliff, Colorado, and became superintendent of a mine, remaining for five years. Returning to New York City, he purchased a membership in the New York Produce Exchange and engaged in the grain commission business until 1885. In the latter year, ill health forced him to retire from the strenuous cares of a business life, and he became a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, where he took up farming in order to have the most outdoor exercise possible. Mr. Parsons regained his health and went to South Norwalk, where he lived for twelve years and then went West for the second time. He was engaged in selling high grade Percheron horses for breeding purposes. In the last year of his life his health again became so poor that his ambitious spirit was overcome and he re-

turned to Stamford, where he resided until death relieved his suffering.

Mr. Parsons married, October 9, 1867, Georgianna Hull, born October 26, 1840, daughter of George and Clara (Nichols) Hull, of Redding, Connecticut. Mrs. Parsons was a direct descendant of the immigrant, George Hull.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity. They are: Frederick H., born July 20, 1870, of New Rochelle, New York; Harold A., of further mention; Waldo Hull, who died in June, 1910, in Stamford.

(VIII) Harold Ashton Parsons, son of Milo Holcombe and Georgianna (Hull) Parsons, was born June 13, 1872, in Brooklyn, New York. There he attended the public schools, and later was a student in the South Norwalk High School, from which he was graduated in June, 1889. The following year he entered Columbia University and was graduated from there in 1894, on his twenty-second birthday, with training as a Civil Engineer. His first position after graduating was as assistant engineer for the Darien Water Company; in 1895 and 1896 he was special draftsman for the chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad Company. The business of road building next claimed his attention and he completed the contracts for two State roads, one in Norwalk and one in Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1897 Mr. Parsons embarked in the engineering business on his own account, and in 1901 added general contracting to his professional work. The scope of his activities includes land surveying, bridge building, and he has made a specialty of legal engineering work covering all engineering matters and building contracts. From 1900 to 1902 Mr. Parsons was city engineer of Stam-

ford, and again from 1909 to 1913. He designed and built under his own supervision the West Side sewer extension which comprises about one-third of the sewerage system of Stamford.

In April, 1918, Mr. Parson tried to enlist in the service, but was rejected on the grounds that he was engaged in more valuable work, but on November 4, 1918, he was admitted to the rank of captain in the Quartermasters Corps, Construction Division. He was engaged entirely on contracts for private enterprises that were doing one hundred per cent. government work and for the government itself. Particularly notable was the hurried construction of the plant for the manufacture of gas-mask cloth and the remodelling and reconstruction of the Stamford branch of the Edgewood Arsenal, which was almost exclusively used for the manufacture of chlorine gas. This work was under the personal supervision of Mr. Parsons. In 1906 Mr. Parsons became an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was made a full member in December, 1910; he is a member of the Connecticut Society of Civil Engineers and of the Engineer's Association of Fairfield County, of which he is organizer and also was its first president. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Stamford Council, No. 999, Royal Arcanum; Columbia University Club of New York City; and the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Parsons married Mary Brookfield Paxson, daughter of James and Katherine Virginia (Rogers) Paxson, and granddaughter of William B. Rogers, of Bristol, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of two children: George Holcombe, born February 10, 1902; Katherine, born July 13, 1903.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Hull Line).

(I) George Hull was born in 1590, and died in 1659, son of Thomas and Joane (Peson) Hull, of Crewkerne, Somersetshire, England. When he was about forty years of age he left England, March 30, 1629-30, and landed in Boston, Massachusetts, where he spent a short time. He was among the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, and member of its first Board of Selectmen. He was a representative of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, May 14, 1634, and two years later removed to Windsor, Connecticut. He was a surveyor, and also served as magistrate. He married, August 17, 1614, Thomasine Michell, daughter of Robert Michell, who died previous to 1655.

(II) Lieutenant Cornelius Hull, son of George and Thomasine (Michell) Hull, was born in England, April 9, 1628, and died in September, 1653. He was a surveyor and husbandman; deputy to the General Court, 1656-1660-62 and 1667. In 1661 he was appointed lieutenant and received land for services in King Philip's War. He married, November 19, 1653, Rebecca Jones, daughter of Rev. John and Sarah Jones.

(III) Lieutenant Cornelius (2) Hull, son of Lieutenant Cornelius (1) and Rebecca (Jones) Hull, was born in 1654, and died January 7, 1740. About 1684 he married Sarah Sanford, who was born in 1666, and died in 1744, daughter of Ezekiel Sanford. This member of the family was the founder of Hull's Farms, a quaint hamlet, long the home of his descendants.

(IV) Cornelius (3) Hull, son of Lieutenant Cornelius (2) and Sarah (Sanford) Hull, was baptized March 14, 1710, and died December 26, 1788. He married, August 24, 1731, Abigail Rumsey, born in 1716, died in 1776, daughter of Robert and Anna (Bastard) Rumsey.

(V) Jedediah Hull, son of Cornelius

(3) and Abigail (Rumsey) Hull, was born July 24, 1732, and died February 14, 1796. He was a lieutenant in the battle of Lake George, 1756, and held the same rank under Colonel Wooster in the army that invaded Canada in 1758. He married, April 2, 1760, Mary Chapman, born in 1730, died in 1774, daughter of Rev. Daniel and Gris-sel (Covel) Chapman, of Greens Farms, Connecticut.

(VI) Chapman Hull, son of Jedediah and Mary (Chapman) Hull, was born May 21, 1765, and died in 1821. He was of Redding, Connecticut. He married (first) Elizabeth Bulkeley, and (second) Esther Bulkeley.

(VII) George Hull, son of Chapman Hull, was born in 1805, and died in 1886. He lived in Redding, Connecticut. He married (first) Clara Nichols, born in 1805, died in 1871, daughter of Gould Nichols. They were the parents of Georgianna Hull, born October 16, 1840, who married October 9, 1867, Milo Holcombe Parsons (see Parsons VII).

ELWOOD, Milton,

Active Business Man.

The origin of the surname of Elwood is especially interesting. It is derived from two old English words, *eald* and *wudu*, literally meaning old wood. Hence an early ancestor of this family dwelt near or by a old wood in his native country, and at the time of the general adoption of surnames naturally retained the one which identified him. In the course of time with the changes in spelling it became Elwood and in some instances Ellwood. The Elwood family has long been resident in Fairfield county, Connecticut.

(I) Eliakim Elwood, grandfather of Milton Elwood, was born October 24, 1786, in Westport, Connecticut. He was

a member of the Congregational church, and in politics was a Democrat. He married Lydia Bennett, who was born September 22, 1789.

(II) Frederick Elwood, son of Eliakim and Lydia (Bennett) Elwood, was born in Southport, Connecticut, in 1828, and grew to manhood in that section of Fairfield county. At an early age he learned the trade of carpenter and went into business for himself as a contractor and builder. He continued at this occupation until eleven or twelve years before his death. At that time he went into the piano business with the Loomis Company, of New Haven, who opened a branch store in Bridgeport, of which Mr. Elwood took charge. Early in his life he had shown musical talent and taken a great interest in music. He conducted the old-fashioned singing schools which were not only centers of musical education, the loss of which is felt in the present day, but the singing school was also a social center at a time when the community did not have so many diversions as at present. Mr. Elwood also organized and conducted musical festivals which attracted people from all the neighboring countryside. He possessed a charming tenor voice, and for many years was a leader in the Methodist church choir. Mr. Elwood married Charlotte Lockwood, daughter of Hezekiah Lockwood, of Greens Farms, and they were the parents of the following children: Samantha, Arthur, Carrie, Milton, Frederick S., Albert B.

(III) Milton Elwood, son of Frederick and Charlotte (Lockwood) Elwood, was born August 29, 1865, in Westport, Connecticut. He attended the public schools of Norwalk and Bridgeport. He worked in the grocery store of George Robertson in Bridgeport until he was twenty-five years of age, and then went to work for the Singer Sewing Machine Company in

Danbury. After two years he resigned and entered the shoe business with his brother Arthur, and they opened sample shoe stores in various localities. They remained in this business for about five years, and at the expiration of that time Mr. Elwood located in South Norwalk and entered the employ of Glover & Olsen, shoe merchants of that city. After a few years he went to work for the Pope Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, and for four years was South in their interests as a bicycle salesman. In 1896 he returned to South Norwalk and entered the employ of M. H. Glover, who was still in the shoe business. The following year Mr. Glover died and Mr. Elwood formed a partnership with his widow under the firm name of Elwood & Glover. The firm is one of the oldest in Norwalk and is old in the shoe business. Mr. Elwood holds a prominent place among the leading business men of South Norwalk, and is active in the social and public life of the city. He has always taken a great interest in Masonry and is a member of Old Well Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of South Norwalk; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. In 1917 he was appointed grand captain of the Grand Lodge, and at the present time he is the sword bearer. He is also a member of Butler Lodge and Colfax Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Norwalk, and of the South Norwalk Club.

Mr. Elwood married Nettie A. Rowell, daughter of William E. Rowell, of Orono, Maine, and they attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church.

BENNETT, Albert Godfrey,
Physician, Surgeon.

To trace to its source some simple article of daily use is often to follow a trail through the remotest countries of the earth, and learn much of the keenest interest. To trace in like manner to their origin the individuals whose position in society bears significant relation to the public welfare, often carries the student of men and affairs far beyond the boundaries of this great nation and through centuries of checkered war and conquest, peace and romance.

Dr. A. G. Bennett, L. R. C., P. and S., of Greenwich, Connecticut, born of a long line of Irish gentry, is giving to the country of his adoption the fruits of his natural talent and thorough training along his chosen line of effort.

In Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland, on the beautiful estate of Oldtown, the Bennett family have lived as "Squires" of the country round since the invasion of Cromwell. Near to the heart of Nature, following the pursuits to which country life is adapted, surrounded by the simple peasantry, in their low-thatched cottages, neatly kept, the traditions of the family have been the protection of the weak, the help of the needy.

(I) John Bennett, great-grandfather of Dr. Albert G. Bennett, was in the direct line of this family.

(II) John (2) Bennett, son of John (1) Bennett, inherited the estate, and was born in the old mansion. He took an active interest in all the affairs of the estate, and paid particular attention to the breeding of fine horses, producing many individual animals which made excellent records on the track. He also kept up a fine herd of dairy cows, and gave a great deal of time to the personal supervision of the agricultural operations on the estate. He married a Miss Woods.

(III) John (3) Bennett, son of John (2) Bennett, was born in 1842, and died at the early age of thirty-seven years. His father, being the active head of the family during all of his lifetime, the younger man could assume little of the responsibility which would have devolved upon him in the natural course. So the life of the younger man was that of the "gentleman" in the English and Irish sense of the term, largely spent, outside of such interests of the estate as fell into his hands, in hunting and riding for recreation, and in the social activities incident to his position. He married Florence Emma Matar, of Belfast, Ireland, and they were the parents of four children: John Arthur, now a resident of Wellington, New Zealand; Frances Marian, deceased; Albert Godfrey, of whom further; and Huonida Mabel, who became the wife of ——— Goep, of San Francisco, California.

(IV) Albert Godfrey Bennett, son of John (3) and Florence Emma (Matar) Bennett, was born in Estate Knockenroger, Moneygal, County Tipperary, Ireland, December 24, 1876. He received his early education in Wolverly Grammar School, Kidderminster, England; then attended Stevens Green, Wesleyan College, Dublin. Following this course he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Dublin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Licentiate Royal of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. With this splendid preparation he entered the Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin, where he remained for twelve months as senior house surgeon. He then devoted his attention to private practice for a few months. In December, 1909, he came to the United States and located in New York City. He was in Willard Parker Hospital for six months; in Ward's Island Hospital for the Insane for six months, and in Bellevue Hospital for five months.

During all this time Dr. Bennett was devoting considerable time to exhaustive research along special lines, and his next work was that of Bacteriologist for Bellevue Medical College, where he was made Instructor in Bacteriology. It is rarely indeed that so wide a field is covered in the preparation for the practice of medicine and surgery. This, taking into consideration Dr. Bennett's educational advantages and his natural capacity for exactness and fine discrimination, makes him a man whom the town of Greenwich is fortunate to count among her citizens. He came to Greenwich in February, 1915, as bacteriologist and diagnostician for the Board of Health of the town. He was licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut in March, 1917, and has since engaged in private practice, although still holding the same office in connection with the work of the Board of Health. His practice is largely in medicine, and he has been successful in laying a foundation for the future that should be a matter of pride to him.

Dr. Bennett married Mary Prendergast, daughter of Richard Prendergast, born in Kinsale, Ireland. They are the parents of five children: Arthur William, Mary Alberta, Richard, John Clifford, and Albert Godfrey, Jr.

DREYER, W. Arnold,

Manufacturer.

As vice-president and treasurer of the Dreyer Hat Company, Mr. Dreyer is one of the controlling forces of a flourishing and constantly increasing business. As such he is one of the leading representatives of the industrial and commercial interests of South Norwalk, and has proved himself most loyal in the promotion of all that can conduce to advancement.

The name of Dreyer is distinctly German and not Dutch, as some appear to think. The family, though long prominent in New York City, is not of the Knickerbocker or Holland stock, but evidently had its origin in the Fatherland. In Brooklyn, New York, long before the consolidation, a branch of the Dreyers was included among the influential residents.

(I) ——— Dreyer, grandfather of W. Arnold Dreyer, was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, and enlisted in the Union army as a chaplain from New York City. He was never again heard of and his disappearance remains one of the mysteries of the Civil War.

(II) Charles Wilbur Fisk Dreyer, son of ——— Dreyer, was born January 29, 1855, in New York City, and was reared by his widowed mother in Newburgh, New York. There he attended the public schools, and at the age of nineteen or twenty set out to seek his fortune, his only capital consisting of good moral training, laudable ambition and a single five-dollar bill. On arriving in New York City, Mr. Dreyer was employed as clerk in a retail hat store, and during the time he spent there saved his earnings and lived with such economy that it was not long before he found himself in circumstances which justified him in opening a retail hat store of his own in Brooklyn. This he conducted for about ten years, at the end of that time becoming a partner in the John C. Wilson Company, owners of a factory in South Norwalk, Connecticut. Mr. Dreyer was placed in charge of their New York office. In 1895 he withdrew from the firm and formed a new partnership under the title of Wallhizer & Dreyer. They began as manufacturers in East Norwalk, but at the end of a year removed to South Norwalk. The enterprise was very successful, the firm em-

ploying about one hundred operatives. They have always sold directly to the retail trade, and the territory covered by their salesmen embraces the entire extent of the Union.

Mr. Dreyer married Blanche L. Jones, daughter of Hiram Jones, of Brooklyn, New York, and they were the parents of two children: W. Arnold, mentioned below; and Dorothy S., wife of Ernest C. Marsh, of Sound Beach, Connecticut. This place Mr. Dreyer always made his home after leaving Brooklyn. He and his family were members of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn. Until about a year before his death, Mr. Dreyer remained the active head of the business which he had founded. His death occurred November 3, 1917. He was a most excellent man as well as a successful one, his business and his home ever constituting his chief interests.

(III) W. Arnold Dreyer, son of Charles Wilbur Fisk and Blanche L. (Jones) Dreyer, was born March 19, 1888, in Brooklyn, New York. He received his preparatory education in public schools, passing thence to the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey. He entered upon the active work of life in his father's plant, mastering every detail of the manufacture and becoming thoroughly familiar with the management and conduct of both the mechanical and commercial departments of the business. Upon the death of Mr. Dreyer, Sr., the business was incorporated under the name of the Dreyer Hat Company, W. Arnold Dreyer becoming vice-president and treasurer, offices which he has ever since retained. Within the last two years the transactions of the concern have greatly increased in scope and magnitude. This is partly owing to conditions which have prevailed since the termination of the war, and very much to the influence

exerted by the energy and discretion of Mr. Dreyer who has inherited a full measure of the executive talent for which his father was distinguished. Politics have no attraction for Mr. Dreyer except as a means for securing and maintaining good government and enlightened methods of administration in all departments of community life. In the work of educational and charitable institutions and enterprises, he is earnestly but quietly interested. He holds the office of steward in the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

Mr. Dreyer married, February 20, 1920, the Rev. Dr. John Langdale officiating, Gladys Mortimer Taylor, widow of Captain Ralph W. Taylor, of Stamford. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Dreyer is in Larchmont.

The business career of Mr. Dreyer has opened under the most favorable auspices, and it seems certain that as the years go on he will add to the high reputation for administrative and executive ability which has been for a quarter of a century associated with the family name.

McGUANE, James J., Rev.,

Clergyman.

The appearance of the name of the honored pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic Parish is sure to be greeted with cordial regard and sincere respect by every citizen of Noroton. The devotion of Father McGuane to his duties as a clergyman has ever been matched by his public spirit in regard to everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of his community.

The name of McGuane is very ancient, its form indicating that it is one of those patronymics of Milesian origin which are the oldest of Irish names and easily distinguished from the Anglo-, Welsh- and Norman-Irish.



James C. Mc Granz.

Patrick McGuane, father of Rev. James J. McGuane, was born in 1840, in Ennis, County Clare, Ireland, and in boyhood was left an orphan. Coming to the United States with a brother and two sisters, they all settled in Enfield, Massachusetts, where Patrick found employment in a woolen mill. He learned that branch of textile manufacture known as dressing, becoming a very expert workman. Shortly after the Civil War he removed with his wife and two oldest children to Rockville, Connecticut, where during the remainder of his life he followed his trade in the mills. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department in Rockville, and belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, in which he took a very active interest, serving as president of the local council in Rockville and also of the Tolland county organization of the order. He married Mary Breheny, born in 1842, died October 22, 1879, daughter of John Breheny and his wife, Catherine (Feeney) Breheny, of Riverstown, County Sligo, Ireland, and they became the parents of the following children: Mary, married Michael Conrick, of Hartford, Connecticut; Annie; Catherine, deceased; James J., mentioned below; John F., of Rockville, Connecticut; Margaret; and Rose. The two last-named reside with their brother, James J. The death of Mr. McGuane, the father, occurred January 30, 1903.

Rev. James J. McGuane, son of Patrick and Mary (Breheny) McGuane, was born February 7, 1869, in Rockville, Connecticut. On June 17, 1887, he graduated from the Rockville High School. He then entered Niagara University, graduating in 1889, with the baccalaureate degree. He pursued his theological studies in St. John's Seminary, Brighton, Massachusetts, and on December 21, 1894, was ordained priest. The first appointment

received by Father McGuane was that of assistant at the Church of the Rosary, in South Boston, Massachusetts, and at the end of a year he was transferred to St. John's Church, New Haven, Connecticut, where he remained two years. He was then sent to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Waterbury, his pastorate there being of five years' duration. At the end of that time he spent one year in St. Joseph's Cathedral, Hartford, being transferred then to St. Joseph's Church, Willimantic, and there he remained eight years, the longest period of service thus far in his entire career. In all these different parishes the position of Father McGuane had been that of assistant, but in July, 1910, he was sent to St. John's Church, Noroton, town of Darien, as pastor. During the years which have since elapsed the debt on the church and rectory has been paid off, the interior of the church has been remodelled and redecorated and new stained glass windows and a new organ have been installed. Moreover, the pastor, while devoting himself with enthusiasm to these varied and arduous undertakings, has won the affection of his parishioners, for he has made it clear to them that care for them and for their highest interests has ever been the first consideration with him. He gives much time to pastoral calls, keeping in close touch with the needs of his people, both spiritual and temporal.

A sturdy patriot, Father McGuane has always been active in movements having for their object the enhancement of the well being of his community, State and Nation. In politics he is an independent. He is a forceful and effective speaker, and his services are much in demand on a great variety of public occasions. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Noroton Volunteer Fire Department, and he belongs to the Knights of

Columbus, of Waterbury, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Norwich, the Independent Order of Foresters, and the Knights of Columbus.

The interest of Father McGuane in the cause of Irish freedom has always been most intense, and he has given liberally of his time, abilities and means for the furtherance of those activities which promise to bring to the land of his forefathers such blessings of liberty as are enjoyed by the country of his birth, the land to which he has ever been a whole-hearted loyal citizen.

McELROY, Joseph A.,

Engineer, Contractor.

There is nothing in this world that happens merely as a matter of chance. Life is filled with surprises but back of each one of them is a well-defined cause. As a boy attending the public schools of Bridgeport, Joseph A. McElroy did not expect to see the countries whose history he was then studying, yet each step in his career brought him nearer to them. He was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, March 20, 1859, son of Charles and Margaret (Donnelly) McElroy.

Charles McElroy was born in Armagh, Ireland, and died in December, 1869. He was but a boy when he came to America; he located for a time in New York City before removing to Bridgeport, Connecticut. He learned the trade of millwright and followed this occupation until his enlistment in the Civil War. He was a member of the Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteer Regiment, and was wounded at Gettysburg and never fully recovered. He served from the beginning of the war until he was disabled, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post in Bridgeport, being the first veteran to be buried from Elias Howe Post. He

married Margaret Donnelly, a native of Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and they were the parents of the following children, all deceased but Joseph A., of this review: 1. Rev. Charles J., was educated in St. Charles College, Baltimore, and pursued his theological studies in Troy Seminary; he was assigned to the Cathedral in Hartford, Connecticut, as a curate, and his first pastorate was in New Milford, thence he was transferred to Derby; his last pastorate was in St. Augustine's Church, Bridgeport, where he was rector for about seven years until called by death. 2. James H., of Bridgeport. 3. John, of Bridgeport. 4. Joseph A., of whom further. 5. Thomas F., of Bridgeport. 6. Mary, married Dr. Edward Fitzgerald. 7. Harry A.

Joseph A. McElroy was educated in the public schools. At an early age he went to work in a factory, and finally he served an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist in the shop of Coulter & McKenzie, and for the following three years worked as a journeyman in Providence and Boston. During these years he had been preparing himself for college entrance, and matriculated in Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. E. in 1887. His first position was with the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, and in their interests he went to Omaha, Nebraska, as assistant superintendent of the gas works. Thence he went to Cuba on a sugar estate, returning to Connecticut in due time and locating in Danbury, where latter's machinery was made. In 1890 Mr. McElroy became identified with the Field Engineering Company, of New York City, and was in charge of their construction work in the western part of New York State. After two years spent with this firm, Mr. McElroy became interested in street rail-

way construction and was engaged in the construction of the Bridgeport lines and in similar work in New Jersey. It was at this time that Mr. Mr. McElroy formed a partnership with John F. McCartney, under the firm name of McCartney & McElroy to engage in railroad construction work. Their territory covered contracts in the town of Hamilton, Ontario, Highland Falls, New York, and from Hoosic Falls to Bennington, Vermont.

At this time Mr. McCartney went abroad with a view to getting some contracts. He was successful in getting a small commission in Glasgow, Scotland, and Mr. McElroy soon joined him in London, England, where they incorporated a company under the English laws, as McCartney, McElroy & Company, Limited, with London as their headquarters. They received more contracts for tramway construction in Glasgow and in several other cities, among them being: Aberdeen, Scotland; Brighton, England; the first overhead trolley construction in Manchester, England; and Rotherham and Stockport; the first overhead construction in Lisbon, Portugal; at Durban and Port Elizabeth, South Africa; at Wellington, New Zealand; and on the Island of Malta. After ten years spent abroad, Mr. McElroy returned to the United States and received paving contracts in Norwalk and South Norwalk, Connecticut. It was just previous to this time that he built his present residence, "Elm Crest," one of the most sightly spots in the city, commanding a fine view, away from the noise and yet in the heart of the city. After the completion of the paving contracts, Mr. McElroy organized the Empire Construction Company, of Norwalk, for operations in New York City. The tracks for the Lexington avenue subway line from Woodlawn to Thirty-eighth street, Manhattan,

and for the extensions to the Liberty avenue and Myrtle avenue lines of the Brooklyn Elevated were built by this company.

The outbreak of the World War had its effect on the business of Mr. McElroy as it had on so many others, and he does not intend to seek other contracts until conditions are more settled. For the time being (1921), he has been superintendent of a local manufacturing company, which has just completed a fine plant in Winipauk.

Mr. McElroy is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is one of the trustees of the society; he is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and a member of the fraternity Chi Psi at Stevens Institute.

Mr. McElroy married Alice Dial, daughter of Wilbur F. Dial, and their children are: Wilbur Joseph, born in London, England; Paul Cleveland, born in Mamaroneck, New York; Alice Eloise, born in Norwalk, Connecticut.

PROVOST, Henry Selleck,

Manufacturer.

The Provost family is an ancient one in France. The name belongs to that class of patronymics designated as "occupational," that is, names derived from the occupation, office or rank of the individuals who assumed them. At the early time in which this surname was adopted it was the title carried by officials whose office corresponded with that held by the judges of our law courts. The name has been spelled in various ways, amounting to a translation into the languages of the countries into which members of the family immigrated, as *Prévost*, the original French spelling; *Provoost*, the Dutch equivalent, and *Provost*, the English form used by most of the family in America at the present time.

(I) That Guillaume Prèvest, from whom this lineage is traced, was a man of noble blood, of considerable wealth, and education, we have a right to assume from his coat-of-arms, description of which follows, and its suggestive motto.

Arms—Party, per pale: First, argent, three arrows points upwards, each one enfiled through a pierced mullet, sable. Second, azure, a bar, between two chevrons, or.

Crest—An arm embowed in armor, the hand proper, grasping an arrow fessways.

Motto—*Pro libertate*. (For liberty's sake).

The family were Huguenots, many of whom perished in the massacre of St. Bartholomew. A man of Guillaume Prèvest's prominence could hardly fail to arouse the animosity of Catharine de Medici's followers, but he was forewarned by a friendly colonel in the army, and fled into Protestant Holland, thus escaping the massacre. There, in 1574, he married a French refugee, to whom he was probably engaged in France. He was born in 1545. His oldest child was Johannes, of further mention.

(II) Johannes Provoost, son of Guillaume Prèvest, born in 1576, married, in 1601, in Amsterdam, a Dutch lady, named Elizabeth. Their son David is of further mention.

(III) David Provoost, son of Johannes and Elizabeth Provoost, born in Amsterdam, Holland, August 10, 1608, came to New Netherlands in 1624, two years before the Island of Manhattan was purchased from the Indians. In 1626 he returned to Holland, where four years later he married Margaretta, daughter of Gillis Ten Waert, a wealthy Dutch merchant. Her father gave her a dowry of fourteen thousand guilders (equivalent to seventy thousand dollars), and an annuity of seven hundred and fifty guilders. A Colonial record shows that she was still receiving the yearly payment in 1700.

Four years after their marriage, David Provoost returned to New Amsterdam accompanied by his bride. He had the advantage of an academic and military education, which was received by few men in his day, and it is said was a man of fine address which, with his charming manners, soon won him a place of prominence in the colony. The records show that he taught Dutch, French, English and Latin, and also spoke several of the Indian dialects. He also practiced as a lawyer. He was appointed commissary of provisions and tobacco inspector by Governor Kieft. In 1640 he was placed in command of a force of fifty or sixty men who built Fort Good Hope at or near Hartford, Connecticut, as well as several houses, thus establishing a strong military post. Here he came into frequent conflict with the English. One incident is of considerable historic interest. In September, 1646, a female negro slave fled from her English master to Fort Good Hope. Commander Provoost successfully resisted the attempt of the English to take her by force. Thomas Nelson Page in his "Old South" is authority for the statement that this is the first case of refusal to surrender a fugitive slave. In 1647 he asked to be relieved of the command, and he was the second man to be appointed notary public, then a remunerative quasi-legal office of some importance. On February 2, 1652, he was at the head of the "Nine Men" of New Amsterdam, a sort of prototype of the modern form of government by a commission. Says the Provost family genealogist, to whom we are indebted for much of the data concerning these early generations:

These nine men were the first to dispute the autocratic powers of the Governor. They insisted that they were the chosen representatives of a free people; that no tax could be imposed without their

sanction; that, in fact, they were the legislative body of the Government. A stubborn and lengthy fight ensued. Every man of the nine was found worthy of his trust. The governor was finally forced to yield, and the foundation of freedom was thus firmly erected in this [New Amsterdam] infant colony.

David Provoost served on many important commissions and committees. He was appointed sheriff of Brooklyn and other Dutch towns in April, 1654, and in 1655 secretary and clerk of those towns and their courts, which offices he filled until his death. He also served frequently as a member of the Governor's Council or of the Assembly. In 1639 he purchased land and built a house near the corner of Pearl and Fulton streets, where his descendants continued to live for a long time. He also bought other parcels of land and built other houses on Manhattan and Long Island. He died May 12, 1657.

(IV) Elias Provoost, son of David and Margaretta (Ten Waert) Provoost, was baptized in June, 1646, and died November 22, 1692. He married, November 3, 1672, Cornelia Roos, daughter of Gerrit Jans Roos.

(V) Johannes (2) Provoost, son of Elias and Cornelia (Roos) Provoost, was baptized September 27, 1676. He married (first) March 25, 1701, Sarah Bailey, daughter of Nathaniel Bailey, of Newtown, Long Island.

(VI) Johannes (3) Provost (the Anglicized spelling of the name began to be adopted about 1700, so from this point on the name will be spelled Provost), son of Johannes (2) and Sarah (Bailey) Provoost, was born December 28, 1707. He married Elizabeth Youngs, who was born May 30, 1710, in Stamford, daughter of John Youngs. On January 30, 1690, John Youngs married Ruth Elliott, of Stamford, and resided there until after the birth of the daughter, Elizabeth, when

he removed to Oyster Bay, Long Island. His father, Thomas Youngs, was a prominent and wealthy citizen of Oyster Bay.

(VII) Samuel Provost, son of Johannes (3) and Elizabeth (Youngs) Provost, was born about 1740. He served in the Ninth Regular Connecticut Militia in the Revolutionary War, and his discharge was dated December 24, 1776. On January 5, 1764, he married Sarah Bishop, and their son Samuel is of further mention.

(VIII) Samuel (2) Provost, son of Samuel (1) and Sarah (Bishop) Provost, was born about 1766. He married (second) Annie Sherwood. He was a pensioner in 1832 and 1840.

(IX) John Provost, son of Samuel (2) Provost, was born September 23, 1820, in Stamford, Connecticut, and died in 1916. He received such education as the district schools afforded, and while yet in his teens learned the trade of stone mason. This he followed at intervals all his life. He also owned a farm, to the cultivation of which he gave most of his time. He married Eliza Selleck, who died May 27, 1868.

(X) Henry Selleck Provost, son of John and Eliza (Selleck) Provost, and the present representative of the family in Stamford, was born there, July 11, 1856. He pursued the usual course in the public schools, doing such work when not at his studies as usually falls to the lot of a farmer's boy. Early in life he learned the butcher's trade, and soon after completing the term of his apprenticeship ventured into the meat business on his own account. After two years he gave that up to engage in the livery business, thus bringing into profitable play a knowledge of horses gained as a boy and at the same time indulging his love of the animal, which had been strong from childhood. He continued in this business

from 1882 to 1896, with the exception of a period from 1890 to 1892 when he was in the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. His keen business instinct foresaw that the coming of the automobile would soon spell the doom of the livery business, so he retired from it and formed a partnership with the late Seth G. Fessenden, under the firm name of Fessenden & Provost. They purchased the Diamond Ice Company, which was then a small concern. By close attention to every phase of the business, and by a straightforward business policy, a large trade has been developed in Stamford and vicinity. While a relatively small amount of natural ice is harvested, by far their largest sale is in artificial ice which they manufacture in a modern, sanitary plant. The number of men employed varies greatly with the seasons. It requires ten wagons and auto trucks to make their deliveries, and the number of their employees averaged for the entire year probably would be about twenty. Mr. Provost is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Stamford Lodge, No. 899, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but his two great interests are his home and his business.

On November 7, 1888, Mr. Provost married Hannah Louise Brennan, daughter of Owen W. Brennan, a prominent citizen of New York City, who was for many years commissioner of charities and corrections on Blackwell's Island. Four children have been born from this union: Ruth; Nathalie, who married Harold J. Doris, of Stamford; Mildred; Adelaide.

Mr. Provost is recognized as one of Stamford's substantial, progressive and aggressive business men. He has succeeded by the application of those fundamental principles that are the base of real achievement, industry, ambition, thrift

and rugged honesty. Such careers as the one here recognized are a constant refutation of the statement often heard that there is no opportunity for the young man without fortune or influence to make a place for himself in the business world.

PERRY, Mabelle Jeanne,

Medical Practitioner, Lecturer.

The assured and honored place held by Dr. Perry in the medical fraternity of Norwalk, Connecticut, renders the inscription of her name at the head of this article a sufficient introduction to her friends and neighbors and also to the general public. Dr. Perry is known as a lecturer as well as a general practitioner, and takes an active part in church work and benevolent enterprises.

The name of Perry is of Welsh origin, being derived from Ap-Har-Harry, meaning "son of Harry." In the course of time it became Parry and of this form of the name, Perry is simply a narrowed pronunciation.

John Perry, the earliest recorded immigrant ancestor, came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, presumably about 1632. Another John Perry, born in November, 1604, son of John and Judith Perry, of Foreham, Hampshire, England, came to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1666, and died there in 1674. His wife was Johanna Holland. The Rhode Island branch of the Perrys was founded by a member of the family who fled thither to escape the persecution to which in Massachusetts the Society of Friends was subjected.

Abel Perry, a grandfather of Dr. Perry, was born in Pawtucket, or Providence, Rhode Island, and married Nancy Smith, a kinswoman of Sophia Smith, known to the world as the founder of Smith College.

Rufus Smith Perry, a son of Abel and Nancy (Smith) Perry, was born in 1836, in Herkimer, New York, and when only a boy ran away from home and shipped as a sailor. After following the water for a few years he returned home, but then came the Civil War, offering a new form of adventure to his daring spirit. Enlisting in Company G, Tenth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, he served the full four years. After the return of peace he learned the machinist's trade in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and followed it for a short time in Shelburne Falls. When the firm of Gunn & Rogers established themselves in business in Miller's Falls, Mr. Perry associated himself with them as superintendent, retaining the position until 1890. He then became superintendent of the water shops in the Springfield (Massachusetts) Armory, and when some new buildings were erected he was placed in them as inspector and machinist, being given the rank of captain. About a year before his death he retired. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Springfield, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, also of Springfield. He married Mary Darling, daughter of Moses Edwin and ——— (Chapin) Darling, of Shelburne Falls. The name of Darling, or Dearling, is of Saxon origin and has been variously spelled. The word was in remote times applied to "the young nobles of a house, perhaps exclusively to the eldest son, in whom all expectation rests." It is difficult to account for such a designation having become an hereditary surname, but in England it is traced as such as far back as 1200. Some of the members of the family are said to have been cup-bearers to the king. A branch was early transplanted to New England. Some account of the origin of the Chapin family

is appended to this biography. Mr. and Mrs. Perry became the parents of four children, two of whom reached maturity: Elizabeth D., who has been for twenty-two years supervisor of music in the Fitchburg Normal School; and Mabelle Jeanne, mentioned below. The family were members of the Baptist church. The death of Mr. Perry occurred December 20, 1896.

Dr. Mabelle Jeanne Perry, daughter of Rufus Smith and Mary (Darling) Perry, was born December 22, 1877, in Miller's Falls, Massachusetts. She was educated primarily in the public schools of her native town, graduating in 1896 from the Springfield High School. She then entered Mount Holyoke Seminary, where in 1900 she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She was fitted for her profession at the Women's Medical College of New York, graduating in 1903 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The eighteen months next ensuing were spent by Dr. Perry in gaining experience at the Woman's Hospital, and during the six months following she served at the Lying-in-Hospital. After a year's independent practice in Stamford, Connecticut, Dr. Perry, in 1906, settled in Norwalk, same State, where she has ever since been successfully engaged in her work as a general practitioner. She is a member of the staff of the Norwalk Hospital.

The professional organizations in which Dr. Perry is enrolled include the New York Academy of Medicine, the Norwalk Medical Association, the Fairfield County Medical Society, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the American Academy of Medicine. She belongs to the Alpha Delta Theta fraternity and the Women's Club, and is an active member of the Baptist church.

During the recent World War, Dr. Perry rendered patriotic service by de-

livering lectures to women who were preparing to go to the front as Red Cross nurses. That Dr. Perry has made for herself as a physician a place and a name is richly worthy of record, for it means that, in the exercise of her chosen profession she has aided in the relief of suffering and carried hope and brightness into many darkened lives.

The name of Chapin is said to be one of the oldest and best names in France, dating from the Carlovingian era, going back at least to the tenth century, and perhaps earlier. Tradition says that in some feudal contest of the middle ages one who distinguished himself in the fight had his helmet laid open with a sword-cut. For his exploit he was knighted on the spot, being dubbed Capinatus, from Caput, and meaning "decorated with a hat," and his coat-of-arms was made a hat with a slash in it. Capinatus became in time Capin and Chapin. The family is thought to have been originally Welsh.

The American branch of the race was founded by Deacon Samuel Chapin, who was made a freeman in Boston in 1641, having emigrated from England or Wales. He subsequently removed to Springfield.

ANDERSEN, Jens,

Merchant.

Beyond the immediate satisfaction of worthy effort lies the eventual blessing of success. Every struggle advances its achievement, every hard-won good contributes towards its enduring qualities. So, beyond and above individual success stands the prosperity and well being of the public. As with the man, so with the body politic; continued success is possible only at the cost of countless sacrifices, constant, unremitting labor, ceaseless watchfulness and care. The prosperity of the

community, of the State, of the Nation, is only as great as the devotion of its citizens and their willingness to pour into the public welfare their noblest and their best. In the progress of this Nation many men of Danish birth have borne a worthy part, and in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, Jens Andersen is an interesting example of sturdy citizenship.

In the town of Dybwad, Denmark, his father, Anders Peter Andersen, was born. This was in 1846. The family had resided for many generations in the vicinity of Dybwad, and the lad grew up among the prevailing conditions of that time and place, trained in the traditions of his blood kin. He early learned to bear his share in the maintenance of the family, and became apprenticed to a carpenter. He applied himself faithfully, and continued in that line of work until his retirement from active business a few years ago. He is still (1919) living in Dybwad, enjoying the fruits of a long life of industry and thrift. He married Hannah Swensen, and they were the parents of eight children: Anna Marie, who became the wife of John M. Hansen, of Greenwich, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this work; Sene, now deceased; Antoine, also deceased; Steena, who married Rudolph Carlsen, and is since deceased; Jens, of further mention; Carolina, who became the wife of Jans Christiansen, of Greenwich; Alfred, who with his wife, Otilia, still resides on the old homestead; and Carl, deceased. And in the children who have become respected citizens of their own and their adopted country have lived the qualities which made the father's success.

Jens Andersen, the successful Greenwich merchant, was born in Dybwad, Denmark, October 30, 1877, a son of Anders Peter and Hannah (Swensen) Andersen. He was educated in the public





Wm B Scott

schools of his native land. Reared in the full knowledge that he would have the making of his own future, and naturally of a practical turn of mind, he allowed no opportunity to escape him of acquiring useful knowledge. He chose the trade of a butter and cheese maker, and this line of work he followed until he came to America. Relatives of the young man having previously located in Greenwich, Connecticut, it was but natural that he should visit this section of the "Land of Opportunity." He found the locality and the people congenial, and remained, entering the employ of John M. Hansen, the Greenwich contractor, who had married his sister, and with whom he remained for several months. During the next twelve years and a half he worked for one employer, first as coachman and later as chauffeur, always attending to his duties with the most faithful and painstaking care. Through all these years he took pains to inform himself on topics of general interest. Observant and ever practical, he saw at length his opportunity and started in business for himself, in 1916, doing general trucking. In this, as in every branch of endeavor which he had followed, Mr. Andersen found his habits of thoroughness and tireless industry invaluable. He rapidly built up a prosperous business.

During this time he also became interested in the retail grocery business, and at the end of two years he sold out his trucking interests and devoted his time to the store, which by this time was well established. His location, at the corner of Church and Williams streets, is an excellent one, and he commands a wide and ever increasing trade. For this very practical and really vital branch of public service Mr. Anderson is peculiarly fitted, and gives to every matter of importance to the health, comfort and convenience of

his patrons the most careful attention. Apart from this business, but at the same location, he has a storage garage. Mr. Andersen is a member of Imperial Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Greenwich; but otherwise, being a busy man, finds little time to devote to social pursuits.

Mr. Andersen married Petrina Back, daughter of Mads Back, of Thyholm, Denmark, and they are the parents of one child, Lillian Back, born December 3, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Andersen are members of the Danish Lutheran church, and devoted to the interests of the society.

SCOTT, William R.,

Real Estate and Insurance.

Like some gigantic mechanism, the parts of which are interdependent, the world of business revolves day by day. Each part has its own individual use and position, and without its proper adjustment and action all the other parts are affected. The mental force behind this mechanism is the composite brain power of the world's best men, for in this mechanism only highly tempered metal stands the strain.

The importance of the real estate and insurance business to the business world in general is universally conceded, and in Greenwich, Connecticut, the name of William R. Scott is an important one.

Joseph Triniman Scott, father of William R. Scott, was born in Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, Scotland. As a lad he was ambitious to make a start in life, and as soon as he could leave school he learned the trade of carpenter and wheelwright. He did good work, and always made the interests of his patrons his own. He became very successful and followed the trade for many years, most of the time in business for himself, employing

a number of men. He married Elizabeth Lawson, who was born in Auchterarder, Scotland. Her father was the landlord of that region, a man of distinguished presence, and great kindness of heart. The weaving mills were built on land purchased of him. Joseph T. and Elizabeth (Lawson) Scott were the parents of ten children, of whom eight grew to maturity: Joseph T., a member of the Kimberly Light Horse, who was killed in the Boer War; Elizabeth, who married John Lau, and resides in Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey; Jessie, who married James Morrison, and resides in Auchterarder, Scotland; William R., of further mention; John, now of Kimberly, South Africa; David, now a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; Peter, now residing on the old homestead, who did gallant service in the War with Germany, losing one of his eyes and having his skull fractured; and Charles, now of Philadelphia. The parents were members of the Presbyterian church, the father having been an elder in the church for many years.

William R. Scott was born in Auchterarder, Scotland, July 1, 1875. The fourth child of a large family, he found himself face to face with the problem of his own livelihood at an early age. He received the practical grounding in the essentials of education afforded by the public schools of his native town. Completing the fifth grade at the age of twelve years, he went to work on a farm, following this line of work for about three years. In common with so many of the old country youth, he became interested in the tales that reached him of the possibilities in the great new country across the sea, and he decided to come to America. With all the hardy courage and faith of his race, he sailed, reaching the shores of his adopted country, May 30, 1890. He went first to Delaware county, New York,

where he worked on a dairy farm for seven years. He was quick to learn the manners and customs of the country, and his native industry and sound common sense made him a valuable worker. But his ambition was keenly alive, and he was not content always to remain in a subordinate position. Wishing also to see other sections of the country, he availed himself of an opportunity in Greenwich, Connecticut, and took charge of a farm there. In this position he remained until his marriage. He then bought a pair of horses and engaged in teaming. Later for a time he acted as rural mail carrier; then he went into the retail milk business, handling it on his own account and working up a very successful route. He rented what was called the Northbrook Farm, and produced a large amount of milk, having a fine dairy herd. When the late John H. Flagler bought the farm, he retained Mr. Scott as its superintendent. But the urge of independence of action continued to mark out the young man's course in life. He went into the contracting business, which he followed for about two years. Some of the work he did was on Mr. Flagler's place and included the building of his greenhouses and the complete remodeling of the old farm-house into a modern dwelling. His wife's health imperatively demanding a change of residence, Mr. Scott removed to Liberty, New York.

At this time he also made a radical change in the line of business which he followed. Desiring greater personal freedom than the long hours and arduous tasks of his previous occupations permitted, he took up the soliciting of life and accident insurance. He became connected with the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, to whose interests he devoted himself exclusively for some time, first in Liberty, and later in Mid-

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dletown, Goshen, New York City, and Poughkeepsie, New York. In the latter city he remained for about three years. He then returned to Greenwich, Connecticut, still representing the Travelers' Insurance Company, but also handling the interests of a number of fire insurance companies. He soon became interested also in real estate, and does a considerable volume of business along this line. In the comparatively short time that he has followed this line of business, Mr. Scott has won the cordial respect and good will of the people, as well as of his business associates.

Socially he is always in demand. He is a member of various social organizations; was made a Mason at Liberty, New York, Mongaup Lodge, No. 816. He is also a member of Pine Lodge, Knights of Pythias, in Greenwich, in which organization he has served on many committees, has also been a trustee for a number of years. Mr. Scott's political choice is the Independent Republican party, and he is a leader in every movement involving a moral issue—always on the side of right and progress. He was the prime mover in obtaining the signatures of the necessary ten per cent. of the voters of the town on a petition to bring the question of No License before the town meeting.

Mr. Scott married (first) Jessie Nixon Low, daughter of Henry and May Low, of Dundee, Scotland. They had three children, of whom two grew to maturity: John Douglas, who served in the United States navy during the late war, in the Mine Sweeping Fleet, then was transferred from the United States Steamship "Swan" to the United States Steamship "Pittsburg;" and Elizabeth Lawson. The mother of these children died, and some time later Mr. Scott married (second) Sara Wright, daughter of William Wright, of Philadelphia. From this

union two children have been born: Helen Monteith and William Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian church.

SMITH, Frederick G. C.,

Architect, Officer in National Guard.

The early immigrants to New England were mostly artisans and many of them men of little learning. That they were possessed of strong characters is evidenced in a thousand ways to the student of history. While the pen was an awkward instrument to many of them, they were industrious, and conquered the wilderness, establishing the foundation of the civilization which we enjoy. Among the most useful men in the colonies were the Smiths, who made all the nails used in the construction of buildings and nearly every implement of every sort employed in the rude life of the pioneers. A century previous, the country people in England had taken surnames and it fell out that many who were smiths by occupation took the word for a patronymic.

Frederick G. C. Smith, a representative of this old family, and a well known architect of Greenwich, Connecticut, was born there, November 12, 1871, son of John Edgar and Sarah F. (Ritch) Smith.

Charles A. Smith, his grandfather, was born in Ridgefield about 1831, and died in 1889. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter by occupation; he married Mary Keeler, and had a son, John Edgar, of whom further.

John Edgar Smith was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and learned the trade of carpenter with Charles Northrop. He followed his trade as a journeyman for a few years and then went into business on his own account. He located in Ridgefield as a contractor and builder, continuing success-

fully until about three years before his death. At that time he went to Florida and was engaged in the same line of business until he died. John E. Smith married Sarah F. Ritch, a descendant of Henry Ritch, one of the early settlers of Stamford, and a daughter of Justus and Maria (Rodeman) Ritch. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of three children: Frederick G. C., of further mention; Arthur L., of Brooklyn, New York; and Laura R., wife of Gardner Hoyt, of Wilton, Connecticut. Mr. Smith was a member of the Methodist church, and his wife was a regular attendant of the Congregational church.

Frederick G. C. Smith was educated in the public schools of Ridgefield and after completing his course there he learned the trade of carpenter. He had intended to become associated with his father in the building business, but after three years he gave it up to enter the real estate business. For two years Mr. Smith spent his evenings in study at the Cooper Institute in New York, and in 1891 opened an architect's office in Greenwich. He has had enviable success as an architect, having been in business almost thirty years.

Mr. Smith has been very active in military work for many years. In 1894 he enlisted as a private in Company C, Fourth Connecticut Regiment Infantry, and this company went into the Spanish-American War as Company K, Third Infantry. Mr. Smith was commissioned second lieutenant, and when peace was declared, he resigned and returned home. He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, and is past commander and past adjutant of the State organization. He organized a company in Greenwich, which was attached to the Fourth Regiment as Company L. The Fourth and Third regiments were consolidated and

afterwards assigned to coast artillery work and Mr. Smith was then commissioned regimental adjutant, which office he held for three years. During the World War a company was organized known as the Home Guard and afterwards as the State Guard. Mr. Smith was captain of that company, later major, and in 1920 was made lieutenant-colonel. He is among the foremost citizens of Greenwich, and although not a seeker for political office, is willing to aid in any welfare movement.

Mr. Smith married Anna Rousseau, daughter of David Rousseau; she was born in New York City, and her father was a native of Levis, Province of Quebec, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two children: Frederick G. C., Jr., born in Greenwich, December 15, 1897; and J. Albert, born December 5, 1904.

SMITH, James,

Business Man.

One of the substantial and leading citizens of Stamford, Connecticut, James Smith, was born in Sowerby Bridge, Yorkshire, England, December 11, 1868, son of John and Caroline (Freeman) Smith. The Smith family is an old one in Yorkshire, where in accordance with the ancient custom of a family following a given vocation they have been dyers for generations in the textile mills of that place. Both the father and grandfather of Mr. Smith were dyers.

Although Mr. Smith attended the National School for a time, he is a self-made man and by his own initiative has acquired a wide knowledge through reading and observation. He went to work in the textile mills at the early age of eight years, which was the general custom. He chose the trade of dyer and so well did

he apply himself to the mastering of the principles, as well as the practical art of dyeing, and so sincerely did he devote himself to the interests of his employers, that at the early age of sixteen he was made a foreman in the velvet dyeing department of the mill. Two years later, at the age of eighteen, he came to America, first locating in Chicago, Illinois, and there entered the employ of Cook & McLean. Six months later he came East to New York City and for nine years worked as foreman in the firm of Swartz & Forger. In 1892 Mr. Smith removed to Stamford and engaged in business on his own account. He started in a small way, but the same personal qualities and method of work that won him early advancement in the mill where he learned his trade developed his own business, which has steadily and consistently grown, constantly requiring one addition after another. He built his plant on Woodside street, Stamford, and now has one building, 125x14 feet, one story; another, 80x30 feet, two and one-half stories; another, 30x25 feet, one story. Mr. Smith does one of the largest cleansing and dyeing businesses between Boston and New York City. He has offices in the downtown district of Stamford, Greenwich, and South Norwalk. In politics Mr. Smith is a Republican. He takes more than a passive interest in civic matters, and has the desire of every good citizen to carry on his share of the public burden. He is not desirous of public office, however, and, outside his home and business, cares for few other interests. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. Smith married Frances Annie Atha, daughter of Joseph R. and Sarah Atha, natives of Sowerby Bridge. They are the parents of three children: 1. Ethel I.,

the wife of W. Edward Burr, of Stamford, and the mother of Ethel and Charles Burr. 2. James Clarence, associated with his father in business; married Virgil L. Brown, and has three children, Hazel, James, and Shirley Smith. 3. Annie May, resides at home.

ST. GEORGE-SMITH, Frederick,

Building Contractor.

The town of Drogheda, in the County Louth, Ireland, is widely known because of its progressiveness and its business interests. The Smith family, of which Frederick St. George-Smith is the present scion, has aided greatly in the development of many of these interests, particularly notable being the achievements of St. George Smith, grandfather of Frederick St. George-Smith.

(I) John Smith, the first known of the family, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and resided there.

(II) Jeremiah Smith, son of John Smith, was a soldier, and served in Ireland. He went to the relief of Derry in 1690, remaining there for some time, subsequently settling in County Meath. Late in life Mr. Smith removed to County Louth, and there became a large land owner.

(III) Jeremiah (2) Smith, son of Jeremiah (1) Smith, was a "gentleman" as the term is used over in England and Ireland, and an extensive land owner. He was the father of a large family.

(IV) St. George Smith, youngest child of Jeremiah (2) Smith, is the one from whom the present patronymic of this branch of the family is derived. He was a manufacturer, and through his thrift and foresight became very prosperous. He was the leading financier and business man of Drogheda. A line of steamships from Drogheda to Liverpool was operated

by Mr. Smith's company, the Drogheda Steamship Company, and he served as chairman of the board of directors. For two terms he served ably as mayor of the town. He was the father of Frederick St. George-Smith, who was the first to use St. George-Smith as a surname, and his line has followed it since.

(V) Frederick St. George-Smith, son of St. George Smith, was a mechanical engineer, and started the Drogheda Chemical Manure Works, manufacturers of fertilizer, which business is still in existence. He assumed the responsibilities of his father in the Drogheda Iron Works Company, manufacturers of everything from plow-shares to locomotives. The first iron hulled vessels that sailed in St. George's channel were built by this company, as was the No. 2 Brewery for the manufacture of Guinness's Stout. Mr. St. George-Smith was a first class engineer, and was well and favorably known in his community. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, holding the thirty-second degree, and was a prince mason.

Mr. St. George-Smith married Helen Hathaway, born in Delaware county, New York, daughter of Nathaniel Hathaway. The latter was a well known civil engineer of Delhi, New York, and married (first) a Miss Pardee, and by this marriage there were two children: D. Pardee Hathaway, and Helen Hathaway, who became the wife of Frederick St. George-Smith. Mr. and Mrs. St. George-Smith were the parents of the following children: Frederick (2), of further mention; Helen Constance, Emily Mary, Ida Mabel, St. George, Walter Pardee, and Florence Emily. The family attended the Episcopal church.

(VI) Frederick (2) St. George-Smith, son of Frederick (1) and Helen (Hathaway) St. George-Smith, was born May 9, 1863, in Drogheda, Ireland. He was edu-

cated in Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire, England, and Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, and immediately thereafter went into his father's iron works, where he remained for about two years, during which time he had applied himself to the mastering of as many details of the business as possible. In 1887 Mr. St. George-Smith came to America and located in Sioux City, Iowa, where he worked as a civil engineer, and his work there included the mapping out of a large part of the town site. His father was desirous of having him return to Ireland, and as an inducement had purchased the Drogheda Saw Mills. On returning to Ireland, Mr. St. George-Smith assumed charge of this business, becoming owner of it in due time, and continued its operation for about seventeen years. The business of this concern was the manufacture of lumber and interior finish, in fact, everything in the building line.

In 1906 Frederick (2) St. George-Smith came again to America, and strange to say, located this time in the extreme East, Greenwich, Connecticut, and there he engaged in business as a builder and contractor. He specializes on fine residence work, and among the beautiful residences which he has built may be mentioned those of Edward Mulford, Edward D. Marble, Mrs. John Lord, Frank Keene, and Samuel F. Pryor. Mr. St. George-Smith has assumed his rightful place among the leading citizens of Greenwich, and is highly respected among his fellow business men. He takes an active interest in all that is for the betterment of the community, and is ever ready to give of his time or finances in promoting this welfare.

Frederick (2) St. George-Smith married Clara Louise Hencken, daughter of



Christian Brady

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George Hencken, a resident of New York City. Their children are: Frederick (3) and Marguerite Louise. The members of the family attend Christ Episcopal Church.

NOLAN, Jacob Matthew,

Physician.

A leading physician and a valued citizen of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Dr. Jacob M. Nolan is descended from one of the oldest Irish families. The family of Nolan is of Milesian descent through the line of Heremon, the second son of Milesius, King of Spain, who with his seven sons made a conquest of Ireland. Originally the name was O'Nuallain, later O'Nowlan, and finally found in its present form, Nolan. It is derived from the Irish word meaning famous or noble.

Both the father and grandfather of Dr. Nolan were school teachers; the latter, Jacob Nolan, was a teacher in his native land.

Matthew F. Nolan, father of Dr. Nolan, was born in the North of Ireland. When he was young he came to America and finished his education here, following the same profession as his father. He taught first in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently was superintendent of schools in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he remained ten or twelve years. Returning to Shamokin, Mr. Nolan entered a mercantile business on his own account, which he continued until about ten years before his death, retiring at that time from active business. He married Mary McAnnelly, a native of Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Jacob Matthew Nolan was born in Shamokin, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. After his graduation from the high school in 1892, he attended the College of Physicians and

Surgeons, of Baltimore, Maryland, graduating in 1894 with the degree of M. D. After his return to his native place, Dr. Nolan served as interne in the Miners' Hospital of Shamokin for six months, and then engaged in practice in Mount Top, Pennsylvania. After a few months he removed to Westport, Connecticut, where he has since resided and engaged in a general practice. He has been successful in his profession and is held in high esteem by his contemporaries and fellow-citizens. Dr. Nolan is on the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport, and is a member of the Fairfield County Medical Association, the Connecticut Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Other fraternal connections include membership in Norwalk Lodge, No. 709, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dr. Nolan's clubs include the Westport Club and Westport Country Club. Dr. Nolan married Catherine A. Burns, daughter of Patrick Burns, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom are now living. They are: Joseph, of New Haven, married Helen Fike, and has a son, Joseph, Jr.; Harold, of Detroit; and Ralph, of Westport.

SWARTZ, Christian,

Manufacturer.

Christian Swartz, treasurer and general manager of the Old Well Cigar Company, of South Norwalk, former mayor of South Norwalk, sheriff of Fairfield county, and one of the leading "men-of-affairs" in his community, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born June 15, 1846. His father's family were owners and editors of a newspaper in Germany, and his father did newspaper work there, and, later on, in this country, as he was a skillful translator.

As he was brought to the United States at the very early age of three years, Christian Swartz grew up an American, on American soil, and was educated in American schools. His school education consisted of attendance at the grammar schools, in Newark, New Jersey, until the age of fourteen, and several winter terms at the district schools in Ohio and Minnesota, a course at the high school in Hastings, Minnesota, and at Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, where he graduated in 1866. In the summer of 1867, he removed to Danbury, Connecticut, to accept a responsible position with Jeremiah Bernd, a prominent cigar manufacturer, and the following spring opened a small cigar store in South Norwalk, Connecticut, in company with his former employer. Mr. Bernd afterwards sold his interest to Reed Haviland, a cigar jobber, and the business was continued under the firm name of C. Swartz & Company, until 1880, at which time it was incorporated under the name of The Old Well Cigar Company. The growth of the business was continuous, and the United States Revenue Department, in renumbering the factories in the district, recognized it by awarding to the factory the honor of being Factory No. 1.

In 1882 the business of South Norwalk had grown to such large proportions that another bank was deemed a necessity. In company with Hon. R. H. Rowan, Hon. John J. Ferris, Hon. Talmadge Baker, and other prominent men, he was one of the organizers of the City National Bank, and has continued as a director of said bank since that time. In the reorganization of the Norwalk Lock Company, he became one of the directors and has continued as such. Christian Swartz's public services began before he entered business life. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the Union cause in the Civil

War and served until peace was established, a period of ten months. Since that time his public services have been political rather than military, and to him politics has always meant service to his fellows of the best and highest kind. He has followed the tenets of the Democratic political body and became a Gold Democrat. He was city councilman in 1878, mayor of South Norwalk in 1880, and again in 1882, sheriff of Fairfield county from 1884 to 1887, and a member of the State Shell-fish Commission for twelve years. He served as chairman of the city water commission, president of the board of estimates and taxation of the town of Norwalk, and president of the Norwalk Hospital. He has been in many other ways a strong factor in local politics and civic growth and prosperity. A man of deep religious convictions and training, Mr. Swartz is a devoted and regular member of the South Norwalk Congregational Church. He is a member of the business committee of that church, and a member of the Christian Inquiry Club connected with that body. He has many fraternal and social ties, and is a Mason and a Knight Templar. He was elected grand commander of the Knights Templar of Connecticut, in 1892. He is a member of the South Norwalk Club and the Norwalk Country Club.

On February 4, 1875, Mr. Swartz married Adora M. Flynn. Two children, Charles C. and Helen M., were born of this union. The family home is at No. 68 West avenue, South Norwalk, Fairfield county, Connecticut.

McLELLAN, William Lincoln,

Manufacturer, Merchant.

The McLellan family of which William L. McLellan is a worthy scion was founded in America by the paternal

grandfather of the latter, William McLellan. He was born in Newton-Stewart, Scotland, and as a young man came to New York City, where he engaged in business for himself as a carpenter and builder. He was one of the many unfortunates who died at the time of the great cholera epidemic. Mr. McLellan married a Miss Williams, in New Hampshire, and they were the parents of John Edgerly McLellan, of whom further.

John Edgerly McLellan was born in New York City, where he grew to manhood, and there learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed as a journeyman for many years. In later life, he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and there lived retired until his death. Mr. McLellan married Priscilla Rebecca Fulton, daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Wilbur) Fulton. Robert Fulton was a drummer boy in the War of 1812, and later served on a revenue cutter. Mr. and Mrs. McLellan were the parents of the following children: Rebecca Wilbur; John Eaton, deceased; Priscilla, wife of George Williams, of New York; Theodore, deceased; William Lincoln, of further mention; and Washington Lafayette, a resident of Jersey City. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Lincoln McLellan was born in New York City, April 3, 1867. He attended the public schools there, and then entered the employ of S. P. Avery, a dealer in fine arts, of New York City. From there he went to work for the Garlock Packing Company, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he entered business on his own account. In 1890 Mr. McLellan became a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, but removed to Norwalk, in 1904. He entered into business on his own account, manufacturing packings, in addition to which he manufactures boiler compounds,

and he also handles a full line of engineers' supplies, including greases and oils.

Mr. McLellan is among the well known business men of Norwalk and he takes his place among the public-spirited citizens of that city. Although not a politician in the sense of that word, he is willing and anxious to be of assistance in any public matter. He is a member of Trumbull Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Haven; of the Joseph Andrews Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of West Haven; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; and Pyramid Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Mr. McLellan married Malia Moretta Merrill, daughter of Theodore Merrill, of New Canaan, and they are the parents of: 1. Violet Merrill, who married Lamar Butler, of Darien. 2. Harold Fulton, married Rebecca London; died September 8, 1920; he enlisted in the Sunset Division, the 41st, from California, and saw active service in France. He resigned in October, 1919. 3. Royal Hale, at home. The family attend and aid in the support of Grace Episcopal Church of Norwalk.

DUFF, James Francis,

Real Estate, Insurance.

In the daily business of a large progressive town there are many branches of effort which to the thoughtless man in pursuit of his own interests bear no meaning, yet they fill a very important part in public and home economy. Particularly is this true of the insurance business. Developed in comparatively recent times, first as an idea receiving scant support and much frank ridicule, it has proved itself one of the most potent factors of our economic stability. James Francis Duff, of Greenwich, Connecticut, uniting a thriving real estate business with the

insurance matters of the town, handles the most vital interests of the home and family, and of the business man, as such, and as an individual.

The Duff family was of Scotch origin, but Mr. Duff's paternal grandfather was a prosperous hotel keeper in Mullacrue, Ireland.

Francis Duff, father of James F. Duff, was born at Mullacrue, County Louth, Ireland, in 1821, and died in 1907. He was a man possessed of a brilliant mind, and received the benefits of an excellent education, but was afflicted with the unfortunate handicap of defective hearing. Nevertheless, he faced life with the fearless courage and boundless good nature of the true Irishman. Impatient with routine, and anxious to see something of the world, he ran away from school when he was about eighteen years of age and came to America. He located in New York City, the Mecca of ambitious youth of this and many another country. Practical necessities asserting themselves, he lost no time in acquiring the means of a livelihood, apprenticing himself to a shoemaker. He started in business for himself soon after completing his apprenticeship, locating at Port Richmond, Staten Island. His good taste and skill of hand, together with his good-humored way of meeting his patrons, built up for him a prosperous trade, soon carrying the business beyond where he could handle it alone, and eventually he gave employment to about a dozen men. After some years he sold out this business and returned to New York City, but remained there only about a year. He then located in that part of Greenwich known as Rocky Neck Point; that was about 1871. He followed his trade of shoemaker in Greenwich as long as he lived, and left a host of friends won by his cordial goodwill and genial manner. Francis Duff

married Ellen Smith, daughter of Patrick Smith, of Castle Bellingham, County Louth, Ireland. Their children were: Elizabeth, now deceased, who became the wife of John McRedmond, and the mother of two children: Maria, who married Bernard Donahue, and Frank J., a well known citizen of Stamford; Nellie, now deceased, who married Frank Stube, and had three children: Maria, Frank, and Christopher; and James Francis, of whom further.

James Francis Duff, a prominent real estate and insurance man of Greenwich, is a remarkable example of the business man who has built his own success on the sure foundation of diligent industry and well directed ambition. He was born at Port Richmond, Staten Island, January 1, 1867, and is the youngest child of Francis and Ellen (Smith) Duff. He received his education in the public schools of Greenwich, then entered the employ of Amos Avery, the well known grocer. But the idea of working for wages did not appeal to the young man. He was possessed of unusual initiative, and was resourceful to a remarkable degree. At the age of sixteen, when a good many boys are not even beginning to think seriously of the business world, young Duff went into the livery business on his own account, and to the surprise of those who railed at the idea, and to the unbounded gratification of his friends, he made a success of the venture. He continued in that business until he was twenty-two years of age, then turned his interest to the strictly utilitarian side of this line of business and confined his interests to trucking. Prompt, dependable, and always alert for the safety of consignments entrusted to his care, he commanded a large share of the trucking business of the town. He remained in this line for twelve years, constantly in-

creasing the scope and importance of his work, until he had about eighteen horses, and employed at different seasons from six to twenty men. In 1900 he sold out to Henry Drinkwater. He then went into the life insurance business, becoming associated with the Metropolitan Insurance Company, with whom he remained for ten years. After he had been with the company for eight months he was promoted and sent to Frankford, Pennsylvania, where he remained for fourteen months. This work he found quite congenial, but with his natural independence and his previous experience in the business world, he was not satisfied to remain permanently in a subordinate position. In 1910 he embarked in the real estate and insurance business on his own account in Greenwich. Since that time he has been a significant factor in real estate and insurance circles in this section. He handles all kinds of insurance—life, fire, accident, and compensation, in fact every branch to which the insurance idea has been applied. Mr. Duff is an influential member of the Loyal Order of Moose.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Duff married Nellie Campbell, daughter of William Campbell. Mr. Campbell was a native of Glasgow, but his daughter was born in Colderain, Ireland. James Francis and Nellie (Campbell) Duff are the parents of ten children, and they also have an adopted daughter. The children are as follows: Ralph; Harry, a resident of Bridgeport, who served in Company A, 301st Supply Train, Motor Transport Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, who married Lillie Broderick, of Stamford, and has two children: Harry, and James Francis; George, who married Mabel Woodworth, and has two children: Catherine, and Mae; Frank J., who enlisted in the navy, serving on the "Lake Blanchester" and later on the "Dupont;"

James, who enlisted in the navy, but was discharged at the end of twelve months; William, who served two years in the navy, on the "Seattle," making about twenty trips across; Howard, deceased; May, who died in 1902; Helen; and Margaret. The adopted child, Annie Kiernan, was a native of Brooklyn, New York. She married John Kerner, of Greenwich, where they now reside. They have two children: Evelyn and John.

CLARK, Frederick Burton,

Active Business Man.

A life of action is a life of interest. To bear a share in the work of the world makes any life worth while. The progress of industry has created vital need of dependable men in every line of endeavor. The wonderful advance of science has evolved entire new industries, at once adding to the comfort and convenience of the people and placing new means of livelihood in their hands. Thus the man of skill, the man of cool head and steady hand, is the man of highest importance in the world of industry. Frederick Burton Clark, of Stamford, Connecticut, is one of these men.

George Kelley Clark, father of Frederick B. Clark, was born in Higganum, Connecticut. He was an active, high-strung lad, impatient of restraint. He left school early, and at the age of fourteen or fifteen years went to sea. After some years of adventure, during which he visited many interesting points, he gave up the seafaring life, returned to his native State, and became a resident of New Haven, living to the age of sixty-eight years. He married Helen McDonald.

Frederick Burton Clark, son of George Kelley and Helen (McDonald) Clark, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 29, 1870. He received his education in

the public schools of New Haven, a practical foundation for success in the line of work which most interested him. From his earliest childhood he was always fascinated with any mechanical device. He became an engineer while still a young man, and ran a locomotive on the Shore Line branch at New Haven while it was building. He remained in this connection for about six years, then worked in Massachusetts along the same line. About this time the production of manufactured ice was becoming quite general, and the need of reliable, experienced, resourceful men was keenly felt. Mr. Clark was offered the position of chief engineer by the Diamond Ice Company, of Stamford, which he accepted. This was in 1896. He remained in this position for fourteen years, becoming firmly established in the confidence of the company. He was persuaded to remove to Philadelphia and accept a similar position with the American Ice Company, of that city, but remained only two years, returning to the Diamond Ice Company, in Stamford, at the end of that period. He has always kept the position of chief engineer. The Stamford Company is one of the most important manufacturers of ice in this section, producing ninety tons a day. Aside from his duties as above outlined, Mr. Clark became interested in the automobile battery business, which he conducted for about twelve years on his own account, up to the winter of 1919. He was the first man in Stamford to see the necessity of this business and the opportunity which it opened for a progressive man to meet a definite need. Mr. Clark is a member of Rippowam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he has been noble grand three times; is also a member of Wascussee Encampment, of which he is past chief patron; and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 899.

Mr. Clark married (first) Catherine De-land, who died without issue. He married (second) Mary Agnes Whitezell, daughter of Thomas Whitezell. She was born in Wheeling, West Virginia.

BURKE, William,

Physician, Valued Citizen.

That Dr. Burke is a physician of high standing his fellow-citizens of Greenwich do not need to be told, having become unalterably convinced of the fact through the medium of nearly twenty-five years of successful practice. It is equally well known that he is a representative of a family distinguished in the Old World and the New, and by public spirit no less than by intellectual ability he has fully maintained his ancestral tradition.

The Burke family is of Norman origin, ranking with the Butlers and Fitzgeralds, among the most distinguished of the Norman-Irish. The name, sometimes spelled Bourke, signifies a castle, or burg, and the escutcheon is as follows:

Arms--Or, a cross gules, in the dexter canton, a lion rampant sable.

William Fitz-Aldelm de Burgo, the ancestor of the Irish Burkes, was a scion of a race related by blood to the family of William the Conqueror, and in 1171 accompanied King Henry the Second to Ireland. In the reign of King John the Burkes obtained large possessions in Connaught, and branches settled in the counties of Mayo, Limerick, Clare and Tipperary. For centuries the family has been famous in church and State, also winning laurels in the realm of literature.

In the United States the record of the Burkes has been peculiarly honorable. Thomas Burke, distinguished in the Revolutionary War, became governor of North Carolina, and Denis F. Burke made a brilliant record in the Civil War, later rising to the rank of brigadier-general.

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(I) Thomas Burke, grandfather of William Burke, of Greenwich, was born in Tipperary, Ireland. He married Mary Purcell.

(II) William Burke, son of Thomas and Mary (Purcell) Burke, was born in 1820, in Tipperary, Ireland, and when a lad was brought by his parents to the United States. He was all his life a farmer in Perryville, Madison county, New York, and the homestead there is still in possession of the family. During the Civil War he served in the army, enlisting from Perryville. He married Joanna Dwyer, born in Tipperary, Ireland, daughter of John Dwyer, and their children were: Mary, Malachi, Thomas Joseph, John, Joanna, Lawrence Paul, Margaret, William, mentioned below; and Edward Charles, who lives on the old homestead. In March, 1915, Mr. Burke passed away at the venerable age of ninety-five years.

(III) William (2) Burke, son of William (1) and Joanna (Dwyer) Burke, was born May 30, 1870, in Perryville, Madison county, New York. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, passing thence to Cazenovia Seminary, and then entering Syracuse University. He was fitted for his profession in the Long Island Medical College, New York, graduating in 1896 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Choosing Greenwich as the scene of his professional career, Dr. Burke at once entered upon a course of active practice, advancing step by step as the years went on to the position of recognized leadership which he has so long occupied. He engages in the general practice of his profession, specializing in obstetrics. He was a member of the staff of the old Greenwich Hospital, and later held the position of surgeon on the governing staff of the present hos-

pital, resigning in 1918. He is a member and ex-president of the Greenwich Medical Society, also belonging to the County and State Medical societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Medical Association.

In the promotion of the best interests of his community, Dr. Burke has taken an active part, serving for a number of years as chairman of the School Board. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. With the fraternal and social life of his home city he is prominently identified, affiliating with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Orinoco Council, Knights of Columbus, serving in the latter organization as examining physician. He belongs to Court General Putnam, Foresters of America, which was organized in his own office twenty-two years ago, and he is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. He has always been a tennis player and has ever maintained a strong interest in athletics.

Dr. Burke married, November 4, 1897, Anna A. Mongon, daughter of P. T. Mongon, and they are the parents of three children: Lawrence Paul, born September 14, 1898, was a member of the naval unit of Syracuse University in the class of 1920; Marian, born May 28, 1900; and Anna, born February 9, 1902.

In 1921, Dr. Burke will round out twenty-five years of a successful and honorable professional career. During this time he has ministered to two generations of the people of Greenwich by whom he is regarded both as a trusted medical adviser and a valued friend. These will join with his medical associates in celebrating the completion of a quarter of a century of noble service, and the entire community will unite in congratulations on the past and good wishes for the future.

MOREHOUSE, Harry Sinclair,

Hotel Proprietor.

In speaking of the Morehouse family, one historian has said:

The Morehouse family, while the generations come and go, has maintained an honorable position in the localities in which its members have resided. Its headquarters have long been on Digby Neck, Nova Scotia.

It is from this Nova Scotia family that Harry S. Morehouse is descended. The name literally means "at the Moorhouse," the cottage situated on the moor, a local name common to many places. There is record found of the name in England in the reign of Edward III. (1333), when one Henry de Moorhouse is granted land. From that time on there are frequent mentions of the name in the English records.

Thomas Morehouse is the original ancestor of all the Morehouses in America; he was a first settler in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1637-41, was in Wethersfield in 1640, and in Fairfield in 1653. He married Isabel Keeler, daughter of Ralph Keeler, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

It is from this Thomas Morehouse, above mentioned, that Harry S. Morehouse is descended, and although born in Nova Scotia, his ancestors were of early Connecticut Colonial stock, and he is himself now a resident in the city where Thomas Morehouse was a founder, Stamford, Connecticut.

Harry Sinclair Morehouse was born in Bear River, Digby county, Nova Scotia, March 31, 1880, son of David Reed and Desire Foster (Liske) Morehouse. David Reed Morehouse was born in Smith Cove, Nova Scotia. It was the custom of most of the inhabitants of that part of Nova Scotia to take to a seafaring life very early and Mr. Morehouse followed this custom. He rose to the rank of captain

and made voyages all over the world. He was in China when the navies of the world opened up that self-isolated country to the foreign trade. Mr. Morehouse had one unique experience in salvaging the "Marie Celeste." This experience is worthy of note. "The Mysterie of the Marie Celeste" will always hold a prominent and interesting place in maritime history. The "Marie Celeste" was a full rigged ship, loaded with alcohol, and so forth. Captain Morehouse discovered her about four hundred and eighty miles south of the Azores under full sail and without a soul aboard. It has been supposed that rumblings in the hold, caused perhaps by explosions of gasses from the alcohol and other freight, frightened the crew who took to the small boats without even stopping to lower a sail. It was a valuable find, Captain Morehouse's share of the salvage being \$25,000. At that time the vessel under command of Captain Morehouse was named "Dei Gratia," certainly it was very apropos. Captain Morehouse followed the sea until he was about sixty years of age, and then lived retired about six years until his death. About 1886 he became a citizen of Somerville, Massachusetts, and continued to reside there until his death. He was a member of a Masonic lodge in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Captain Morehouse married Desire Foster Liske, daughter of Samuel Liske, of Port Medway, Nova Scotia, and of their seven children, six grew to maturity. They were: Edward Reed; Harriet, who married Frank Lyman Pearson, of Somerville, Massachusetts; William Liske, deceased; Agnes Beatrice, the wife of Roderick B. MacLeod, of North Tonawanda, New York; Harry Sinclair, of further mention; Ethel Louise, wife of Harold J. Holman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Harry Sinclair Morehouse was edu-



W. J. Morhouse.

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cated in the public schools of Somerville, Massachusetts, and then entered the employ of that well known Bostonian, Curtis Guild. That was in 1896, and he was in that position for five years. He then entered the employ of Boston's famous hotel man, J. R. Whipple, as cashier of the Parker House, and later became clerk in the same hostelry. Altogether he was there eight years and the experience gleaned was of great value to him. He was qualified when leaving to accept the position of manager of the New York Athletic Club on Fifty-ninth street, where he remained for four years. He then came to Stamford and organized the Harry S. Morehouse Hotel Company, of which he is treasurer and principal stockholder. The Hotel Davenport was purchased by the company, and there are few cities of the size of Stamford that can boast of such a hotel as the Davenport. It is one of the comparatively few good hotels that was not built in the noisiest location; it is modern in every respect, and the comfort and convenience of the guests is the first consideration of the management.

Mr. Morehouse is active in the social life of Stamford, and is a member of several fraternal organizations. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory, of Bridgeport; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; Kiwanis Club, of Stamford, of which he is president; and the Suburban Club, Stamford, of which he is a member of the board of directors. Mr. Morehouse was commissioned major of the State Guard of Connecticut during the war, and was a member of Company

B, National Guard, in North Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1899.

Mr. Morehouse married Nella Chandler, daughter of Harry G. Chandler, of Somerville, Massachusetts.

COOKE, Henry Bennett,

Business Man.

Henry Bennett Cooke, treasurer and manager of the Ring's End Fuel Company, of Darien, Connecticut, deserves in the best sense of the phrase the title of a self-made man. He has achieved success by the application of effort and not through accident or fortuitous circumstances.

Henry B. Cooke was born July 9, 1879, in Goshen, son of Nicholas and Katherine (Bennett) Cooke. Nicholas Cooke was born in Germany, and died in Goshen; the German form of his surname is Koch, which was changed by him to Cooke. Koch is a very old name in Germany and was originally derived through the occupation of one who was a cook. Before coming to America, Nicholas Cooke learned the trade of shoemaker, and after locating in Goshen, started in business for himself as a custom shoemaker. He married Katherine Bennett, who died in 1892, aged fifty-nine years. They were the parents of thirteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity: John H., of Willow City, North Dakota; Katherine, wife of George H. Woodward, of Long Beach, California; William B., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Rev. William Taft, residing at Salem, Oregon; George A., of Goshen; Amy, wife of Charles Fennell, resides at Long Beach; Edward B., of Alberta, Canada; Andrew N., of Oregon; Mary, deceased; Henry B., of further mention; Louise K., resides at Long Beach. Mr. Cooke and his family were regular attendants of the Congregational church.

Henry Bennett Cooke was educated in

the public schools of Goshen, and resided there until he was nineteen years of age. He went to Waterbury and entered the employ of the Waterbury Lumber and Coal Company; in 1907 he went to Redding, Connecticut, and became manager of the Gilbert farm, which is connected with the Connecticut Agricultural College. After four years at this work, Mr. Cooke located in Darien and for eight years capably managed the farm of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. In 1919 Mr. Cooke became manager and treasurer of the Ring's End Fuel Company, which office he now holds. He is possessed of considerable business acumen, and is well known among the business men of Darien.

In politics, Mr. Cooke is a Republican and takes an active interest in public matters. Although not seeking to hold office, Mr. Cooke is nevertheless anxious to assist in any of those movements which enhance the general welfare.

Fraternally, Mr. Cooke is affiliated with Ark Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Georgetown; Speedwell Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Waterbury; and New Canaan Grange. While living in Waterbury, Mr. Cooke was master of Mad River Grange, and while at Georgetown, served as master of Cannon Grange, of Cannondale; he has been master of the Grange at Darien, and has been honored as master of Pomona Grange, of Fairfield county. Mr. Cooke is a member of the Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Cooke married Bertha Williams, daughter of Frederick Williams, of Goshen, and they are the parents of four children: Irene M., Eleanor M., Dorothy L., and Arthur H. The family attend and aid in the support of the Congregational church in Darien, and Mr. Cooke serves as deacon and as a member of the business committee.

WEHRLE, John H.,

Business Man.

Wehrle is an ancient German name, Heintz, a noted authority on nomenclature, stating in his work, "Surnames and Their Origin," that it was formed from the word "Wer" and indicated one who would protect himself and others in war or danger. The varied spellings of the name have been as follows: Werle, Wehrle, and Wörle, also Warling, Werling, and Wehrlein. The first of the family mentioned by Siebmacher, a well known German heraldist, are the brothers, Henry, Lipold, and Nickolaus Werle in 1211, Ludolf in 1312, and Helmold in 1340. They were large owners of real estate in Halberstadt and also in Brunswick, losing all of their estates in the fifteenth century.

John H. Wehrle, of Norwalk, Connecticut, is a son of Leopold Wehrle, his grandfather a gentleman farmer of Germany. Leopold Wehrle was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1842, and died in 1906. He was reared on his father's farm in his native land, and in young manhood learned the trade of cooper, then coming to the United States, locating in New York City, and there for five years following his trade. Subsequently he purchased a farm in West Norwalk, Connecticut, which he cultivated until his death, also operating a cider mill where he produced most of the cider and vinegar used in that district. This developed into a profitable business, and he also for several years held a contract with the street cleaning department of South Norwalk in which he employed a number of men and teams. Leopold Wehrle was a member of the Sons of Herman. He married Theresa Snyder, a native of Baden-Baden, and they were the parents of: Robert L., of Bridgeport; Lena A., of South Nor-

walk; Frank A., of South Norwalk; John H., of whom further; and Frederick, of Detroit, Michigan.

John H. Wehrle was born in Darien, Connecticut, May 1, 1886, and as a youth attended the South Norwalk public schools. When he was ten years of age he began study on the piano, and when twelve years of age appeared in public in orchestras and at dances. His first position was as an automobile driver, work he took up in his fifteenth year, and since that time his business connections have been in automobile lines. Until 1912 he continued his piano playing in public, for a time being pianist at Hoyt's Theatre. In 1912 Mr. Wehrle became local agent for the Buick car and has since that time represented the Buick interests in a territory that includes Greens Farms, Redding, and west to Darien, with a population of about fifty-two thousand. His work in this field has resulted in a gratifying popularity of his car, for which he has gained a large number of enthusiastic friends. Mr. Wehrle drove the third automobile owned in Norwalk and has been active in the campaign that has placed such a host of machines in his neighborhood.

Mr. Wehrle is a member of Old Well Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is organist; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Washington Council, Royal and Select Masters. He is also a member of the Monker Grotto, and his clubs are the Craftsmen's, South Norwalk, and Norwalk Country. His other fraternal relations are the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and he is identified with the Musicians' Protective Union, No. 52.

Mr. Wehrle married Olive G. James, daughter of William James, of Rowayton. Mr. and Mrs. Wehrle are members of Christ Episcopal Church.

HARTWRIGHT, Frank Sydney,

Florist.

The first requisite to success is a concentration of purpose. When this quality is combined with ambition, a man's future is assured. Frank Sydney Hartwright, one of the most successful florists of Fairfield county, started from the humblest beginning, but there was always uppermost in his mind the thought that eventually he would become a florist, a successful one, and because he possessed the above named qualities he was able to overcome the many obstacles which confronted him. His childhood was spent among plants, as he was accustomed to assist his father in the market gardening business, and for years he was building and adding to his store of knowledge. Mr. Hartwright was born on the place he now occupies at Sound Beach, Connecticut, February 18, 1892, son of Esau Hartwright, and grandson of James Hartwright.

James Hartwright was born in England, where he learned the trade of tailor, and he followed this occupation for many years. In later life he became a gamekeeper. The Christian name of his wife was Jane, and they were the parents of Esau, of further mention.

Esau Hartwright was born June 8, 1848, in Longdon Heath, near Upson, Worcestershire, England. As a boy he attended the public schools, and after reaching the age of fourteen years learned the trade of bricklaying. There was not sufficient work in this trade to keep him busy, and Mr. Hartwright took up his father's occupation, that of gamekeeper. In 1878 he came to America, locating at Sound Beach, Connecticut, in the town of Greenwich, and with his brother engaged in market gardening for two years. After that time he continued alone until

about 1913. Mr. Hartwright built two greenhouses, one 16x65 feet and the other 16x70. He grew a general line of garden truck for the Stamford market. A few years ago he disposed of his interests in Sound Beach to two of his sons, and removed to Umatilla, Florida, where he is now engaged in growing oranges. Mr. Hartwright is a member of Albion Lodge, No. 202, Sons of St. George, and he has held all of the offices in the Subordinate Lodge. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

On November 5, 1872, he married Hannah Brown, daughter of John and Sarah Brown, of Monmouth, England. Their children are: Percy, of Stamford; John E., of Sound Beach; Florence E., wife of George Gisborne, of Sound Beach; William, of Stamford; Frances L., wife of Walter Lucas, of Sound Beach; George H., deceased; Frank Sydney, of further mention.

Frank Sydney Hartwright obtained his elementary education in the public schools of Sound Beach, and was employed in the Stamford Thread Mills for a year following. For two years he worked in a grocery store in Sound Beach, and then spent three years with his father learning the details of the market gardening business. Not feeling quite ready to settle to any particular occupation, he went to New Haven and spent two years in the employ of The Oven Equipment Company, at the end of which time he returned to Sound Beach, and in company with his brother, William Hartwright, purchased their father's business. They were remarkably successful from the very start, and in November, 1917, Mr. Hartwright purchased his brother's interest in the business, becoming sole owner. It was at this time that Mr. Hartwright added flowers to the trade, making a specialty of sweet peas.

The principal vegetable crops which he produces are carrots, beets, lettuce and celery. He has a natural love for his work, and is quick to introduce all new ideas. He is a member of the Stamford Horticultural Society.

Mr. Hartwright married Mabelle Chavell, daughter of Charles H. Chavell, mechanical engineer at the Stamford Extract Manufacturing Company, a sketch of which appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwright are members of St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford.

STEVENS, Earle Pardee,

Oyster Planter, Marine Engineer.

In the city of Norwalk, Connecticut, there are two special industries that have been carried on for many years and which have made the town famous, namely, the manufacture of hats and the cultivation of oysters. A pioneer in the latter industry, and one of the first to plant in deep water on Long Island Sound, was William Isaac Stevens, father of Earle Pardee Stevens, and son of Lorenzo Dow Stevens. The latter was a long-time resident of Norwalk, and was a shoemaker by occupation. He married Sally Raymond, and they were the parents of William Isaac Stevens, of whom further.

William Isaac Stevens was born in South Norwalk, August 13, 1840, died in Rowayton, in April, 1920. He was educated in the public schools, and grew to manhood in South Norwalk. As a boy he started in the oyster business on his own account, and was one of the first oystermen of his section. Mr. Stevens acquired some of the best pieces of oyster ground in Long Island Sound. As Mr. Stevens prospered he acquired several steamers, and when his business was incorporated under the name of the Stevens Oyster Company, he became president



Fred J. Murphy.

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and treasurer, which offices he held as long as he lived. The business was a wholesale one, and the oysters were shipped in barrels to New York jobbers until a few years ago, when new methods of shipping oysters, opened and in iced sealed containers, came into vogue. The Stevens Oyster Company was one of the first to take up the new way and they began to ship opened oysters to all parts of the country. About ninety people were employed on the average. When ill health required Mr. Stevens to withdraw from active participation in the business, the responsibilities were assumed by his sons, and William I. Stevens succeeded his father as president and treasurer, while Earle P. became secretary.

In politics, Captain Stevens was a staunch Democrat, and it used to be his boast and satisfaction to swing to the breezes the first political banner of the season with the National candidates upon it. The banner used to be painted in advance when that was feasible, and as soon as the nomination was made, the banner was unfurled.

Fraternally, Captain Stevens was a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar; and Sphinx Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport.

Mr. Stevens married Hannah Hart, daughter of Moses B. Hart, of Northport, Long Island, and they were the parents of eleven children: 1. William I., of Rowayton, president and manager of the business. 2. Mabel, widow of Lewis E. Raymond, of Stamford. 3. Frank R., of Rowayton. 4. Lou, wife of George McKay, of East Norwalk. 5. Lina, wife of Joseph Provost, of Stamford. 6. Earle Pardee, of further mention. 7. Catherine,

died aged nineteen. The family were attendants of the Baptist church of Norwalk.

Earle Pardee Stevens, son of William I. and Hannah (Hart) Stevens, and secretary of the Stevens Oyster Company, was born in Rowayton, July 7, 1881. He was educated in the public schools and immediately after completing his courses there went to work for his father. After the death of the latter, he aided in assuming the responsibilities of the business. The company has about eleven hundred acres of oyster beds under ground in Long Island Sound, but a great many of the original holdings and the steamers of Captain Stevens have been disposed of.

Mr. Stevens was a marine engineer on the company's boats until about three years ago, when, owing to the exigencies of the war, he entered the employ of the United States Shipping Board as an engineer. Promotion was rapid and he rose to the rank of first chief engineer, in which capacity he has had charge of the running of several steamers sailing to various ports, but mostly to Cuba. He is a member of Rowayton Volunteer Hose Company; of Old Well Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Rebekahs, of South Norwalk.

Mr. Stevens married Maude Emily Ackerly, daughter of John and Mary Ackerly, and they are the parents of two children: Emily, and Earle Pardee, Jr. Mr. Stevens and his family attend the Baptist church.

MURPHY, Rev. Frederick Joseph, Clergyman.

The Murphy family is one of the oldest families in Irish history, and today the surname is the most numerous in the country. The name itself is the angli-

cized form of McMorough, and the original seat of the family was in the barony of Ballaghkeen (meaning in Irish, pleasant roadway), in the easterly part of the County of Wexford at Castle Ellis and Ouleartleagh (in Irish, "Grey Orchard"). The county of the O'Murphy family is still called Murroes. The family belonged to the tribe of Hy-Felimy, and Murphy, Murrough, and Morin, are anglicized forms of the name of the original ancestor. MacMurcatha, written also O'Murchada and O'Murchu, are original forms of the name. In Irish, Murcatha means a sea battle, and Murchu, a sea warrior.

Dermot McMorough, born in 1090, was King of Leinster for many years, and another famous man bearing the name was Art McMurrough, born in 1357. The latter was particularly noted for his chivalry and general good qualities. The records show many celebrated men of this family, men who were prominent in public affairs and in the professions. There are also many authors and writers among the members of this family, many of whom trace their descent to the early settlers of Wexford county, long the seat of the Murphy family.

Among those who bear the name of Murphy and who have borne it in a way which has added luster to this ancient patronymic, Rev. Frederick Joseph Murphy, of Greenwich, Connecticut, is well deserving of mention. Rev. Father Murphy was born November 6, 1860, in New Haven, Connecticut, son of John and Catherine (McQuiggan) Murphy. His paternal grandfather was a native of Dublin, Ireland.

John Murphy, father of Rev. Father Murphy, was born in Manchester, England. There he grew to manhood and learned the trade of carriage builder. When a young man he came to America and located in New Haven, Connecticut,

the home of the Hooker Company, one of the most widely known carriage manufactories of that day. There Mr. Murphy found his talent in demand, and he was one of the most valued employees of the Hooker Company for many years. In his later life he was in charge of the assembling of the carriages, one of the most important branches of the work. Mr. Murphy took his place among the citizens of New Haven, and throughout his life maintained an active interest in that city's affairs. He was married twice, and by his first marriage there was a daughter, Agnes, who became the wife of James McKee, of New Haven. Mr. Murphy married (second) Catherine McQuiggan, a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and they were the parents of five children, four of whom grew to maturity. They were: Rev. Frederick Joseph, of further mention; Mary, Elizabeth, Florence.

The early education of Father Murphy was obtained in St. Mary's Parochial School in New Haven. Having early decided to enter the priesthood, Father Murphy went to Montreal and entered the College of St. Bonaventure, and was ordained in June, 1885. His first priestly duties were performed at the Immaculate Conception Church in Waterbury, Connecticut, where he was assistant pastor for two and one-half years. Thence he went to St. Augustine's Church, at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and remained a year, returning at the end of this time to Waterbury as assistant of the Sacred Heart Parish, remaining seven years. The following thirteen months were spent as assistant at St. Rose's Parish, Meriden, Connecticut. Thence he went to New London, Connecticut, remaining for three months, and his first parish was assigned to him in Manchester, Connecticut. There he succeeded Rev. Father Gragan

as pastor of St. Bridget's Church, and for sixteen years he labored zealously in the behalf of his congregation. During his pastorate, Father Murphy completed the church edifice and built the rectory. He succeeded in reducing the indebtedness to a large extent. Beloved by his congregation, they were loath to part with him in 1913, when he was appointed to St. Mary's Church, Greenwich, Connecticut, and where in the short seven years he has been pastor has attained a permanent place among the townspeople as one who is anxious and willing to do all in his power to promote the general welfare. He takes a keen and active interest in all public affairs, particularly those which have the betterment of the people at heart. Rev. Father Murphy is a member of Orinoco Council, Knights of Columbus, and is an ardent worker in that cause.

JOHNSON, John R.,

Business Man, World War Aviator.

Among the enterprising business men of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, there is none more deserving of mention than John R. Johnson, who has been a resident there since 1889. Mr. Johnson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1885, son of parents long resident in that city.

He was named for his grandfather, John R. Johnson, who was a prominent iron manufacturer of Philadelphia. In 1862 he established himself in business in Bristol, Pennsylvania, under the name of The Johnson Forge Company, and after a few years removed to Richmond, Virginia, where he established a similar business under the same name. That business is still carried on by some of his descendants. He died in 1910, aged sixty-eight years. After he had been in Rich-

mond for some years, he established a business in Wilmington, Delaware, under the name of The Wilmington Iron Company, and this property was inherited by John R. Johnson, of this review, who operated it two years, until 1912, when he sold it.

John R. Johnson was educated in the Hill School and the Phillips-Andover Academy. In 1907 he went into the cigar business on his own account in New York City. After about two years he sold this business and entered the employ of bond brokers, Wagner, Dickerson & Company, of Wall street. There Mr. Johnson remained for three years, until 1910. The property left him by his grandfather occupied his attention for the next couple of years, and in 1912 settled permanently in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he had removed with his family in 1889. The same year, 1912, he engaged in the garage business and the handling of auto supplies and repairs. Two years later he established a cut-rate taxi cab business, which has proven very successful, and about twenty taxis are operated. Mr. Johnson is of the aggressive, alert type, and this quality combined with his judgment and thrift has placed him in a position in the business world that many an older man might envy. In 1917 he added the sale of cars to his other business, and is agent for the Nash, Essex, Hudson and Dodge cars. In all of the lines of business which he has undertaken, he has been highly successful; he has the best years of his life before him and it is safe to say that he will progress even further.

Mr. Johnson does not take an active interest in politics, but does nevertheless interest himself in public affairs and is at all times willing and anxious to be of assistance in any matter concerning the general welfare. He was an ensign in the Naval Aviation Service during the World

War, enlisting July 17, 1918, and was discharged, January 15, 1919. He was stationed at Washington, D. C., in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Mr. Johnson married Elsie Willetts, daughter of Walter R. Willetts, and granddaughter of the late Stephen Tabor, founder of Swarthmore College. They are the parents of two children: Katharine Willetts, and Jay Richards.

MacMILLEN, Robert,

Florist.

As that of an authority on floriculture, this name will be instantly recognized by all students of that science. The latter years of Mr. MacMillen's life were spent in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he increased his professional reputation which he had brought with him to that place.

The name MacMillen is said by some to signify "of the mill," "men of the mill," and "son of the men of the mill," or "son of the mills." Others say that it means "son of the bald, or bare man," and this signification is thought to be the most probable. A legend says that, in ancient times, a certain Highland chief, becoming mortally offended by some indignity or injustice which had been put upon him, vowed that he would never again wear head-covering. This vow he fulfilled, braving the wildest storms, hunting, and even going to war with his head uncovered. The clan MacMillen was once of considerable magnitude, and about the middle of the eighteenth century many of its members emigrated to the American colonies.

Robert MacMillen was born February 26, 1860, in Edinburgh, Scotland, a son of Alexander MacMillen. As a boy he was apprenticed to a gardener and florist, and from the first, showed an aptitude for the business, becoming extremely proficient.

His first position was that of gardener to the Earl and Countess of Antrim, in County Antrim, Ireland. This position he retained about three years, then emigrated to the United States, settling in Boston, where he was gardener for A. T. Brown about two years. He then went to Whitingsville, Massachusetts, where he had charge of the estate of Mrs. Whiting. His next migration was to New York City, where he was employed by Halleck & Thorpe, of Queens, florists, who conduct a large business. Then, as a legitimate result of combined thrift and ambition, Mr. MacMillen found himself in circumstances which justified him in going into business on his own account. Accordingly, he established himself at Pearl River, New York, and there conducted a wholesale business. At first he rented his greenhouses, but later purchased the place and built greenhouses. He prospered, and in the course of time became the owner of four greenhouses, each one hundred and fifty feet long. For eighteen years he continued to carry on this business, and the farm is still owned by Mrs. MacMillen.

On leaving Pearl River, Mr. MacMillen went to Babylon, Long Island, where he had charge of the estate of Colonel Whitestaff, remaining two years. Later, he became a resident of Greenwich, then for three years was gardener for W. R. H. Martin, of Belle Haven, after which he again went into business for himself, this time as a retail florist, and until the close of his life he carried on a flourishing business, which is still continued by his widow. While conducting a general trade Mr. MacMillen specialized in the culture of mignonette and violets. On mignonette he was regarded as a leading authority, and wrote an article on that flower for Chambers' Encyclopædia. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias and

the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. MacMillen married, September 7, 1881, Isabella, daughter of John Tonner, of Crawford-John, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. Mr. Tonner came originally from Dumfriesshire. Mrs. MacMillen purchased her present home in partnership with her niece, Miss Annie Tonner, and they are conducting business under the firm name of MacMillen & Company.

The death of Mr. MacMillen, which occurred October 9, 1911, deprived Greenwich of one of her most respected citizens, and his profession of one of its recognized authorities. About a year after his decease Mrs. MacMillen and her niece built three greenhouses, one twenty-five by seventy-three feet, and each of the others eleven by sixty feet. They conduct a general floral business, thus maintaining an establishment which is a monument to the memory of its founder.

Robert MacMillen's work lives after him. He was skilled and learned in his profession, and has left a name distinguished in its annals.

DRINKWATER, Henry Goulding,

Business Man, Public Official.

Success is a matter of the individual. A few succeed where the many with equal opportunity, but with unseeing eyes, and lacking persistence, determination, self-reliance, etc., remain on the lower rungs of the ladder. Among the successful individuals must be mentioned Henry Goulding Drinkwater, representative of an ancient English family, who through his own achievements has added luster to an already honored name.

To trace the origin of the name of Drinkwater, it is necessary to go back even earlier than the thirteenth century,

the time when most surnames originated. Previous to that date, it was customary to classify a family in three ways: Location of home, occupation, or personal characteristic. It is from this last source that the name of Drinkwater is derived. It was a name given to a teetotaler in very early days, in fact, as early as 1274 John Drinkwater appears in the Hundred Rolls. The name has been an honored one in the little village of Hartpury, Gloucestershire, England. Hartpury is a small parish in the Union of Newent, Lower Division of the Hundred of Dudstone and Kings Barton. It is in the East Division of the County of Gloucester, four miles from the city of Gloucester. There are not more than one thousand inhabitants there in this picturesque village. Their occupation is chiefly farming, sixteen hundred and forty acres of the land being arable. In all there are about three thousand four hundred and thirty acres, much of which is woodland. The coat-of-arms of the Drinkwater family is as follows:

Arms—Per pale, gules and azure on a fesse, wavy argent, between 3 garbs or, as many billets of the second.

Crest—Three ears of wheat, two in saltier and one in pale or, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last.

Thomas Drinkwater, grandfather of Henry Goulding Drinkwater, was a native of Hartpury, the home of the family for many generations. He was a farmer, and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and four years.

Thomas (2) Drinkwater, son of Thomas (1) Drinkwater, was born in Hartpury, and on reaching manhood's estate, learned the trade of gardener. This occupation he followed throughout his active life. He lived to be ninety years of age. He married Jane Mary Goulding, a member of an old English family. The name of Goulding is from Golding, origi-

nally of the Saxon, meaning Golda's son, Golda being one of the early Saxon chieftains.

Henry Goulding Drinkwater, son of Thomas (2) and Jane Mary (Goulding) Drinkwater, was born June 14, 1864, in the village of King Stanley, Gloucestershire, England, where he received his education in the public schools. Following this, he worked for a time in the butcher business, until he was nineteen years of age. In 1883 the youth came to America, locating first at Providence, Rhode Island, and like most newcomers to the land of opportunity, worked at various things. In 1894 Mr. Drinkwater became a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut, where he has since resided. He engaged in the feed business for a year, but being alive to the possibilities of the trucking business, Mr. Drinkwater gave up his first venture to embark on the second, in which he met with marked success. With tireless energy he devoted himself to the work of establishing his business on a firm, upright basis. He had to overcome many obstacles in the beginning of his career, but his ambition to succeed was so great he always found a way of surmounting his difficulties.

About 1901 he began to operate a storage warehouse in connection with his teaming business. This business grew rapidly and he was soon operating two large warehouses. In 1909 he built one of the beautiful residences of Greenwich, on the crest of the hill, on Railroad avenue, and since then the hill has been popularly known as "Drinkwater's Hill." In 1916 Mr. Drinkwater turned his business over to his sons, and they are now operating two warehouses, seven auto vans, and three express wagons. Since retiring from the storage and trucking business, Mr. Drinkwater has engaged successfully in the real estate business.

Mr. Drinkwater is a Democrat in politics, has served as a member of the Greenwich Board of Burgesses for seven or eight years, and previously served three years on the Board of Assessors. Naturally a public-spirited citizen, he entered into his public service with the same zest which characterized his private business. He is also a director of the Greenwich National Bank, and fraternally is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 1150; also the Knights of Pythias, the Foresters of America, and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Drinkwater married Annie Walsh, daughter of Lawrence Walsh, of Limerick, Ireland. They are the parents of nine children, eight of whom survive: 1. Ella Lawton, who married Frank J. White, of Greenwich, and has three children: Rita Francis, Lawrence J., Jonathan Francis. 2. Thomas W., who married Mary Hamilton, and has three children: Thomas W., Jr., Hamilton Jonathan, and Henry G., 2nd. 3. Harry Francis, who married Frances Hallahan, and has one child, Hannah Elizabeth. 4. Jonathan Frederick, who married Augusta Schwaner; he served thirteen months in the Three Hundred and Sixth Machine Gun Corps, Seventy-seventh Division; he was gassed, and wounded in the knee. 5. Mary Evelyn. 6. Margaret Elise. 7. Jane Frances. 8. Zita Stanleyetta.

The Drinkwater family are all members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

WILSON, William Keen,

Factory Superintendent.

An example of perseverance and determination, unyielding in the face of difficulties, is shown in the life of William K. Wilson, superintendent of the R. & W. Hat Shop of Norwalk. From his boyhood Mr. Wilson has improved his opportuni-

ties and today is among the highly respected citizens of the city of Norwalk.

The first of the Wilson family in America was David Wilson, grandfather of William K. Wison, who was born about 1803, in Londonderry, Ireland, and died in Newark, New Jersey. By occupation he was a hatter, and after coming to the United States opened his own hat factory in Newark. He married, about 1823, Catherine Ferguson, daughter of James Ferguson, of Londonderry, and she died in Newark. They were the parents of the following children: Jane, Samuel, James, David (2), of whom further; Kathrine, Caldwell, and Maggie.

David (2) Wilson, son of David (1) Wilson, the immigrant ancestor, and father of William K. Wilson, was born in Newark, New Jersey, and died in Orange, that State. He attended the public schools, and at an early age learned the hatter's trade. After serving his apprenticeship he entered business on his own account, making a specialty of the manufacture of fur felt hats. Mr. Wilson was a Republican in politics and always took an active interest in public matters. He served as a member of the Common Council for several terms in Orange. He was a member of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, and of several other fraternal orders.

Mr. Wilson married Abbie Ann Williams, daughter of William Brown Williams, a native of Orange. The latter was a shoemaker by trade, and also for many years conducted a gristmill. In connection with his occupation of miller he had a farm. The Williams family were early settlers in Orange, and were for generations among the prominent citizens there.

William Keen Wilson, son of David (2) and Abbie Ann (Williams) Wilson, was born in Orange, New Jersey, June 10, 1863, and was educated in the public

schools there, as were his forefathers before him. He learned the trade of hatter soon after completing his schooling. Until 1890 he worked in Orange as a journeyman, then went to Danbury, where he spent ten years as foreman in one of the hat factories there. His next employment was with the Green Company, in the capacity of superintendent, and in 1912 he removed to Baltimore, where he had a business of his own. Mr. Wilson was one of the organizers of the Hodshon, Middlekaul Company, manufacturers of felt hats. After three years with the latter company, he went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, and for a year was superintendent of a plant there. Returning again to Norwalk, Mr. Wilson became superintendent of the R. & W. Hat Company, which position he now fills in a most capable manner, having about one hundred and fifty employees under him.

Mr. Wilson is a great lover of Freemasonry, to which he has devoted much time, energy and talent. He is attached to the order in all its extended branches for its truths, principles, and symbolisms, as well as for the social and fraternal features it develops and fosters. By nature he is genial and social, enjoying the companionship of friends, possessing good judgment and the peculiar faculty of enforcing discipline without being autocratic, thereby retaining the esteem and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact, either in his business or social relations. As a ritualist he took high rank, rendering Masonic work with absolute accuracy and in a manner that made a lasting impression upon candidates seeking light. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 40, Free and Accepted Masons, of Danbury, of which he is past master; Eureka Chapter, No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high

priest; Wooster Council, No. 28, Royal and Select Masters, of which he is past thrice illustrious master; Crusader Commandery, No. 10, Knights Templar, of which he is past eminent commander; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Wilson had advanced to the office of principal sojourner in the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Connecticut when his removal to Baltimore halted his official work in that body.

Mr. Wilson married Minnie O'Brien, daughter of Dennis O'Brien, of Dunmanway, County Cork, Ireland, and they have five children, as follows: 1. David D., born in East Orange, New Jersey; married Louise Burr, daughter of J. Howard Burr, of Danbury, and they have one child, Francis Wilson. He is vice-president of the Lee Hat Manufacturing Company of Danbury, one of the largest of its kind in the country. 2. William B., a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of Troy, New York, the foremost engineering school in the world, from which he received the degree of Electrical Engineer. He married Elizabeth Steinbuschel, of Wichita, Kansas, and they have two sons, William and Theodore. 3. Henry F., also a graduate of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, now (1920) living in Baltimore in the employ of one of the largest battery concerns in the United States. During the World War he enlisted in Company E, 306th Engineers, of the 81st Division, as a second lieutenant, and was promoted to first lieutenant. He served two years in France and saw much active service. He married Mary Lucey, of Catonsville, Maryland, and they have one son, Henry. 4. Abbie Ann, graduated from Western High School in Baltimore. She entered Smith College, where she was making a splendid record as a student of chemistry,

when ill-health interfered with her continuing her studies. 5. Stanley J., now (1920) a student in Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, taking a course in chemical engineering, where he expects to receive the degree of Chemical Engineer.

Great credit is due Mr. and Mrs. Wilson for the splendid start in life which they have given their children, and they may well be proud of the records already made by each of them.

MOORE, John A.,

Physician, X-Ray Specialist.

One of the most distinguished families in Ireland is the Moore family. It has been the theme of song and poetry for centuries, and there have been many prominent members of this family as is shown by the early records. One of the most noted of these was Sir John Moore, son of Dr. John Moore, and grandson of Charles Moore, of the Moore family of Rowallan. It is from this same branch that the grandfather of Dr. Moore, of Westport, Connecticut, descends.

(I) Lot Moore, grandfather of Dr. John A. Moore, was born in County Queens, Ireland, about 1794, and died in 1871. He was a cousin of Sir John Moore, above referred to, and was undoubtedly a son of James Carrick Moore, and grandson of Charles and Marion (Anderson) Moore. Lot Moore grew to manhood in Ireland, where he married, and soon after removed to Saratoga Springs, New York. He was engaged in business as a florist, which occupation he carried on during his active lifetime.

(II) John Moore, son of Lot Moore, was born in County Queens, Ireland, and lived to the age of eighty-six years. He was employed as a clerk in the Custom House in Dublin in his youth. He was a young man when his parents immigrated



John A. Moore, M.D.

to New York State, and he learned the trade of carriage builder in all its branches, including blacksmithing. Soon after this time Mr. Moore started in business for himself in Grangerville, Saratoga county, New York, continuing until the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company K, 77th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and served all through the war, having charge of one of the trains. After the war, he located in Schuylerville, New York, and after a year moved to Bacon Hill, where he was engaged in business until his death. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in Schuylerville. Mr. Moore married Margaret Clare, daughter of John Clare, and they were the parents of four children. Two of these children grew to maturity. They were: John A., of further mention; and Sarah, who became Mrs. Burton and was the mother of four children.

(III) John A. Moore, son of John and Margaret (Clare) Moore, was born October 4, 1854, in Saratoga Springs, New York, and was educated in the public schools and at Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Professor Vandevere, and subsequently entered the medical department of a university, from which he was graduated in 1880 with the degree of M. D. The following year Dr. Moore spent in the Albany Hospital, and then he began his practice in Saratoga county, New York. After five years of practice, Dr. Moore went abroad and spent three years in post-graduate work in surgery with his headquarters in Vienna. Upon his return he again settled in Saratoga Springs and engaged in general practice for about six years. Thence Dr. Moore removed to Millerton, New York, and after twenty years of successful practice removed to Westport, Connecticut. Since

1904, Dr. Moore has specialized in electro-therapeutics, including X-ray photography, and has been signally successful in his chosen calling. He is a member of the medical societies in Dutchess and Putnam counties, New York; the New York Medical Society; American Medical Association; the American Electro-Therapeutic Association. His fraternal connections are: Member of Montgomery Lodge, No. 13, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Lakeville, Connecticut, and of which he is past master; Hematite Chapter, No. 43, Royal Arch Masons.

Dr. Moore married Edna St. John, daughter of Edward St. John, of Sharon, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Dwight St. John, a direct descendant of Matthias St. John, the ancestor of the family, which is among the oldest and most honorable of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Dr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of a son and daughter: Clare St. John, born May 15, 1906, and Lillian Josephine, born December 11, 1917. With his family, Dr. Moore attends and aids in the support of the Episcopal church, of Westport.

JELLIFF, George H.,

Manufacturer.

The inestimable benefits conferred upon a community by the manufacturers and business men are coming to have their due share of recognition, and the records of these men are being set down as truly representative. Among the men whose efforts have aided the growth and development of New Canaan, Connecticut, none stand higher than the members of the Jelliff family.

(I) The first known member of this family is Thomas Jelliff, but the details regarding him are very meagre.

(II) William Jelliff, son of Thomas

Jelliff, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut. He married, December 7, 1771, Huldah Sturges, daughter of David and Charity Sturges.

(III) Aaron Jelliff, son of William and Huldah (Sturges) Jelliff, was born May 15, 1775, and died August 17, 1835. He married, August 24, 1800, Anna Fillow, born March 29, 1784, died September 7, 1849. About 1820, Rev. William Stillwell (whose church Aaron Jelliff attended), seceded from the Methodist Episcopal church and organized a class in Georgetown. The opposing faction called them Stillwellites, and Aaron Jelliff was a firm believer and follower of this order.

(IV) Aaron (2) Jelliff, son of Aaron (1) and Anna (Fillow) Jelliff, was born April 27, 1807. He engaged in farming, and was in the wire business in Weston, where he was gored by a cow, meeting his death, January 1, 1884. He married (first) September 9, 1829, Caroline Dunning, born in Wilton, September 24, 1809, died February 26, 1866, daughter of David and Ann (Morehouse) Dunning. He married (second) September 9, 1867, Delia Ann (Gregory) Bartram, born January 16, 1827.

(V) Aaron (3) Jelliff, son of Aaron (2) and his first wife, Caroline (Dunning) Jelliff, was born in Georgetown, March 2, 1839. Georgetown was the seat of the first sieve manufactory in the United States, and Aaron Jelliff grew up in that business. In 1869, with his brother, C. O. Jelliff, he came to New Canaan, Connecticut. There was an old grist mill on the Noroton river which had been used by the Waterburys as long ago as 1802, but it was much older than that. The present plant of the Jelliff Company is on that site, and thirty-five or forty years ago the mill was rebuilt, but many of the old original timbers are still in the mill. The

brothers started the manufacture of sieves under the firm name of A. & C. O. Jelliff, and the latter, now deceased, withdrew from the business on account of ill health, and Aaron Jelliff continued the business alone until his death, July 28, 1890. He was a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He volunteered in the Civil War, but was rejected for physical disability.

On December 30, 1860, Aaron Jelliff married Samantha Dickens, born June 5, 1842, daughter of Major and Hannah (Keeler) Dickens. Mrs. Jelliff is still living, well preserved, and is authority for considerable of the data in this sketch. Her father, Major Dickens, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and died in 1873. He was a stone mason and farmer all his life. He resided most of his life in Ridgefield. He married Hannah Keeler, born there March 23, 1804, died in 1849, daughter of Daniel and Grace Keeler. Aaron Jelliff and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of New Canaan, of which Mr. Jelliff was one of the choristers; he also served as a member of its official board, and was otherwise active in church affairs.

(VI) George H. Jelliff, only child of Aaron (3) and Samantha (Dickens) Jelliff, was born in Weston, December 18, 1861. In 1869 the family removed to New Canaan, and there he attended school. He learned the business of manufacturing sieves with his father, with whom he was associated until the father died. Mr. Jelliff succeeded to the ownership of the plant and business. The product is a general line of wood-rimmed sieves which are sold mostly to the wholesale trade. In connection with their plant, or rather as a part of it, they have a sawmill, and do some custom sawing for people in the surrounding country. Machinery enters into the processes of manufacture, and

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about eight people are employed in the plant on an average. In politics, Mr. Jelliff is a Republican, and is a member of the Board of Finance of the town. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand; Waukama Encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch; he is also a member of Rebekah Lodge.

On October 14, 1886, George H. Jelliff married Carrie L. Tuttle, daughter of Augustus and Hannah (Chichester) Tuttle, of New Canaan, and of their children five are now living: George H., Jr., of whom further; Ethel May, born September 15, 1895; Gladys Irene, born December 8, 1897; Carrie Louise, born April 30, 1901; Aaron Augustus, born May 19, 1906. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Jelliff is a trustee and a member of the official board, also holding the office of district steward.

(VII) George H. Jelliff, Jr., the eldest child of George H. (I) and Carrie L. (Tuttle) Jelliff, was born September 7, 1893, in New Canaan, Connecticut. There he attended the public schools, and at an early age became associated with his father in the manufacture of sieves. After thoroughly learning the details of the business he was admitted to partnership in January, 1913. He has taken his place among the enterprising citizens of New Canaan, and is upholding the prestige of his family name in his interest in public matters. The best years of his life are before him, and it is safe to say that when they have been rounded out, he can look back upon a career of usefulness and accomplished deeds.

Mr. Jelliff married Florence Weber, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Bertha (Wolf) Weber, of Newark, New Jersey, and they are the parents of a son, George H. (3), born November 9, 1919.

BALCOM, Thomas C.,

Real Estate, Insurance.

That this is the name of one of the most aggressive representatives of the real estate and insurance interests of Norwalk, Connecticut, his fellow-citizens do not need to be told. Neither do they require to be informed that Mr. Balcom is a public-spirited civic worker for the reason that his daily life among them furnishes constant evidence of the fact. The name of Balcom, or Balcomb, is an old one and is the designation of a parish in Sussex, England. It appears, from Colonial records, that members of the family settled in New England at an early period.

Henry Banks Balcom, father of Thomas C. Balcom, was born in New York City, but while he was still a child his parents moved to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was reared on a farm. He married Kate Guion Cornwall, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: 1. Amy Guion, married Frank Scholl, and died, leaving no children. 2. Henry Ellis, born November 30, 1880; graduated from the Columbia University College of Pharmacy, working in a drug store while pursuing his studies and taking examinations in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut; holds licenses to practice in three states; has been for some years in the service of William Bauer, of Norwalk. 3. Thomas C., mentioned below.

Thomas C. Balcom, son of Henry Banks and Kate Guion (Cornwall) Balcom, was born November 5, 1882, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of his native city. For two years thereafter he was employed in a stationery store, and for five years thereafter held a position in the public library. During this time he made good use of the opportunities af-

forded him to supply the deficiencies of his early education, which as he left school at the age of thirteen, was of necessity extremely meagre. Being a natural student he has remained to this day a great reader, and his interest in the library has never waned. He has long served as secretary of its board of directors, and has had no small part in bringing the institution to its present state of efficiency. Realizing that the library could not offer him much of a future in the way of business, Mr. Balcom resigned his position to enter the service of the Norwalk Securities Corporation, a concern which was extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business. After remaining with them five years he left in 1914 to establish an office of his own, and has since carried on a prosperous and constantly increasing business. He is a director of the Westfield Realty Company.

In the life of a man as busy as Mr. Balcom there are few hours of leisure and those few, as a natural consequence of his literary tastes, are frequently passed in the company of his books. His only club is the Norwalk. He is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Busy as he is, however, Mr. Balcom is never too much pre-occupied to heed any call addressed to patriotic citizens. He took an active part in Liberty Loan and other drives, giving freely of his time and means to the cause of his country and humanity. Mr. Balcom is a truly valuable citizen. While not a politician, he is one of the small number who can be relied upon to sacrifice personal comfort and interest to the advancement of any movement which in their judgment promises to benefit any phase of the community life.

(The Cornwall Line).

The name of Cornwall, or Cornell (a local pronunciation), is variously spelled

and in the designation of the southwesternmost county of England. It signifies the corn, or promontory, of Wales.

(I) William Cornwall, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in England early in the seventeenth century, and came to New England in the reign of Charles the First. Tradition says that he was accompanied by two brothers, one of whom went to Long Island and afterward returned to England to receive an estate which had been confiscated. Tradition also says that the Cornwall family were Cavaliers and that William had served in the king's body-guard. If this be so he may have been converted to Puritanism and thus have lost his position, at the same time becoming estranged from his family. About 1633 he settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, becoming a member of John Eliot's church. Later he was numbered among the early settlers of Hartford, and afterward removed to Middletown. He was a man of prominence in the community, holding the office of constable and serving as a member of the Colonial Legislature. He married (first) Joane ———, and (second) Mary ———, and died in Middletown, February 21, 1678.

(II) John Cornwall, son of William and Mary Cornwall, was born in April, 1640, in Hartford, Connecticut, and lived in Middletown. He served as sergeant in the militia. In 1665 he married Martha Peck, daughter of Deacon Paul and Hannah Peck, of Hartford.

(III) John (2) Cornwall, son of John (1) and Martha (Peck) Cornwall, was born August 15, 1671, in Middletown, Connecticut, and lived there. He married (first) in 1695, Elizabeth Hinsdale, who died in 1698, and he married (second) in 1699, Mary Hilton. John Cornwall died in 1748.

(IV) John (3) Cornwall, son of John

(2) and Mary (Hilton) Cornwall, was born April 7, 1705, in Middletown, Connecticut, and there passed his life. He married, in 1727, Mary Foster, of that place. He died April 23, 1746, and his widow married (second) Malachi Lewis.

(V) Thomas Cornwall, son of John (3) and Mary (Foster) Cornwall, was born April 13, 1740, in Middletown, Connecticut, and lived in Stratford and Norwalk. In 1778 he served as coast guard at Stratford. He married, in 1783, Mary Beers, daughter of William Beers, of that place. Thomas Cornwall died December 12, 1815, and his widow passed away November 1, 1824.

(VI) William (2) Cornwall, son of Thomas and Mary (Beers) Cornwall, was born September 4, 1784, in Stratford, Connecticut, and lived in Norwalk, his occupation being that of fitting out sailing vessels. He married, in 1810, Lucinda Nash, daughter of Noah and Anna (Keeler) Nash, and his death occurred September 16, 1832. His widow survived him forty years, passing away December 1, 1872.

(VII) Clark Thomas Cornwall, son of William (2) and Lucinda (Nash) Cornwall, was born April 10, 1826, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He learned the tailor's trade. He was yet a young man when he established himself in business as a custom tailor, but when he was but twenty-five years of age the doctors told him that he had only a year or two to live and sent him to Scranton, Pennsylvania. There he was employed for two years in the store of one of the coal mining companies, and the fine air of the hills about Scranton restored his failing health. Upon his return to Norwalk he engaged in farming, continuing along that line during the remainder of his life. He affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and

at the time of his death was its oldest member. He married Catherine Guion (see Guion), in 1856, and died at the advanced age of eighty-six, more than sixty years after the doctors had predicted his speedy demise.

(VIII) Kate Guion Cornwall, daughter of Clark Thomas and Catherine (Guion) Cornwall, was educated in St. Mary's Episcopal Convent School in New York City. She became the wife of Henry Banks Balcom, as stated above. Mrs. Balcom was an active member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Norwalk.

(The Guion Family).

This patronymic, spelled Guion, or Guyon, is the name of an ancient and honorable Huguenot family. At the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and even before that tremendous and well-nigh fatal blow at French Protestantism, many of them fled to Holland and America. Gregory and Jaques Guyon came to New York, the former settling at New Rochelle and the latter on Staten Island.

Peter Guion, probably a descendant of Gregory Guyon, was of Mamaroneck, New York. He married Amy ———. He is said, also, to have lived in Rye, New York.

Catherine Guion, daughter of Peter and Amy Guion, became the wife of Clark Thomas Cornwall (see Cornwall VII).

BOHL, John J.,

Postmaster.

The public servant is too often little regarded and less known. Particularly is this true of those men who hold offices in connection with what might be termed public utilities, offices remote from the lime-light, but involving considerable labor and infinite attention to detail. It might reasonably be questioned if in any

city the majority of the letter-writing public even knows the name of their postmaster. The office is one of multitudinous duties, and it would indeed be unfortunate to pass by the name of John J. Bohl, the Stamford postmaster, in this group of representative citizens of Connecticut.

(I) Benjamin Bohl, Mr. Bohl's paternal grandfather, was the founder of this family in America; he was a highly respected farmer of Woodbury, New Jersey. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, and came to this country with his wife and three children. He went immediately to Woodbury, where he remained as long as he lived, following agricultural pursuits.

(II) Benjamin F. Bohl, son of Benjamin Bohl, was born and grew up on the home farm, interested in the work of the place, helping his father until he became of age to strike out for himself. He then became a gardener on one of the large estates in the neighborhood. A young man of the highest ideals, devoted to the simplest duty that came to his hand, he won the esteem of all who knew him. When the great struggle of the Civil War was begun, he took up the larger duty without hesitation, and enlisted in the New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. He was twice wounded; first at Antietam, and again at Gettysburg. He was finally given an honorable discharge, and though fully eligible would never accept a pension. He was very strict in his sense of honor. He married Mary Berin, and they were the parents of ten children, nine of whom came to an age of maturity, namely: Charles, now deceased, who served three enlistments in the United States navy; Fred, a resident of Tacoma, Washington; Annie, who became the wife of Fay Babcock, of Woodbury, New Jersey; two daughters and a son now de-

ceased—Elizabeth, Mary, and Samuel; John J., of whom further; Ida, who became the wife of Philip Walaman, of Philadelphia; and B. Franklin, now deceased. Mr. Bohl was a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife was a Roman Catholic. The children, as they grew up, were allowed free choice, and now belong to at least five different religious denominations.

(III) John J. Bohl, son of Benjamin F. and Mary (Berin) Bohl, was born in Woodbury, Gloucester county, New Jersey, February 2, 1866. He received his early education in the public schools of that town, which he attended until he was ten years of age. At that time his parents removed to Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey. There his education was completed, and he learned the trade of cigar maker with his brother. This trade he followed for a number of years. In 1882 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and it was there that he became interested in the political activities of the day. Always a Democrat, never a politician merely for the sake of the game, he threw the weight of his influence on the side of public progress. He was a member of the School Board of Philadelphia for six years, and was chairman of the Gerard School after it was built. He ran for State representative in a community that was Republican two to one. He became a prominent figure in the political world of that city. He came to Stamford, Connecticut, in 1903, and from that time to the present has taken an active part in political affairs. During Woodrow Wilson's first campaign he served as chairman of the Democratic city and town committee. He has always been deeply interested in Labor Union work. He was secretary of the Cigar Makers' Union in Philadelphia for six years. He organized the Central Labor

Union, of Stamford, and was its president for five years.

Mr. Bohl was made postmaster of Stamford in 1913. Gifted with executive ability of a high order, possessed of the natural German instinct for thoroughness, and withal a conscientious gentleman of genial presence, he is a man peculiarly fitted for the position. He has never spared himself in the least. It is safe to say that few men in like office give so much time and energy to the performance of official duties. Frequently he is at the office before many Stamford citizens are out of bed in the morning, and he is often there late at night. He is always most accessible to the public, and always ready to give open-minded consideration to the adjustment of any matter for the good of all concerned. No detail escapes his attention, and under his administration, during most trying times, the Stamford Post Office has given wonderfully efficient service, constantly improving and broadening its scope. Mr. Bohl is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which organization he is past exalted ruler; he is also past president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles' and served as a member of the grand board of trustees of that order. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Bohl married Ellen Maria McCooey, daughter of Lawrence McCooey, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and had one son, Leonard Francis, who was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1913, and died in the fall of that year.

CULLEN, Frederic Martin,

Electrical Contractor.

The Cullen family is one of the oldest in Irish history. Members of this family

were granted lands in County Leitrim at the time of Charles I. Previously they had emigrated to Scotland, but later returned to their native home. The surname of the family is derived from the Irish, Cuilthinn, which means handsome or fair; it is of the class of names known as "names derived from personal characteristics." The early spelling was Cuilleans, and often the prefix O' is found. With the passing of time the name has been anglicized into its present form of Cullen.

John Cullen was born in Boyle, County Roscommon, Connaught, Ireland, where he grew to manhood. He came to America and settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he worked as coachman for private families the greater part of his life. For about twenty years he was with the late Hon. Dudley P. Ely, of Norwalk. Mr. Cullen married Ellen McCoy, born in Adare, County Limerick, Ireland, daughter of Michael McCoy. At the age of six months she removed with her parents to London, England, where they remained until she was eighteen years of age, then they came to the United States, locating in Norwalk, Connecticut, where her father followed farming for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen are the parents of fifteen children, a family of which they may well be proud of. Their names are as follows: Eugene and Charles, twins; Walter Francis, Charles Dudley, John Edward, John William, William, Frederic Martin, of whom further; Mary Alice, Nellie Rebecca, Augusta Anna, Florence Winifred, Gertrude, and Elizabeth Josephine and Geneva Lucy, twins.

Frederic Martin Cullen, son of John and Ellen (McCoy) Cullen, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, February 10, 1891. He received his education in the public schools of Norwalk, and for a time worked for the Norwalk Lock Company.

Later he entered the employ of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, and after a few years spent with the Reed & Volk Electrical Company he engaged in business on his own account. This fact alone is sufficient evidence of his ability. But Mr. Cullen did not stop seeking to further his knowledge and thereby his workmanship. He studied diligently in the evenings and trained himself in electrical theory. He is deserving of the success which he has attained, which has come to him from the constant application of effort. On July 5, 1916, he opened his present store, where a general line of electrical goods is carried. At first his business venture was small, consisting mostly of taking contracts for electrical wiring, and it has steadily and consistently grown until at the present time he employs on an average of twenty-five men. Mr. Cullen has also entered into the civic life of Norwalk with a real public spirit, and has served as chairman of the building committee of the Common Council.

Mr. Cullen served in the World War, enlisting February 17, 1917, in Company B, 77th Division, 302nd Regiment of Engineers. He saw active service in France, landing there April 12, 1918. He fought at Bacaret, from June 21 to August 4, 1918; at Oise-Aisne, August 18th to September 16th; at Meuse-Argonne, September 26th to November 11th. Unfortunately he was gassed and compelled to spend six weeks in the hospital at Nevers. Mr. Cullen is a member of the American Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Putnam Hose Company, and the Norwalk Club.

JOHNSON, Edgar,

Building Supplies Broker.

The eighties, in Stamford, Connecticut, constituted a decade of progress. Re-

markable changes and advancement were evident along all lines of public activity. Particularly was this true of the building trades. New houses took the place of old dwellings; suburban residences seemed to grow, almost over night, where before had been only barren fields. Business interests doubled and trebled, and the housing of the growing industries changed the face of almost every important street. This was the period when Edgar Johnson, the prominent broker in building supplies, became identified with the industrial life of Stamford.

Mr. Johnson comes of the Mechanicsville, Rockland county, New York, family of that name, which dates back in America to early Colonial times.

(I) Robert Johnson, great-grandfather of Edgar Johnson, was born in Mechanicsville, New York, on the old farm, which even then was the family homestead.

(II) Stephen R. Johnson, son of Robert Johnson, was born on the same farm, and followed farming on the home place all his life. He married Hannah Young.

(III) Henry Johnson, son of Stephen R. and Hannah (Young) Johnson, was born on the old homestead, in 1824. He cared little for the work of the farm, and being ambitious to strike out for himself he learned the trades of carpenter and stair builder. This gave him more freedom of movement, and he left the farm, going in one direction or another as his work called him. He was a Republican in political affiliation, and took a lively interest in all public affairs. What would undoubtedly have been a brilliant future was cut short by his untimely death of pneumonia, in 1856, at the early age of thirty-two years. He married Julia Springsteen, daughter of Cornelius Springsteen, of Saddle River, New Jersey, and they were the parents of five children: Edgar, of whom further; Ma-



Edgar Johnson.

rilda, who died some years after her marriage; Elmira, now deceased, who became the wife of James Madison Herring; Cornelius, of Brooklyn, New York; and Henry, also of Brooklyn, New York. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(IV) Edgar Johnson, eldest child of Henry and Julia (Springsteen) Johnson, was born in New York City, September 29, 1849. Left fatherless at an early age, he spent much of his childhood on the old homestead. There he received a practical education, attending the public schools of Mechanicsville until he was thirteen or fourteen years of age. Being the eldest of five children, and realizing that the future depended largely on his own efforts, he went to Brooklyn, New York, when he was about fifteen, and learned the trade of carpenter. During all his life he has been closely identified in one way or another with the building business. Naturally farsighted and an excellent judge of conditions, he has been a significant factor in the rapid development of Stamford in recent years from the small, quiet village to the thriving, busy city. He first came to Stamford in 1884, as foreman for a New York concern to take charge of the construction of a dwelling house. He liked the location, and liked the people with whom he became acquainted, and he believed that the town faced a future of more than ordinary business and social importance. When the building upon which he was working was finally completed, he was induced to accept a position with the St. John Wood-Working Company, and became a resident of Stamford. He continued with that company until 1896, during the last several years of which period he was general manager.

Possessed in no small degree of that initiative and business acumen which count so far toward success, he severed his connection with the St. John Wood-Working Company, and established himself in business. He chose the line of brokerage, handling all kinds of building materials. The business has grown to large proportions, reaching well outside the immediate vicinity. It covers all of Western Connecticut and Eastern New York, and Mr. Johnson's office is one of the busiest places in Stamford. In political affiliation Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and in all matters pertaining to the public welfare he is constantly placing his keen business ability at the disposal of the community, joining wholeheartedly in every movement for progress. In 1896 and 1897 he served as councilman, and he has also served on the street committee. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Johnson married Isabella Hallock, daughter of Samuel M. Hallock, of Brooklyn, New York. There have been eight children born of this union, five of whom are now living: 1. Sylvia, who became the wife of Caswell Travis, and has two children, Pearl and Violet; they reside in Silver Springs, New York. 2. James Madison, of Newark, New Jersey. 3. Judd Edgar, now in the service of the United States navy. 4. Elsie H., who became the wife of Pierre Bontecue, and has two children, Kenneth and Sylvia. 5. Ideson B., who was in the aerial branch of the service during the World War; was in France one year; enlisted from Oberlin College, and returned there after the close of the war. Mrs. Johnson died in 1912, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, as was also his wife.

DREW, George Albert,

Fruit Grower.

The surname of Drew is traced to Drogo or Dru, a Norman of noble birth, son of Walter de Ponz, and brother of Richard, ancestor of the Clifords, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Several tenants in chief of the name of Drogo were in the Domesday Book. Drogo was anglicized to Dru, and there are many different spellings in the early records such as Drewe, Drews, Druce. The immigrant ancestor of the family was John Drew, who was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1660. There have been many noted members of this family and many have added distinction to the lineage through their achievements. There is none more deserving than George Albert Drew, of Greenwich, Connecticut, whose name is widely known by virtue of his success as a horticulturist.

(I) Cephas Drew, grandfather of George A. Drew, was born April 21, 1797, in Halifax, Massachusetts, and died September 5, 1833. He was a farmer. He married, April 2, 1822, in Westford, Massachusetts, Edea Fletcher Symmes, who was born August 2, 1795, and died May 7, 1877, a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Carver) Symmes, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Zachariah Symmes, who came from England with his wife, Sarah, in the "Griffin," arriving in Boston, September 18, 1634. Mr. and Mrs. Cephas Drew were the parents of two sons: George and Thomas Drew.

(II) George Drew, son of Cephas and Edea F. (Symmes) Drew, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, December 14, 1828, and died in Lowell, June 18, 1906. He was educated in the public schools of Westford and in the Westford Academy. After completing his schooling, Mr. Drew became associated with Jonathan

Larcom, of Chelmsford, and learned the carpenter's trade under his able training. Mr. Drew was successful as a builder, and many of the most handsome residences in Westford were built by him. At one time he owned a large farm in the town and devoted much of his time to the care of it. In politics, Mr. Drew was a Republican, and was active in the affairs of Westford. He served as a member of several minor committees such as the school committee and so forth. He was a member of Troop F, Cavalry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Drew married, October 4, 1863, in Washington, Vermont, Sarah Jane Ober, born October 12, 1835, daughter of Benjamin Ives and Rebecca (Parker) Ober. Benjamin Ives Ober was born August 20, 1794, in Beverly, Massachusetts, and died in Washington, Vermont, January 11, 1873. He was educated in the public schools, and as a boy went to sea. As a young man he learned the carpenter's trade and worked at this occupation in Chelmsford and Westford. He owned a farm in Chelmsford, and in 1849 purchased one in Washington, Vermont, where he lived the remainder of his life. Mr. Ober married (first) January 23, 1816, in Chelmsford, Harriet Hart, of Beverly, born March 22, 1792. He married (second) September 19, 1830, Rebecca Parker, of Chelmsford, born September 9, 1804, died January 19, 1874, daughter of Joseph and Tabitha (Warren) Parker. Benjamin Ives Ober's father was Thomas Woodbury Ober, born about 1758, married, in 1793, Anna Ives; he was lost at sea. Thomas Woodbury Ober descended from Richard Ober, the immigrant, who was in Salem as early as 1664. Sarah Jane Ober, daughter of Benjamin Ives Ober, was born October 12, 1835, and became the wife of George Drew, as above noted. Mr. and Mrs.

Drew were the parents of the following children: 1. Edea Jane, born December 4, 1864, died January 9, 1892; she married, June 1, 1885, Charles Soule Packard, of Brockton. 2. Emma Frances, born November 22, 1867, died June 20, 1870. 3. Annie Mabel, born March 5, 1872; is a teacher in the Westford and New Bedford schools; Miss Drew graduated from the Westford Academy, and was a student at the Leland Stanford University. 4. George Albert, of whom further.

(III) George Albert Drew, son of George and Sarah Jane (Ober) Drew, was born in Westford, Massachusetts, March 18, 1876, and was prepared for college in the Westford Academy. He received his degree of B. S. from the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1897, and the same year received a similar degree from the Boston University. After completing his college work, Mr. Drew was given charge of the college horticultural department and the experimental and park department work. In addition he served as instructor in horticulture. In 1903 he became associated with Mr. E. C. Converse, who had conceived the idea of developing a beautiful country estate in Greenwich, Connecticut. The present location was selected because it afforded a combination of water, woodland and field. On the estate is a beautiful body of water covering 175 acres. At first it was suggested that this lake would furnish a desirable water supply for the town of Greenwich. In order to protect the purity of the water, Mr. Converse began buying the contributing water-shed. Gradually the surrounding farms were acquired until the estate grew to 1,600 acres. At one time 1,000 men were employed in clearing and consolidating the small fields and pastures as they had been divided in the former farms. Work was begun on the first unit of 450 acres, and the best of the

stone was used in erecting buildings which probably have no superiors anywhere in this country. They are arranged on a scientific plan, embodying the most advanced ideas in farm arrangement, and include besides the usual list of farm buildings a fine cold storage warehouse. The refuse stone was used in constructing roads of which there are fifteen miles on the estate, well built.

They have a dairy herd of 100 thoroughbred Guernsey cattle, and a large poultry department in which White Leghorns and Rhode Island Reds are raised. There are about 2,000 laying fowls, and about 10,000 chickens are raised in a season. Each season there are 100 acres planted in corn, while about fifty acres are devoted to the small grains, such as wheat, rye and oats. The general harvest of hay is about 100 tons. The main industry on this immense farm, however, is fruit growing. There are about 400 acres planted in apples, peaches, plums, pears and small fruit. The biggest pear orchard in New England, 10,000 trees, including all the standard varieties, is on this farm. There are 10,000 apple trees, 12,000 peach trees, and 1,000 plum trees. An army of 100 men are employed to carry on this big enterprise, and in some seasons this number is doubled. The fruit is marketed in a commercial way from Stamford to New York City. The lake above referred to is stocked with fish, and when the town of Greenwich finds its water supply running low, water from this lake is furnished free of charge. The farm is equipped completely with the most modern agricultural implements and machinery, including a tractor.

Besides managing this vast estate, Mr. Drew has two farms in his native town of Westford, Massachusetts, where he is developing apple and pear orchards. There are about 200 acres altogether, 75 of

which are under cultivation, and his trees number 7,000. In 1914 Mr. Drew organized the Drew Orchards of Sutton, Massachusetts, of which corporation he is president and treasurer. They are now developing orchards of 12,000 peach trees and 10,000 apple trees.

In politics Mr. Drew is a Republican, and is vice-president of the Greenwich Republican Town Committee, as well as serving as a member of the Board of Estimate and Taxation; he also serves as a director of the Greenwich Trust Company. His fraternal associations are with the following: Phi Sigma Kappa; the Connecticut Pomological Society, of which he is county vice-president; the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association; the New York Fruit and Horticultural Society. Mr. Drew has delivered many addresses before horticultural societies in New Jersey, Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut, and several of these addresses have been published, thereby enabling many to gain knowledge from them.

Mr. Drew married Rachel Brooks, daughter of William P. Brooks, Ph. D., a professor of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, who recently retired as director of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, and was at one time acting president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and one of the founders of the Imperial Agricultural College of Japan. For his work in that connection he was decorated with the Order of the Rising Son by the Emperor. Mr. and Mrs. Drew are the parents of three sons: William Brooks, Benjamin Warren, George Albert, Jr. With his family Mr. Drew attends and aids in the support of the Congregational church, of Greenwich.

JARVIS, Stephen Starr,

Man of Enterprise.

Noted as the business men of South Norwalk have ever been for enterprise and sagacity, never have they had a more aggressive representative than they possess in the well known citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. Mr. Jarvis has always manifested a quiet but influential loyalty to the best interests of the city, which two centuries ago, became the home of his ancestors.

The Jarvis family is an ancient one of French origin, and was seated in Bretagne more than five hundred years ago, the first name recorded being that of Jean Gervais, who lived about 1400. Richard Gervasius, of Normandy, who lived about 1180, was probably a member of this family. The change in the pronunciation of the name has resulted in its being spelled in a variety of ways, the initial letter being sometimes G and sometimes J. "On both sides of the sea" members of the race have been renowned in arms, while others have won distinction in the learned professions and also in the arts.

From a very early period there were Jarvises in the American colonies, a member of the family having lived in Virginia in 1623. Somewhat later a branch was transplanted to Massachusetts, and about the middle of the seventeenth century several of the name of Jarvis were resident on Long Island. In the Revolutionary struggle between the colonies and the Mother country the Jarvises adhered to the crown, members of the family serving in the British army and navy.

(I) William Jarvis, founder of the Connecticut branch of the family, lived on Long Island. He married Esther ———. His death occurred about 1740.

(II) Captain Samuel Jarvis, son of William and Esther Jarvis, was born Oc-

tober 5, 1698, probably in Huntington, Long Island, and removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he passed the remainder of his life. He married Naomi Brush, of Cold Spring, Long Island, who was born March 19, 1701, and died May 3, 1756. The death of Captain Jarvis occurred September 27, 1779, in Norwalk. The father of Mrs. Jarvis was a native of England, and in 1720 settled in Norwalk. Among the ten children born to Captain and Mrs. Jarvis was Abraham, who became Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Connecticut.

(III) Stephen Jarvis, son of Samuel and Naomi (Brush) Jarvis, was born December 25, 1729, and during the Revolutionary War lived in Canada, probably on account of his Tory principles. He married, February 6, 1756, Rachel Starr, who was born in 1733, and died in 1824, surviving her husband, who passed away on July 20, 1820.

(IV) Eli Jarvis, son of Stephen and Rachel (Starr) Jarvis, was born May 23, 1768, and settled in Danbury, Connecticut. He was a Whig, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His wife, before her marriage, was Polly Bull, of Litchfield, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis were the parents of eight children. Mrs. Jarvis, who was born September 12, 1771, died December 15, 1828. Mr. Jarvis passed away May 14, 1854, a few days before the completion of his eighty-sixth year.

(V) Stephen Starr Jarvis, son of Eli and Polly (Bull) Jarvis, was born December 25, 1811. He later settled in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he opened a hardware store. He was very successful in the business, conducting it almost to the close of his life. A few years before his death he abandoned it in order to engage in the shoe business. Mr. Jarvis married, November 24, 1835, Ann

Louisa Lyon, who was born March 24, 1813, and they became the parents of three children: Josephine, Isabella, and William Henry Stewart, mentioned below.

(VI) William Henry Stewart Jarvis, son of Stephen Starr and Ann Louisa (Lyon) Jarvis, was born June 1, 1846, in Ossining, New York, and was still a child when his parents removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut. In the public schools and also in a private school of that city he received his education, afterward becoming the assistant of his father in the hardware business. On attaining his majority he was admitted to partnership, the firm name being S. S. Jarvis & Son. Mr. Jarvis conducted the business until 1888, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, and entered the services of Montgomery, Ward & Company, having charge of their hardware department and remaining with them to the close of his life. He affiliated with Masonic and Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodges in Bridgeport, and he and his family were members of the Protestant Episcopal church. Mr. Jarvis married, February 15, 1871, Tryphena Ferris, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Susan Ferris, married Benjamin Miller, now deceased, of Bridgeport, and resides in Cornwall, Connecticut; Stephen Starr, mentioned below; Beulah Louise, who became the wife of Frank Wood, of Mount Vernon, New York; and one who died in childhood.

(VII) Stephen Starr (2) Jarvis, son of William Henry Stewart and Tryphena (Ferris) Jarvis, was born December 25, 1877, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the day of his birth being memorable in the family not only as Christmas day, but also as the birthday anniversary of his maternal grandfather and great-great-grand-

father, the former (another noteworthy circumstance) bearing the name of Stephen Starr and the latter that of Stephen.

The boyhood of the present Stephen Starr Jarvis was spent in Norwalk, Connecticut, where he attended the public schools. On completing his course of study, he entered the service of the Roth & Goldschmidt Corset Company, Incorporated, beginning his career in the factory, and mounting, step by step, to his present important position. On the way thither he served in every capacity, successively, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the minutest details. While always a public-spirited citizen, Mr. Jarvis neglects no opportunity of doing his utmost for betterment of conditions. He belongs to the South Norwalk, Norwalk Country and Knob clubs, and he and his family are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. From the arena of politics he has ever held steadily aloof.

Mr. Jarvis married, May 22, 1901, Charlotte M. Bosch, daughter of Charles and Lillian (Gangway) Bosch, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of two daughters and a son: Charlotte Tryphena, Margaret Lillian, and Stephen Starr, Jr.

The career of Stephen Starr Jarvis furnishes a striking illustration of the benefits of concentration of effort. Steady adherence to one line of endeavor has brought him substantial prosperity, and, in conjunction with unswerving performance of the duties of citizenship in a spirit wholly disinterested, has given him a high standing in the community and a warm place in the hearts of his friends and neighbors.

(The Ferris Line).

The Ferris family is of Norman origin, the earliest known form of the name being Ferier or Ferrerr. It is derived from Ferian, to convey across, and was given,

at a remote period, to one dwelling near a ferry, or to the keeper of the ferry. The first of the family in England was Henry de Ferier, son of Gualchelme de Ferier, master of the horse of William the Conqueror, Duke of Normany, who obtained grants of land in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire. It is said of this Henry that William the Conqueror rode up to him on the battlefield, took from his own neck a gold chain and, throwing it over Henry de Ferier's head, said: "You fight too fiercely, I must chain you up." From him are descended the Ferrers of Groby, who bore for their paternal arms the following:

Arms—Gules, seven mascles or, a canton ermine.

Their Westchester descendants carried:

Arms—Gules, a fleur-de-lis or. A canton ermine with a crescent.

The arms of the father of Henry de Ferier were:

Arms—Argent, six horseshoes, pierced sable.

(I) Jeffrey Ferris came to America in 1634, and it appears by record that he settled first in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman, May 6, 1635. He came with the earliest settlers, and is on the list of those who paid for the survey, receiving ten acres of the first assignment of land. From Watertown he removed to Wethersfield, where he is recorded as selling his lot of forty-five acres to John Deming. In 1641 he came with the first Stamford colony from Wethersfield, and lived on the north side of what is now Broads, west of Franklin street. Later he moved to Greenwich, where he died May 31, 1666, shortly after having appeared as one of the eleven Greenwich men who petitioned to be under New Haven jurisdiction. He was married three times. Tradition says that his first wife was Ann Milton, sister of

John Milton, the blind poet, and daughter of John and Sarah (Jeffrey) Milton. "Stamford Registrations" says, "wife to Jeffrey died 31st, 5th, 1658." Also, "Susanna, wife, married 1659, died at 'Greenwich,' December 23, 1660."

(II) James Ferris, son of Jeffrey and Ann (Milton) Ferris, was born about 1643, and was one of the original patentees named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich by the General Assembly, in May, 1665. He married Mary ———. His death occurred November 26, 1726.

(III) Samuel Ferris, son of James and Mary Ferris, was born September 21, 1706. He married Ann Lockwood, born in 1713, daughter of Gershom and Mary Lockwood. He died April 25, 1786. His widow passed away July 2, 1789.

(IV) Stephen Ferris, son of Samuel and Ann (Lockwood) Ferris, was born December 27, 1740. He married Sarah Lockwood. His death occurred February 12, 1824, and his widow died November 23, 1848.

(V) Stephen (2) Ferris, son of Stephen (1) and Sarah (Lockwood) Ferris, was born May 8, 1783. He married Elizabeth Dixon, who was born May 20, 1782, and died December 6, 1871. Mr. Ferris passed away September 25, 1866.

(VI) William Henry Ferris, son of Stephen (2) and Elizabeth (Dixon) Ferris, was born July 14, 1810. He was a sea captain engaged in the coast trade. He married ———. He died December 5, 1877.

(VII) Tryphena Ferris, daughter of William Henry Ferris, became the wife of William Henry Stewart Jarvis, as stated above.

TALLMADGE FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The name of Tallmadge is found on almost every page of Fairfield county history. It is a very ancient surname in

England, and was originally "Tollmock." At the old manor house at Bentley, where the family originated, is found the inscription: "Before the Normans into England came, Bentley was my ring seal, and Tollmache was my name." The name signifies "the tolling of the bell."

(I) In America, the family was founded by Thomas Tallmadge, of Suffolk, England. He came to New England as a passenger in either the ship "Plough," or with John Winthrop. He was in Boston in 1631, and three years later removed to Lynn, Massachusetts. Thence he removed to Southold, Long Island, in 1639.

(II) Robert Tallmadge, son of Thomas Tallmadge, removed to Southold in 1644, and died in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1660. He married, in 1649, Sarah Nash, doubtless the daughter of Thomas and Margery (Baker) Nash. Robert Tallmadge was a freeman in New Haven, July 1, 1644.

(III) John Tallmadge, son of Robert and Sarah (Nash) Tallmadge, was born in 1654, and married, November 18, 1686, Abigail Bishop, born October 30, 1658, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Lamberton) Bishop, and granddaughter of Captain George Lamberton, of the famous phantom ship. Joseph Bishop was a distinguished man, and held many public offices as magistrate and deputy governor.

(IV) Captain James Tallmadge, son of John and Abigail (Bishop) Tallmadge, was born June 11, 1689, and died in 1748. He was commissioned cornet in 1731; lieutenant in 1734, and commanded the only troop of cavalry in the colony of Connecticut. He married (first) July 1, 1713, Hannah Harrison, born July 28, 1690, and died February 16, 1744, daughter of Nathaniel and Hannah (Frisbie) Harrison. Her father was a wealthy man in Branford, and for thirteen years was representative in the Colonial Legisla-

ture. The two presidents of the United States bearing that name were descended from this family. On June 22, 1747, Captain Tallmadge married (second) Mary Alling.

(V) Timothy Tallmadge, son of Captain James and Hannah (Harrison) Tallmadge, was born in New Haven, in February, 1730. It is believed that he married Mary Osborn, of Rye, New York.

(VI) Isaac Tallmadge, son of Timothy Tallmadge, was born December 25, 1772, and died May 21, 1806. He married, May 22, 1791, Eunice Hinman, born November 9, 1774, died April 27, 1845, daughter of John and Hannah (Mallory) Hinman, of Woodbury.

(VII) James Harvey Tallmadge, son of Isaac and Eunice (Hinman) Tallmadge, was born August 25, 1792, and died December 7, 1836. He married, in 1817, Elizabeth Gunn, born December 19, 1799, died January 31, 1869, daughter of Aaron and Betty (Stuart) Gunn.

(VIII) Edmund I. Tallmadge, son of James Hervey and Elizabeth (Gunn) Tallmadge, was born in Oxford, Connecticut, and when he was four years of age removed with his family to Danbury, Connecticut. There he went to school, and also learned the trade of hatter, which he followed until he retired about fifteen years before his death. Soon after locating in South Norwalk, Mr. Tallmadge engaged in the manufacture of hats with Captain Hiram Bell. He enlisted in the Civil War from South Norwalk, and in 1861 reënlisted with the nine months' men. Mr. Tallmadge married Juliet Reed, daughter of Benjamin P. Reed, of Norwalk. Their children were: 1. James, killed in the battle of the Wilderness in the Civil War. 2. Ernest W., a sketch of whom follows. 3. George B., deceased, a sketch of whom follows that of his brother, Ernest W.

TALLMADGE, Captain Ernest W.,

Oyster Planter and Dealer.

Captain Ernest W. Tallmadge, son of Edmund I. and Juliet (Reed) Tallmadge (q. v.), was born in South Norwalk, January 18, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of that town. While still attending school, he was accustomed to working during the summer vacations in the oyster business, and at the age of eighteen years started in business on his own account. He purchased a few acres of ground and began the planting of oysters. His start was a modest one, but under his able supervision it soon grew to large proportions. For many years his brother, Captain George B., was his partner, and after the death of the latter, the business was incorporated under the name of The Tallmadge Brothers Oyster Company, Inc. Captain Tallmadge is president of this company, and operates two oyster boats, the "Ida May" and the "Lola L." During the commercial season the brisk business requires the services of about thirty people, and many opened oysters are shipped to the Western trade. Captain Tallmadge has some of the finest oyster lands in Long Island Sound, about three hundred acres under cultivation. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Captain Tallmadge married Martha T. White, daughter of Joel H. White, of Starr's Plains, Danbury, Connecticut; she was born in Orange, New Jersey. Captain and Mrs. Tallmadge are the parents of a daughter, Inez, who married John H. Coe, of Vergennes, Vermont. The latter, now deceased, left one son, John Tallmadge. Captain Tallmadge and his family attend the Congregational church of Norwalk, and contribute to the support of its good works.



Thos. A. Kelly

TALLMADGE, Capt. George Benjamin,

Oyster Planter and Dealer.

Captain George Benjamin Tallmadge, son of Edmund I. and Juliet (Reed) Tallmadge (q. v.), was born in Danbury, Connecticut, February 17, 1856, and died at South Norwalk, October 15, 1918. He was educated in the public schools of South Norwalk, his parents having removed to that town when he was a small lad. There he entered the employ of his mother's brother, William Reed, who was in the oyster business, and he remained with him until he reached manhood. After working for years for other concerns, during which time he gleaned much valuable knowledge and experience, he formed a partnership with his brother, Captain Ernest W. Tallmadge, in 1905. This business was conducted under the firm name of Tallmadge Brothers, and Mr. Tallmadge was active in its interests during his lifetime, having special charge of the boats. In 1920 the business was incorporated under the firm name of The Tallmadge Brothers Oyster Company, Inc. For many years Mr. Tallmadge was among the foremost citizens of Norwalk, and was always willing to shoulder his share of the public duty.

Captain Tallmadge married Katherine Reddy, daughter of Edward Reddy, of New York City. The latter was born on the ocean while his parents were on their way to America from England. Captain Tallmadge and his wife were the parents of seven children: 1. Ernest, born January 29, 1880, died May 17, 1916; he married Dorothy Monroe, and she was the mother of two children: Hazel and Ernest. Mrs. Tallmadge married (second) a Mr. Saunders. 2. Julietta, born June 2, 1882, married Willis Cavanagh, and has one son, Willis, Jr.; they make their home in South Norwalk. 3. George

Benjamin (2), born March 8, 1884, married Mildred Osborne, and has three children. 4. Isabella, married Siegfried Anderson, and has one daughter, Muriel. 5. DeWitt Edward, born June 2, 1889, and married Edith Wilcox; he is the father of two children: Raymond and Orville. 6. Elmer Lewis, born April 25, 1891, married Mabel Wilcox, and has one son, Lyle. 7. Stanley Lownes, born April 20, 1893. He grew up in the oyster business, but enlisted in the United States navy during the World War, and served a year on a submarine chaser. He enlisted as a common sailor and was promoted to warrant boatswain. After his return home he engaged in the trucking business on his own account in South Norwalk.

SKELLY, Thomas A.,

Business Man, Public Official.

The name of Skelly belongs to the class of names known as "occupational surnames." In its original form it was Irish and literally signified "one who keeps a school." The early spelling of the name was Scoileach, and the son of the school master was O'Scoilaigh, which has been anglicized into Scally, Skelly, and Scully. The Latin and Greek words, *schola* and *schole*, respectively, are similar, while in the French it is E'cole.

The name was a prominent one in Ireland in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The Skelly family herein under consideration has long been settled in County Antrim, Ireland, and the first of this family to come to America was John McDonough Skelly, father of Thomas A. Skelly. The famous John McDonough, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for whom two public schools were named, was an uncle of the former.

(1) Patrick Skelly, grandfather of

Thomas A. Skelly, was a carpenter, and lived in Antrim, Ireland.

(II) John McDonough Skelly, son of Patrick Skelly, was born in Antrim, County Armagh, Ireland, and died in Brooklyn, New York, in April, 1920, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Skelly came to America just previous to the Civil War, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed in Port Oram, New Jersey, for a short time. At the time of the building of the Brooklyn Bridge, Mr. Skelly located in Brooklyn, and was in the employ of the Roeblings as a caisson worker until the Brooklyn Bridge was completed. Mr. Skelly then entered the employ of the old Fulton Municipal Works as engineer, and was with that concern and its successor, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, until 1915, in which year he was retired on a pension. Mr. Skelly married Catherine Kelly, daughter of James Andrew and Ann (Pierce) Kelly; she was born in Galway, Connaught. Mr. and Mrs. Skelly were the parents of eight children: Mary, deceased; Ann, deceased; James, of New York City; John, Nellie, Catherine Loretta, William Francis; and Thomas A., of further mention.

(III) Thomas A. Skelly, son of John McDonough and Catherine (Kelly) Skelly, was born January 20, 1874, in the New Utrecht section of what is now Brooklyn, New York. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and learned the trade of photo engraver at a time when that trade was in its infancy. Mr. Skelly remained at this occupation for about six years, from 1887 to 1892, and feeling the lure of the sea joined the Mercantile Cadet Training School, and was assigned to the Ward Line. This was not to his liking, however, and after a few trips he resigned and returned to Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Skelly there went to

work for a clothing concern as their bookkeeper, remaining until 1902. In the latter year he entered the employ of the Postal Typewriter Company, and in 1904 came to Norwalk, Connecticut, with this company, remaining six years, until they went out of business. During the last four years of this period Mr. Skelly was secretary of the company.

In 1910 Mr. Skelly purchased Blascers' cigar business, taking into partnership his brother-in-law, the firm name being Skelly & Howard. Their venture was very successful and for six years the partnership continued, being dissolved at the time Mr. Howard was appointed postmaster of Norwalk. Since that date Mr. Skelly has been the sole proprietor, and in addition to his retail business carries on a wholesale trade, covering a territory from Bridgeport to Stamford and from the shore to Danbury. In July, 1920, he incorporated the tobacco business under the name of T. A. Skelly & Company, taking in two partners. About the same time he, with C. C. Whitehead, S. J. Keller, and E. J. Quinlan, organized the Yankee Maid Baking Company, which is doing a successful business.

Mr. Skelly's interests have not been confined to his business entirely; a most public-spirited citizen, he has found several opportunities to be of service, and has filled many public offices. He is a staunch Republican, and was a member of the Common Council of the city of Norwalk; he served on the old Center School Committee for four years; for eight years he was chairman of the Republican Town Committee, and has served as delegate to many State and local conventions. For four years he was a member of the Board of Health, of which he was secretary, and is now serving a six years' term on this same board. Mr. Skelly also filled the office of deputy sheriff for four years in a

most capable manner. He was one of the incorporators of the Fairfield Savings Bank. Socially Mr. Skelly is a member of Norwalk Lodge, No. 709, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler; of the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Phoenix Engine Company of the Norwalk Fire Department; and Norwalk Boat Club.

Mr. Skelly married Mary Brennan, daughter of Daniel Brennan, of New York City, and they are the parents of three daughters: Dorothy Frances, Catherine Mary, and Cecile Elizabeth.

MOORE, Rev. John Francis,
Clergyman.

Rev. John Francis Moore, pastor of St. Aloysius Parish, New Canaan, Connecticut, has combined in his character the qualities of piety and patriotism. He is a splendid example of mental and physical development, well balanced, and no pastor takes a keener interest in or is more devoted to the spiritual, mental and social needs of his parish. Father Moore was born in Collinsville, Connecticut, September 27, 1877, son of Walter Joseph and Johanna (Hassett) Moore.

Walter Joseph Moore was born October 30, 1850, in County Clare, Ireland, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, May 12, 1919. He was a small lad when he came with his parents to America; they located in Collinsville, and at an early age the boy went to work in the plant of the Collins Company, manufacturers of axes and so forth. In all his term of service, which numbered fifty-two years, he was with this company, and during the greater part of this time he was foreman of the packing department. Mr. Moore took an active interest in all town affairs and served a term as assessor of the adjoining town of Avon. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus. The mother of

Father Moore was Johanna (Hassett) Moore, daughter of John Hassett, who came from County Limerick, Ireland, and settled in Unionville, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were the parents of five children: Mary; Father Moore, of further mention; Walter, of Collinsville; Rose, Sister Mary Valencia, a music teacher in St. Augustine's Convent, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

The education of Father Moore began with the public schools, and thence he went to St. Charles College, Baltimore, Maryland, where he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of B. A. From there Father Moore went to the Seminary of Philosophy, Montreal, Canada, and was graduated from there in 1898. In 1901 he was graduated from St. Sulpice and was ordained on June 21st of the same year. After his ordination he was assigned to Hartford, Connecticut, and was an instructor in the English branches at St. Thomas' Seminary until April 26, 1917, in which year he was assigned to his present parish.

The Catholic history of New Canaan dates from 1855. Until May, 1896, the parish was visited by priests from Norwalk, and in the latter year the first resident pastor was appointed, Rev. John T. McMahon. Originally there were only about thirty Catholics in the town, and this number has grown very appreciably since that time. Father Moore is ever devising ways and means to further the best interests of his parishioners, and many of his best ideas are born while he works with his own hands about the grounds of the church and parsonage.

WICKWIRE, Townsend B.,

Prominent Business Man.

In the few years during which Mr. Wickwire has been a resident of Norwalk, Connecticut, he has achieved a success

which places him among the foremost business men of his community. He is active in Masonic circles and omits no opportunity of testifying, both in word and deed, to his fidelity to the duties of good citizenship.

The name of Wickwire which, in its original form, is a very ancient one, is a compound of Wick, the designation of a manor which existed before William the Conqueror, and Warre, the name of the family to which it was granted by King John. The family and the manor, also the town and parish, were then called Wick-Warre. Wick signifies a creek, and Warre or Ware, belonging to Ware, a dweller at the *wier* or dam. It also signifies wary, astute, prudent, and is said by some to be allied to the French *guerre*, and so to mean war. The town is situated in Southern Gloucestershire, England, and the name has, in comparatively recent years, become Wickwire, after passing, in the course of centuries, through great variations of orthography.

Following is the escutcheon of the Warre family:

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant between eight cross-crosslets argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a griffin's head azure.

Motto—*Je trouve bien.*

(I) John Wickware, supposed to have been the son of John and Mary Wickware of Wotton-under-Edge, England, was baptized May 18, 1656, and in 1675 settled at New London, Connecticut. He served in King Philip's War, participating in the Great Swamp Fight, and for his services on that occasion received from the General Court one hundred and forty acres of land in Voluntown, Connecticut. He was one of the seventy-seven patentees of New London. In 1676 he married Mary, daughter of George and Margery Tonge. The death of John Wickware occurred in February, 1712.

(II) Christopher, son of John and Mary (Tonge) Wickware, was born January 8, 1680, in New London, Connecticut, and later removed to Salem. He married Elizabeth ———, and died in 1746 or 1747.

(III) James, son of Christopher and Elizabeth Wickware, was born in 1725, and served in the French and Indian War. He lived in New Salem, Colchester, East Haddam, and Millington, Connecticut. His wife was Mary Grant, who was born in 1731, and died September 5, 1819, at Millington. Mr. Wickware passed away at the same place, April 19, 1801.

(IV) James (2), son of James (1) and Mary (Grant) Wickware, was born September 28, 1759, in Colchester, and removed to East Haddam, and afterward to Litchfield. He served in the Revolutionary War, and in August, 1776, was ordered to the Brooklyn front. He also saw service at White Plains, crossed the Delaware and was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He married, in 1779, Sarah, born in 1759, daughter of Sergeant Enos and Abigail (Luddington) Barnes, the former a soldier of the Revolution. James Wickware died September 4, 1822, and his widow passed away July 22, 1848.

(V) Alvin Benjamin Wickwire (as he spelled the name), son of James (2) and Sarah (Barnes) Wickware, was born July 7, 1796, at Litchfield, Connecticut, and lived in Warren, Connecticut, and Sheffield, Massachusetts. He always followed agricultural pursuits. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, serving as a bugler at Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburgh, and Governor's Island. He has left this testimony written in regard to his military career: "I enlisted for five years and served my time out." He married, December 17, 1828, Sarah Miranda, born in 1795, daughter of Bennett Humiston, and a descendant of John Humiston, who mar-

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ried Sarah, daughter of John Tuttle, and granddaughter of William Tuttle, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts. Mrs. Wickwire, who was a native of Washington, New York, died July 6, 1866, and her husband passed away in Sheffield, January 14, 1887.

(VI) Manley Horatio, son of Alvin Benjamin and Sarah Miranda (Humiston) Wickwire, was born September 1, 1834, at Warren, Connecticut, and was about twenty when he removed to Sheffield, Massachusetts, where he became a manufacturer. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and for a time he served as clerk in a store. To the close of his life he was extensively engaged in the lumber business in New London county, purchasing standing lumber and owning portable saw-mills. During the greater part of that time he was a resident of Sheffield, Massachusetts, where, in his younger manhood, he served as selectman and held various other offices. He affiliated with Great Barrington Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, attaining to thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry.

When Mr. Wickwire first went to Sheffield, it was to take charge of a school, and it was in that town that he met his first wife, whom he married September 10, 1856. Mrs. Wickwire, who was, before her marriage, Pauline Bartholomew, was born November 20, 1835, in Sheffield, and was a daughter of Andrew and Abigail (Savage) Bartholomew, of that town. Mr. and Mrs. Wickwire became the parents of the following children: 1. Lillian E., born August 25, 1858, married Dr. Frank L. Smith, of Sheffield. 2. Frances E., born December 13, 1859, married Henry R. Little, who was, for about twenty-five years, engaged in the shoe business in Torrington; they are now living near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 3. Cornelia

Pauline, born April 17, 1865, and now the wife of George H. Robinson, of Newtonville, Massachusetts. 4. Arthur Manley, born March 19, 1867, now living in New York City; author of the Wickwire genealogy. 5. Townsend B., mentioned below. The family were members of the Congregational church. Mrs. Wickwire passed away October 4, 1882, and Mr. Wickwire married (second), Meroa B. Carrier, widow of Lucius Carrier, and daughter of Stephen Brainard. The death of Mr. Wickwire occurred in October, 1916.

(VII) Townsend B., son of Manley Horatio and Pauline (Bartholomew) Wickwire, was born March 31, 1869, in Sheffield, Massachusetts, and grew to manhood in his native town. After graduating from Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, he was, for about two years, associated with his father in the lumber business. When about nineteen years of age, Mr. Wickwire removed with his father to Colchester, remaining three years. He then went to Berlin, Connecticut, where, for six or seven years, he was engaged in the coal and grain business. This he eventually abandoned, returning to the lumber business to which he devoted himself until about 1917. Three years of this period were spent in South Carolina, but during the greater part of the time he was in New England. He dealt largely in railroad ties and other railroad lumber.

In 1917 Mr. Wickwire settled in Norwalk and built his storage warehouse, a three-story and basement structure about seventy-two feet front and one hundred and ten feet deep, designed for general storage. He carries on a general trucking business, using auto trucks and teams. The care of this business, as may well be supposed, leaves Mr. Wickwire with little leisure for other demands. His only

fraternal affiliation is with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Wickwire married (first) January 1, 1893, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Katherine (Carrier) Jones, and they became the parents of one son: Grant, born August 26, 1896. Mr. Wickwire married (second) October 19, 1917, Bessie Louise, daughter of Robert Wellington Keeler, of Welton.

Throughout a somewhat checkered career Mr. Wickwire has proved himself a man of much initiative and great tenacity of purpose, and the exercise of these qualities has brought him, as it almost invariably does, assured and well-merited success and prosperity.

SULLIVAN, Daniel E.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

Eight years of successful practice have made Dr. Sullivan's name so thoroughly and favorably familiar to his fellow-citizens of South Norwalk as to render any introductory phrases wholly superfluous. Dr. Sullivan is quietly but helpfully interested in everything that tends to promote the welfare of his community, and is active in its club circles and its social life.

The O'Sullivan family is one of the most ancient in Ireland, tracing descent from Milesius, King of Spain, who, at a remote period, invaded the country, his sons, Heremon and Heber, completing its conquest. The Gaelic form of the name is O'Suilleabhain, the word "suil" signifying eye, and the meaning has been rendered "light of white eye," or "quick-sighted." The family derives its origin, prior to the time of King Milesius, from Owen Mor (Eoghan Mor), Eugene the Great, a wise and politic prince and a renowned warrior. From him descended

Mogh and Modhod, now Maynooth. He married Beara, daughter of Heber, the great King of Castile, Spain, and is eighty-third on the Heber line of Milesian descent. Heber was the eldest of the three sons of King Milesius, and was slain by his brother Heremon, B. C., 1698. The O'Sullivan family traces from Heber and from Cormac, King of Munster, A. D. 483, of the race of Eoghan Mor. The territory of the O'Sullivans was situated in the present counties of Cork, Kerry and Limerick. The chiefs of the sept bore the title of Princes of Feir, Fochita, and Beare and Lord of Dunkerron. In the Cromwellian and Williamite wars the O'Sullivans fought bravely, but eventually were despoiled of their remaining lands. Colonel John O'Sullivan was the military adviser and aide of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in his attempt to recover his throne. In the history of the United States the family name has acquired added lustre. In the Revolutionary War General John J. Sullivan was one of the most distinguished commanders who served under General Washington, and his sons became well known as lawyers, legislators and inventors. Following is the O'Sullivan escutcheon:

Arms—A dexter hand couped at the wrist, grasping a sword erect.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a robin red-breast with a sprig of laurel in its beak.

Motto—*Lamb foistenach on nachtar.*

Michael Sullivan, father of Daniel E. Sullivan, was born October 26, 1836, in the village of Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, and in 1865 emigrated to the United States, seeking, as so many of his countrymen have done, to realize in another land the ideals of freedom and democracy of which in their native country the victim of ancient oppression, they had long and vainly dreamed. Unskilled in any trade, Mr. Sullivan found work on

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a railroad, and after a time settled in Hartford, where he remained about two years, being employed on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. He then removed to Willimantic, where he still resides. Thrifty and prudent, he has become the owner of his home and having, some years ago, retired from regular employment, finds pleasure in the cultivation of his garden and in similar light occupations. He married, in Lawrence, Massachusetts, Mary Curran, some account of whose family is appended to this biography, and their children were: Mary, Timothy, Annie, Julia, Margaret, Nellie, Michael, John, James and Daniel. To all these children Mr. Sullivan gave the best educational advantages which it was in his power to bestow, being anxious that they should enjoy the opportunities which he in his native land had been denied. Such men and their sons and daughters constitute some of the finest types of American citizens.

Daniel E. Sullivan, son of Michael and Mary (Curran) Sullivan, was born July 25, 1886, in Willimantic, Connecticut, and obtained his elementary education in the parochial schools and at the public high school of his native town. Having decided upon a medical career, he entered the Medical School of the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The following two years were spent at St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn, New York, serving in every capacity from interne to house physician. In the latter part of 1912 Dr. Sullivan removed to South Norwalk, where for the last eight years he has been engaged in general practice. He is a member of the staff of the Norwalk Hospital, and ranks among the leading physicians of Fairfield county.

Among the professional organizations in which Dr. Sullivan is enrolled are the

Norwalk Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are the Catholic and the South Norwalk. He is president of the Norwalk Board of Health. During the World War, when one of the greatest needs of the country was skilled surgeons, Dr. Sullivan gave freely of his services as a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

Dr. Sullivan married, September 5, 1916, Mary E. King, daughter of John and Mary (Gibney) King, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one child: Mary R., born July 27, 1918.

The profession which Dr. Sullivan has chosen for his lifework is one of the noblest. His career has been one of ability and usefulness, and in the years to come he will continue to furnish, as he has in the past, an exemplification of the highest virtues of his calling.

(The Curran Line).

This numerous and distinguished race traces its origin from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The founder of the family was Brian, son of Eviha Moy Veagon, King of Ireland, A. D. 350. The ancient name of Curran signifies knight, and the possessions of the family were situated in what is now the County of Clare. From a branch in the County of Leitrim have sprung celebrated bards and historians. Tradition says that the Currans are a branch of the Fitzgerald sept, but history fails to substantiate the claim. Tradition, however, is always entitled to a certain amount of credence and it is not improbable that a connection exists between the Currans and a family which is one of the greatest in Irish history. The Fitzgeralds are of Italian origin, and are known

as the Geraldines. One or more members of the family accompanied William the Conqueror to England and a Fitzgerald was sent by Henry IV at the head of a body of troops to quell a rebellion against the King of Leinster. Being successful in the endeavor, he was awarded with land and thus the family became established in Ireland. The prefix Fitz is derived from the French *fits*, and signifies son.

Among the celebrated members of the Curran family may be mentioned John Philpot Curran, the famous orator and lawyer, who was a native of the County of Cork. His son, Richard Curran, was a man of some eminence in his day. John Oliver Curran was a noted practitioner and a well known writer on medical and scientific subjects, and was a member of the Royal Irish Academy. The family is today numerously represented in Ireland, in the British colonial possessions, and in the United States. The Hon. John J. Curran, of Montreal, and the Hon. M. P. Curran, of Boston, Massachusetts, are among the distinguished bearers of the name.

Mrs. Mary (Curran) Sullivan traces her descent from a long line of teachers, the branch of the family to which she belonged having ably maintained its traditions of intellect and learning.

HACKETT, Raymond E.,

Lawyer.

The origin of the surname, Hackett, is veiled in the mists of the past. Lower, an authority on the derivation of surnames, thinks that the Anglo-Saxon Hacket is a corruption of Harcourt. The name Hacket, without a prefix, appears on the Hundred Rolls of Battle Abbey, 1273, and is frequently met with in English annals of an earlier period. A Scot-

tish branch of the family spells the name, Halket, although the pronunciation is similar; in the enumeration, which Keating, the historian, makes of the prominent families who crossed into Ireland from England at the time of Henry II, 1175, the Hacket family is found. Many of these became prominent citizens and the town of Hackettstown, in County Carlow, was named from some of these early settlers. In 1384 there was a Peter Hacket consecrated Bishop of Cashel. In 1626, Sir Cuthbert, Hacket was Lord Mayor of London, and in 1687 Sir Thomas Hacket held this office.

The earliest known ancestor of the Hacketts of New England was William Hackett, a mariner, who was early in Salisbury, Massachusetts.

A worthy scion of this old and honorable name is Raymond E. Hackett, born in New Haven, Connecticut, September 7, 1889, son of John E. and Margaret (O'Connor) Hackett.

After completing the courses of the public schools in New Haven, Mr. Hackett prepared for college at the New Haven High School, and was graduated in 1911 from the Yale Law School with the degree of LL. B. The following year he was admitted to the bar in New York City and for a year was engaged in practice there. He removed to Stamford and in January, 1914, was admitted to the Fairfield County Bar. Since 1913 he has been associated with the law firm of Cummings & Lockwood, as a trial lawyer, and in the few years which have passed since then, has several times brought forth the commendation of his older brethren for the capable manner in which he handled his cases. Mr. Hackett is a young man and the best years of his life are before him; it is safe to assume that within his allotted time he will have succeeded in attaining an honored and well-deserved



Herbert J. Carr Jr.

place among the members of the legal profession, and by so doing, he will have done his part in adding more honor to his ancient name.

In politics, Mr. Hackett is a Democrat and is a member of the City Council from the Second Ward. He is a director of the Morris Plan Bank of Stamford, and his social connections are with the Suburban Club, the Stamford Yacht Club, and the Yale Club of New York.

Mr. Hackett married Anna E., daughter of Thomas W. Sova, of Stamford.

OARR, Herbert John, Jr.,

Iron Founder.

The surname of Orr, as the name was originally spelled, is very ancient, and signifies a border or boundary. It belongs to the class known as "local or place names," and was first given to a river bordering Scotland, later being assumed by those who lived near this river. Herbert John Oarr, Jr., of this review, descends from an old English family. His ancestors always spelled the family name in its original form, but owing to confusion with another of the same name, Mr. Oarr, Sr., substituted the letter "a" in order to differentiate himself.

Thomas Orr, father of Herbert J. Oarr, Sr., was born in 1821, in England, and died in 1894.

Herbert J. Oarr, Sr., was only six years of age when his parents came to America, and they located in Gloversville, New York, where he attended public school and grew to manhood. His earliest employment was on a farm, and later he worked in various hotels. Mr. Oarr removed to Stamford about 1883, and after working at various employments went to work for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, where he learned the trade of brass moulder. After a few years

his efficiency caused him to be promoted to the position of foreman of the core-room, and he held this place for twenty years, until about 1909. In the latter year he and his son, Herbert J. Oarr, Jr., bought the iron foundry of R. E. Buchanan & Son, at Coscob, in the town of Greenwich. At the time, the plant was small and old-fashioned, and together they began at once to make improvements and to enlarge it. Their vast experience in this line of work, combined with a natural ability, brought them success. Many improvements have been made from time to time, and machinery has supplanted hand methods as far as possible. They produce gray iron castings, the larger part of which are for marine gasoline engines for the Palmer Brothers, whose plant adjoins that of Oarr & Son. Finally embodied in the engines, these castings go over the entire world.

Outside of his foundry interests, Mr. Oarr, Sr., finds recreation, profitably, in developing a stock farm of one hundred and eighty acres at Fonda, New York, in connection with his son, Clarence Oarr.

Mr. Oarr married Catherine Brower, daughter of John Brower, of the neighborhood of Ephratah, New York, and to them were born six children, four of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Lulu, who married Harry L. Austin, and resides in the Glenbrook section of Stamford; Herbert John, Jr., of further mention; Elizabeth, who married William L. Osborne, of New York City; Clarence, of Fonda, New York. With his family, Mr. Oarr attends and aids in the support of the Congregational church of Sound Beach, Connecticut.

Herbert John Oarr, Jr., was born June 16, 1888, at South Beach, and went to school there. After a few months in the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, he went to work for

Palmer Brothers as an apprentice to the trade of machinist and tool-maker. He was there for three years and two months, and then started his present business with his father. In 1918 the business was incorporated under the name of the Square Deal Foundry Corporation, of which his father is president and treasurer, and Herbert J., Jr., vice-president, secretary and manager.

Herbert J. Oarr, Jr., married Sarah J. Colgrove, daughter of Joseph Lafayette and Sarah (Jessup) Colgrove, and granddaughter of Livingston Colgrove. The Jessup genealogy will be found in connection with the sketch of Mrs. Oarr's cousin, Howard D. Jessup, on another page of this work. Mrs. Oarr is a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church.

BYINGTON, C. Irving,

Building Contractor.

Although it has not been absolutely established, it is very credible that the Byington family of Fairfield county, Connecticut, is descended from John Boynton, baptized at Newbury, Massachusetts, April 19, 1676. The family is traced in England to the time of the Conquest, 1066. In a sequestered rural neighborhood, bordering on the town of Bridlington, and not far from the shore of the North sea, in the eastern part of Yorkshire, England, stands the ancient village of Boynton, which derives importance from its having given name to the family of Boynton, and their principal seat for centuries. The manor house was from a very early period the residence of the Boyntons. The family sent forth branches into the neighboring villages at a very early period, East Heslerton and Winttingham being the abode for several generations of that branch whose de-

scendants, William and John, came to New England in 1637, and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts.

John Byington, the great-grandfather of C. Irving Byington, was born in Westchester county, New York, about 1770, and is supposed to be a son of Solomon or Jonathan Boynton of Branford. He married for his second wife, Mary (Polly) Abbott, and she died in 1831-32.

Harry Byington, son of John and Mary (Polly) (Abbott) Byington, was born in 1810, died March 24, 1856. He was a farmer, and married Betsey E. Weeks, of Wilton.

Aaron Byington, son of Harry and Betsey E. (Weeks) Byington, was born at Bald Hill, town of Wilton, May 4, 1839, and died February 10, 1906. He was brought up on a farm, and also learned the trade of shoemaker, following this latter occupation most of his life. In the early sixties he removed to Vista, New York, and was there but a short time when he enlisted in Company H., 17th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Byington was unfortunate in contracting a disease which incapacitated him, and he was discharged after about three years of service. After the war he returned to Vista for a short time, but soon removed to Norwalk, Connecticut. It became necessary for him to lead an outdoor life, so he went to work in Leonard's coal yard and later was at Meeker's yard for a while. An opportunity came about this time to enter the butcher business on his own account, which he did, and was very successful in this undertaking. His last position in the active business world was with the grocery business of Selleck Brothers. Mr. Byington was a member of Buckingham Post, Grand Army of the Republic; St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; and Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

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Mr. Byington married Mary E. Ruscoe, daughter of James Ruscoe, of Vista, New York, and they attended the Methodist Episcopal church; both sang in the choir, Mrs. Byington, contralto, and Mr. Byington, tenor. Their children were: C. Irving, of further mention; and Elizabeth.

C. Irving Byington, son of Aaron and Mary E. (Ruscoe) Byington, was born in Vista, New York, April 17, 1865, and received his education in the public schools of Norwalk. He learned the trade of hatter, which he followed for twenty years, then resigned, in 1903, to accept a position as messenger between New York City and Norwalk. A profitable business was developed, and Mr. Byington continued thus engaged until 1917. It was about this time that they began to build the sewers in Norwalk, and he was offered an inspector's position, which he accepted, and before the work was finished the contractor asked Mr. Byington to take over the uncompleted portion of the contract and complete the sewers and the building of the catch-basins. This was the beginning of Mr. Byington's contracting work, which he has since continued and in which he has been very successful. On an average his contracts keep twenty men busy, and through his business-like qualities and attention to the details he has won an esteemed place among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Byington is a Republican in politics, and for four years has been a registrar of voters. He is a member of the City and Town Republican committees. His fraternal affiliations are with the following: Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Kabaosa Encampment; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he has been exalted ruler two different times, and is a member of the Past Exalted Rulers Association of Connecticut. He is an ex-fire

chief of the Norwalk Volunteer Fire Department, and is a member of the Veterans' Association, and the Fire Chiefs' Club of Connecticut. Mr. Byington is a trustee of the Norwalk Club, of which he was vice-president in 1920, and president in 1921, and he has been a member of the board of directors for seven or eight years. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club of Norwalk.

Mr. Byington married Emma Dann, of Norwalk, and they were the parents of six children: 1. Edna L. 2. Carleton M., who married Pearl Grumman, and has a son, Charles Norman. 3. Floyd Thomas, who was in the United States army for five years before this country went into the World War. He was top sergeant at the time, and was sent across as first lieutenant in the 325th Labor Battalion. Lieutenant Byington was overseas for nearly two years. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, with membership in the blue lodge and consistory in Washington, D. C. 4. Russell Irving, who served in the 17th Field Artillery, and went through seven of the big battles. He suffered two severe gas burns, and for several months was stationed at Fort Ehrenbreitstein. 5. Merton Morehouse, married Marion Case, and has two children: Beatrice Louise, and Benjamin Irving. 6. Donald Aaron. Mr. and Mrs. Byington attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and for many years Mr. Byington has sung in church quartets, glee clubs, etc. It is very natural that he should inherit musical talent from his parents, who were both singers. Mr. Byington has a tenor voice.

HOOKE, Henry,

Sales Manager.

In every biographical record there are many pages which lead the reader far back into the past and link the activities

of the present day with those formative influences—those progressive impulses—of which our civilization is the product. New England will never lose interest in the name of Hooker, and the city of Stamford, Connecticut, is one of a group of New England cities where the name still holds prominence. Henry Hooker, sales manager of the Remington Oil Engine Company, is a direct descendant of the founder of this family in America.

(I) Rev. Thomas Hooker, son of John Hooker, of Devonshire, England, was one of the earliest settlers of Connecticut, one of the founders of Hartford, and pastor of the First Church. He was born July 7, 1586, at Marfield, Leicester, England, and was remarkable throughout his career as a leader among men. He enjoyed superior educational advantages for his time, becoming a fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and acquitted himself with such ability and fidelity as to secure universal respect and admiration. While filling this office the young man became deeply interested in religious matters and frequently preached at Cambridge, also, for a considerable period, in London and vicinity. In 1626 he became a lecturer and assistant to the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, at Chelmsford. Here his hearers often included noblemen and individuals of high standing in English society. It was his custom once a year to visit his native county, and he was once asked to preach in the great church at Leicester. The invitation greatly incensed one of the chief burgesses of the town, but he was unable to prevent it, and during the progress of the service kept fiddlers playing in the church yard. Such was the power of the young preacher that he held command of his audience, and before he ceased speaking even the last fiddler stood in the door listening to his words, and it is recorded that a fiddler's conversion followed.

In 1630 a Spiritual Court, which held its sessions at Chelmsford, silenced Mr. Hooker for nonconformity. Although he was in accord with the doctrines of the English church, he felt conscientious scruples against certain forms of worship, which he refused to practice, and on this ground he was forbidden to minister to the people. He continued, however, to live near Chelmsford, and was employed in teaching school at Little Braddow, John Eliot, afterwards the famous "Indian Apostle," living with his family as an usher. A petition signed by forty-seven ministers of the Established Church was sent to the Spiritual Court asking to have Mr. Hooker reestablished, but it was disregarded. After a short residence in retirement at the home of his friend, the Earl of Warwick, Mr. Hooker determined to seek a home in Holland. Having set a watch, his persecutors learned his movements, and followed him to the shore, but found the ship had sailed. Mr. Hooker remained in Holland for three years, and was first employed as an assistant to Mr. Paget, at Amsterdam, then, removing to Delft, was associated with Rev. Mr. Forbes, a Scotch minister. Two years later he accepted a call to Rotterdam to assist Rev. Dr. William Ames. The latter is said to have remarked that he never met a man equal to Mr. Hooker as a preacher or a learned disputant.

Having decided to cast his fortunes with the struggling immigrants of New England, Mr. Hooker first visited his native land, but found his enemies still active, and was obliged to live in concealment during his stay. About the middle of July, 1633, he left England in the ship "Griffin," but previous to the departure of the vessel he remained concealed on board to escape his enemies. On September 4, 1633, he arrived in Boston. He was warmly welcomed by kindred spirits there, and on October 11, following, was

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chosen pastor of the church at Cambridge. After two and one half years of very successful labor there, he joined the company which settled at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636. From that time on he was identified with nearly all the important public movements of the colony. He was one of the moderators of the first New England Synod, held at Cambridge, to pass on the case of the celebrated Anne Hutchinson. He published many books and sermons during the last ten years of his life. He died in Hartford, July 7, 1647. He married, according to tradition, a sister of John Pyn, an intimate friend.

(II) Rev. Samuel Hooker, youngest child of Rev. Thomas Hooker, was born in 1633. He early made his father's life work his own choice, and was educated at Harvard College, being graduated in 1663. He succeeded Rev. Roger Newton, his brother-in-law, and was second pastor of the church at Farmington, Connecticut, where he was ordained in July, 1661. He served on a committee of four, in 1662, to treat with the New Haven Colony with reference to the proposed union with Connecticut under one Colonial government. All of the descendants of Rev. Thomas Hooker, bearing the same surname, are also his descendants. He was a fellow of Harvard, and on account of his earnestness and piety was called the "fervent Hooker." He made a habit of committing his sermons to memory, and was a powerful and effective preacher. He died in Farmington, November 6, 1697. He married, September 22, 1658, Mary Willett, born May 4, 1643, in Plymouth, daughter of Captain Thomas and Mary (Brown) Willett, of that part of Swanzey, Massachusetts, which was afterwards Seekonk, Rhode Island. After his death, she married (second) August 10, 1703,

Rev. Thomas Buckingham, of Saybrook, Connecticut.

(III) John Hooker, fourth son of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Willett) Hooker, was born February 20, 1665, in Farmington, where he remained throughout his lifetime. He was an eminent and useful citizen, and a man loved and honored by his household and among his neighbors and friends. From 1699 to 1723 he represented Farmington in the General Court, serving three sessions as clerk of the House, and six as speaker. For the succeeding eleven years he was assistant of the Province, and during eight years of that time judge of the Superior Court. He died February 1, 1747. He married, November 24, 1687, Abigail Stanley, born July 25, 1669, died February 21, 1743, daughter of Captain John and Anna (Scott) Stanley.

(IV) John (2) Hooker, second son of John (1) and Abigail (Stanley) Hooker, was born March 6, 1696, in Farmington. He was an active business man of that town, where he served long as justice of the peace, throwing his influence on the side of right and progress in every question involving the public good. He died at Kensington, Connecticut, August 3, 1766. He married, July 4, 1728, Mercy (Mary) Hart, born September 29, 1703, in Kensington, where she died, in 1782. She was a daughter of Deacon Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hart.

(V) Elijah Hooker, son of John (2) and Mercy (Mary) (Hart) Hooker, was born April 12, 1746, and died September 27, 1823. He married, August 26, 1767, Susanna (Judd) Seymour, widow of Samuel Seymour, born October 21, 1748, died December 20, 1832.

(VI) Saxa Hooker, son of Elijah and Susanna (Judd-Seymour) Hooker, was born in Kensington, February 10, 1774, and died February 19, 1857, spending the

greater part of his life in the immediate vicinity. He married, on January 23, 1799, Clarissa Stocking, of Berlin, Connecticut.

(VII) Henry Hooker, grandfather of Henry (2) Hooker, of Stamford, and son of Saxa and Clarissa (Stocking) Hooker, was the founder of the carriage business in New Haven, which was established in 1830, under the firm name of Henry Hooker & Company. There was no city in the Union which had then attained the reputation enjoyed by New Haven for the excellence of carriage building and the manufacture of other vehicles. These ranged from the light buggy to the state-liest coach. For many years this was New Haven's most important industry. Mr. Hooker was the head of the firm during his lifetime, and made his home in New Haven, spending the summer months at the old homestead in Kensington. He was considered one of the leading business men of the city; the factory was one of the largest of its kind, and was well and favorably known. He married, September 16, 1840, Charlotte Lum, daughter of Reuben and Sarah (Lum) Lum, of Oxford, Connecticut, born May 21, 1821.

(VIII) Norman Albert Hooker, son of Henry and Charlotte (Lum) Hooker, was born in New Haven, August 17, 1847. He was educated at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, at Sing Sing, New York. After completing his course he returned to New Haven and there became associated with his father in business. As time passed he became more and more a moving force in the business, and when his father died he was elected secretary of the company, and subsequently vice-president. After becoming thoroughly familiar with the business, he went to New Orleans to take care of the company's branch house in that city; this was pre-

vious to the Civil War. After peace was declared, the Southern trade decreased so sharply that it was no longer profitable, and Mr. Hooker returned North, where he continued his interest in the business until shortly before his death. After his retirement he lived at the old homestead in Kensington, which had always remained in the family. Mr. Hooker was for many years a director of the Traut & Hine Manufacturing Company, of New Britain. He married, in 1869, Anna Newton, born January 28, 1853, daughter of Erastus and Caroline (Zeiley) Newton. Mr. Newton was a prominent lawyer of Lockport, New York.

(IX) Henry (2) Hooker, of Stamford, Connecticut, son of Norman Albert and Anna (Newton) Hooker, was born in New Haven, October 2, 1871. He received his early education in that city, then followed a course at Mount Pleasant Military Academy. Returning to New Haven, he entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. This equipment, together with his native business ability, he took into the carriage business, where he was associated with his father until about eight years ago.

By this time the automobile had so definitely superseded the horse and carriage that the old line of business held no interest for a man of Mr. Hooker's type. Plunging into one of the vital interests of the day, Mr. Hooker became associated with the Remington Oil Engine Company, of Stamford. This firm was organized in 1895, and manufactures an internal combustion engine, using kerosene and the lower grade oils for fuel. It is one of the few engines which are successfully combating the constantly increasing difficulties of power production through the use of coal and gasoline. The Remington

engines are built largely for marine power and for use in the industries. They not only have an extensive sale in this country, but are shipped all over the world. Mr. Hooker has always been connected with the selling end of the business, where he has been unusually successful, for he is essentially a man of action, with a keen sense of values, and a broad grasp of conditions.

In his recreations Mr. Hooker is an outdoor man, delighting in active sports and the freedom of wide spaces. He enjoys nothing better than long jaunts with rod and gun. He cares little for the formalities of social life, but is widely interested in every public movement of the day, and is closely identified with his University fraternity, Theta Delta Chi.

Mr. Hooker married Jean Chalmers, daughter of William Chalmers, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Her parents were born in Scotland. There is one daughter, Nancy, born January 19, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker are members of the Episcopal church at Riverside, and actively interested in all the uplift work of the church.

Mr. Hooker is such a man as the community needs, and while he is far from being a politician, he is fearless in his attitude on public questions, and puts all the force of his personality into his public duties when need arises. For some time he served on the staff of Governor Chamberlain.

RYLE, John Joseph,

Physician, Public Official.

From the very earliest time man has endeavored to preserve his genealogy, and as one writer has aptly said, "A man is a quotation from his ancestors," it becomes more necessary to know who they were. De Courcey tells us that all Irish

surnames with the prefix "O" and "Mc" signify descent from the Milesians, and we find many names which originally carried this prefix are now written without it. Among these is Ryle, which was O'Reilly, and in the Gaelic was spelled O'Ragheallaigh, O'Radheollaigh, signifying learned or skillful. There were many men prominent in the early history of Ireland who bore this name, among them being: Count Alexander O'Reilly, a Spanish general, born in 1722; Edward O'Reilly, the author and compiler of the Irish-English dictionary; and Hugh O'Reilly, who was master in chancery and clerk of the council under James II. In 1693 this Hugh O'Reilly published "Ireland's Case Briefly Stated." According to O'Donovan, Colonel John O'Reilly was the first to drop the prefix, "O."

John J. Ryle, scion of this name, was born in Darien, Connecticut, January 21, 1872, son of John and Elizabeth (Flaherty) Ryle. John Ryle, his father, was born in Ballyduff, County Kerry, Ireland, and died in March, 1914, aged seventy-six years. While yet in his teens, he went from there to Australia, and was in the gold mines a year or two and thence went to California. In California Mr. Ryle engaged in the hotel business, and after the Civil War, came East, settling in Stamford, Connecticut, where his brothers had already settled. There he engaged in farming, removing to Sound Beach, where he had a farm which was divided into three parcels of land. At that time the desirability of Sound Beach as a residence location was not heard of, and Mr. Ryle disposed of his property there in order to acquire a farm in the Roxbury district of Stamford, where he lived until his death. His father, John Ryle, came with his wife in their late years to Stamford, and their declining years were made comfortable. The elder

John Ryle lived to be one hundred and three years old. The son, John, married Elizabeth Flaherty, daughter of Martin Flaherty. She was a native of the same part of Ireland, and had been raised on a farm adjoining that of her husband. She came to America and settled in California, where they met and were married at Vallejo. Mrs. Ryle also was a descendant of the Milesians. Her name was originally O'Falithbheartaigh; O'Flathery; O'Flahertie, signifying Wealthy Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Ryle were the parents of four children: John J., of further mention; Martin, deceased; Michael, a resident of Norwalk; Mary, wife of Thomas Horan, of Stamford.

John J. Ryle, eldest son of John and Elizabeth (Flaherty) Ryle, was but an infant when his parents removed to Sound Beach. He attended the public schools there and in Stamford. Subsequently he entered St. Charles' College, Ellicott City, near Baltimore, and thence went to Villanova College, near Philadelphia. He graduated from the latter institution in 1893 with a B. S. degree, and after a year of post-graduate work, received a B. A. degree. He then attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and from there went to the University of Buffalo, graduating in 1897 with the degree of M. D. Before engaging in practice, he returned to the Baltimore City Hospital for a short period. Dr. Ryle located in New Haven in the first years of his practice, removing in 1901 to Stamford, where he has since been engaged, and during these years has succeeded in building up a clientele that many an older physician might envy. He enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens and frequently steps out of his medical world to take an active part in affairs. He is an Independent Demo-

crat, and has served as councilman of the Second Ward, and is now (1920) serving his third term as a member of the Board of Finance. Dr. Ryle's practice is a general one, and he is also a member of the Stamford Hospital staff.

Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, of which he is past grand knight; member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Fraternal Order of Eagles, of which he is also attending physician; Improved Order of Red Men; Foresters of America; and a member of City, County and State Medical associations. His clubs are the Stamford Yacht and the Suburban of Stamford.

Dr. Ryle married Anna Graham, daughter of Thomas Graham of Stamford, originally of New York City, and they are the parents of two daughters: Anna, and Marie Ryle.

COLE, Ralph Raymond,

Manufacturer.

In the grasp of the industrial life of a city we find many of the ablest and most representative men. They are, invariably, men who have quarried their own way to the top by their own merits. The story of the life of Ralph Raymond Cole, president of the Cole-Roscoe Manufacturing Company, of South Norwalk, places him among those men above referred to. He is a man of sound principle and singleness of purpose, and is an admirable example of what ambition and determination may do.

Ralph R. Cole was born in New York City, September 22, 1879, son of John Hanan Cole. His boyhood was spent in New Canaan, Connecticut, and there he attended the public schools. There was an industry in that town which manu-



Ralph R Cole

factured wire cloth, and Mr. Cole entered the employ of this company soon after completing his studies. He went into this work with the dominant thought in his mind that he was going to master the business to the smallest details. There was a similar business in Southport, and Mr. Cole also worked in the factory there for a time. He is a man of quick perception and of sound judgment, and it was not long before his ability commended him to his superiors and his progress was rapid.

About 1914, Mr. Cole went into business on his own account, and at the same time the corporation of which he is now president, the Cole-Roscoe Manufacturing Company, was organized. From the outset they have been remarkably successful, and a large amount of credit is due to the efficient administration of Mr. Cole. The product manufactured is a fine mesh wire cloth, and this is sold direct to manufacturers of goods into which wire cloth enters. A large export trade has been developed, and previous to the World War the line manufactured by Mr. Cole was imported from Germany. An average of thirty people are employed.

The demands of his business have been so confining that Mr. Cole has not had much opportunity to enter actively into the social and civic life of South Norwalk. However, he has the interest of his community at heart, as does every good citizen, and is willing to be of assistance insofar as he is able. In politics he is a Republican, and his allegiance is given to that party. He is a member of Poquonock Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Mr. Cole married Barbara Dietzko, and they are the parents of a son, Ralph Stephen, born September 4, 1904, and of a daughter, Rosalie Louise, born January, 1906.

PALMER, Millard Kossuith,

Oyster Planter.

As one of the substantial retired business men of his community, Mr. Palmer stands in need of no introduction to his friends and neighbors of Sound Beach, nor to his fellow-citizens of southern Connecticut. Mr. Palmer is the owner of a large amount of real estate, and can always be counted on to do his part in any movement having for its object the furtherance of the welfare and prosperity of his home town.

The name Palmer signifies a "palm-bearing pilgrim" (from Palestine), and this meaning, which obviously dates from the period of the Crusades, furnishes indubitable proof of its ancient origin.

(I) William Palmer, the first of the family in Fairfield county, Connecticut, settled in Greenwich township, finding employment on a boat running between Mianus and New York, and also to points on the Hudson river. His wife, whom he married in New York, was of Mianus, where they lived with the exception of a short time spent in Newburgh, New York.

(II) William (2) Palmer, son of William (1) Palmer, was born in Greenwich township, Connecticut. He was a cooper and shoemaker. Politically he was a Democrat. He married Elizabeth Ferris, born in Greenwich township, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Marshall) Ferris. William Palmer, at the time of his death, was beyond eighty years of age, and his wife survived until she had passed her ninety-second birthday.

(III) Isaac B. Palmer, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Ferris) Palmer, was born July 15, 1820, in Greenwich township, Connecticut, where he engaged in the oyster business. In 1861, that being the first year of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment,

Connecticut Volunteers, for a term of nine months, and served thirteen, reënlisting in the Sixth Connecticut Regiment. While in the latter command he was taken prisoner and spent ten and a half months in captivity. At the time of his capture he weighed from one hundred and forty-five to one hundred and fifty pounds, but when released his weight had been so reduced by privation as not to exceed ninety pounds. On his return home he again engaged in the oyster business. In politics he was first a Democrat, but later became a Republican. He married Armenia Jones, born in 1829, in Poundridge, daughter of Ebenezer and Maria (Dixon) Jones. Mr. Palmer died in December, 1888.

(IV) Millard Kossuth Palmer, son of Isaac B. and Armenia (Jones) Palmer, was born November 29, 1851, in Sound Beach, Connecticut. He attended local public schools, his studies suffering frequent interruptions by reason of his often being employed at some kind of work. At seventeen he went to Stamford, where he filled the position of general utility man to John C. Moffat, receiving fifty dollars for the first year and seventy-five for the second. Meanwhile he supplied the deficiencies of his early education by attending a night school known as St. John's Guild, and for a time studied under Professor Scipio Stevens. At the end of two years, Mr. Palmer, out of his scanty wages, had saved \$115 and had gained a mental equipment which fitted him to earn much more. After going home he became night watchman at the railroad engine house, Stamford, and later served for thirteen months as fireman on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. This employment, while much to his liking, proved injurious to his health, in consequence of which he was forced to abandon it. In partnership with his

brother, Joseph G. Palmer, Mr. Palmer purchased the sloop "Louise" and engaged in the oyster business, continuing for several years, eventually selling the vessel and dividing the grounds. He then formed a partnership, in the same business, with William Whalley, and together they built the sloop "Libby M.," which was sold on the dissolution of the firm, the grounds being divided. Mr. Palmer was the owner, in association with his brother, Andrew Palmer, of the vessel named "Mary Belle." About ten or twelve years ago he abandoned the running of a boat, and is now the owner of "Isle de Kass," at Sound Beach. In addition to his own house he owns three which he rents, and also one at Sound Beach. In politics Mr. Palmer is a Republican, but has never taken any active part in public affairs. He belongs to the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, Stamford. He and his wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church, in which Mr. Palmer holds the office of trustee. He served both as elder and trustee of the Presbyterian church at Sound Beach until that church united with the Episcopal.

Mr. Palmer married, September 30, 1882, Kate L. Kane, born in New York, daughter of Edward and Jane (Nolan) Kane, both of whom are deceased. Edward Kane was born in the province of Connaught, Ireland, and was educated in Dublin. As a young man he emigrated to the United States, settling in New York City, where for many years he worked at carriage making. During the Civil War he enlisted from New York and was discharged at the close of the conflict. His death was caused by tuberculosis contracted while in the army. His wife was a native of West Meath, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have been the parents of the following children: 1. Millard Kos-

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suth, Jr., died July 3, 1900, at the age of fifteen years. 2. Helen Louise, born November 10, 1886; married George H. Cornish, of Brooklyn, New York, whose biography follows this. 3. Walter Burley, born January 1, 1890; learned the plumber's trade, and was for a long time in business for himself; during the World War was engaged with Richards & Company in the manufacture of gun-cotton; was for a time postmaster of Sound Beach; married Mildred Perry Ellis, and has one child, Millard Ellis, born March 3, 1917.

Millard Kossuth Palmer is a fine type of the self-made man, and as such has a record in which his children and grandchildren may take a just and laudable pride.

CORNISH, George H.,

Manufacturer, Volunteer in World War.

The name we have just written will be instantly recognized by very many as that of one who, during the late World War, gave his best efforts and eventually his life for the cause of human freedom. The death of Mr. Cornish occurred while he was in the discharge of the very important duties of an instructor in Frankford, Pennsylvania.

George H. Cornish was born October 15, 1886, in Brooklyn, New York, and was a son of Louis H. and Minnie (Nichols) Cornish. He learned the trade of a toolmaker and held the position of inspector of tools for the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Connecticut. The absorbing nature of his duties left Mr. Cornish little time for politics, but he was intensely civic-spirited, never failing to do his utmost toward the promotion of reform and good government. He affiliated with Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of

Greenwich, receiving the thirty-second degree in Philadelphia. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Cornish was one of the first to respond to the call of the Federal government. On April 9, 1917, he became a member of the Connecticut State Guard, and on July 14, 1917, was appointed sergeant. On December 13, 1917, he reported at New Rochelle, and on May 31, 1918, became sergeant of ordnance. In August, 1918, he was appointed ordnance sergeant, the highest non-commissioned officer, but was retained in the United States on account of his exceptional value as an instructor.

Mr. Cornish married Helen Louise Palmer, daughter of Millard Kossuth Palmer, a biography of whom precedes this, and they became the parents of one child, Helen Rhoda, born January 1, 1916.

Having been appointed instructor in optical repair work in Frankford, Pennsylvania, Mr. Cornish, in the full tide of ardent devotion to his responsible duties, and having one hundred and twenty-five men under his charge, fell seriously ill, and on October 5, 1918, breathed his last, giving his life for his country as truly as if he had fallen on the battlefield. A few days after his commission as lieutenant was received from Governor Holcomb. George H. Cornish was a true patriot. In time of peace he was a loyal citizen, and when war spread its dark cloud over the land he hesitated not to make the supreme sacrifice.

BATES, John S.,

Business Man.

The Bates family has long been identified with the history of Connecticut. It appears in the earliest Colonial records, and is found previous to this time in the English records. The surname is supposed to have been derived from Bartho-

lemew's son, Bartholemew being shortened to Batte or Bate. Some authorities think it may have come from the Anglo-Saxon noun, bate, meaning contention. In the form of Bate, the name was common in England several centuries before the departure of the Puritans. In New England, the name was usually Bate or Baitt, becoming fixed as Bates about the time of the Revolution. The coat-of-arms is: A field sable, a fesse between three dexter hands, coupé argent. In one emblem there are five mullets or five-pointed stars on the fesse or horizontal band. In another emblem there is a crest: A stag's head pierced through the neck by an arrow. This coat-of-arms has a motto: *Et corde et manu*. (Both with the hand and with the heart.) In all the emblems the three right hands, two above and one below the fesse, remain constant.

Before 1630 and 1640 five men named Bates emigrated to Boston and its neighborhood. They were: George, who was called a thatcher or thacker; William, of Charlestown; James, of Dorchester; Clement, of Hingham; and Edward, of Weymouth. James Bates, of Dorchester, is undoubtedly the ancestor of the Bates family herein described. His descendant, Nicholas Bates, was born about 1700, and resided in Ridgefield, Connecticut, during the latter part of his life. He was twice married; the Christian name of his first wife was Martha, and that of his second, Abigail.

John (1) Bates, son of Nicholas Bates, was baptized and joined the Redding Church in 1762. He married Esther Brooks, daughter of Thaddeus Brooks, and she joined the church with her husband.

Ezra Bates, son of John (1) and Esther (Brooks) Bates, was married March 11, 1785, to Huldah Platt, daughter of Jonas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Platt, of Red-

ding. Ezra Bates was a farmer in Redding.

John (2) Bates, son of Ezra and Huldah (Platt) Bates, was born in 1789, and died in Redding, December 13, 1875. John (2) Bates married Clara Jane Lacey, born in 1785, probably in Stratford, died August 6, 1847. The farm of John (2) Bates lay within the towns of Redding, Wilton, and Ridgefield.

Walter Bates, son of John (2) and Clara J. (Lacey) Bates, was born in 1813, in Redding, and died in 1882. He grew to manhood in that town, and was brought up accustomed to the duties of farm life. Later, after his marriage, he took charge of building a railroad bridge at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, having learned the trade of stone mason. Mr. Bates was a natural mechanic, and met with success in this work. After the contract was completed, he returned to the homestead farm at Branchville, in the town of Ridgefield, and lived there many years. Fraternally, Mr. Bates was a Mason, a member of Jerusalem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married Lorena Wood, daughter of Philo Wood, and they were the parents of seven children. Six of these children grew up, and they were: Philo W., Mary Emma, Rowena, Amy A., John S., of further mention; and Oscar.

John S. Bates was born in Ridgefield, April 14, 1848, and was educated in the public schools there. He learned the trade of stone-cutter at Stony Creek, starting first with quarrying stone and continuing until he had learned every branch of the business. He lived on the home farm until 1887, in which year he sold it, and two years later removed to Danbury, and thence to Norwalk. For several years he was in the stone business, and meeting with success in this, he ventured into the monument business, in 1902, and in this was very successful.

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Mr. Bates employs about five men on an average.

In politics, Mr. Bates is a Democrat, actively interested in all public affairs, yet does not seek to hold public office. Fraternally, he is a member of Jerusalem Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the New England Order of Protection.

Mr. Bates married Juliette Dimon, daughter of Seeley Dimon, of Easton, Connecticut. Their children are: 1. Jennie L., wife of Theodore E. Soderlund, a native of Sweden. 2. Frederick D., married Evelyn McAllister. 3. Viola F., married William G. Abendroth, and they reside in Christobal, Panama, Canal Zone, and have three children: Dorothy Bates, Viola Helen, and William G., Jr. 4. John S., Jr., resides in Bridgeport; married Mildred G. Ayrault, and has two sons: John S., 3d, and Walter. 5. Flora Mildred, married Charles H. Bath, and resides in Christobal, Panama Canal Zone; he has three children: Mildred Jennie, Charles H., Jr., and Flora Mildred. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are members of the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, of Norwalk.

BELL, Captain Charles W.,

Oyster Planter, Legislator.

An important factor in the business interests of Norwalk, Connecticut, is the oyster industry. One of the pioneers in this industry is Captain Charles W. Bell, a scion of an early Colonial family. The Bell family was founded by Francis Bell, who was in Stamford as early as 1641. Captain Bell's grandfather, Isaac Bell, was born in Stamford, and was a blacksmith. He helped to make the chain that was stretched across the Hudson river at West Point in the Revolution. Mr. Bell married a Quakeress, whose surname was Clark, and subsequently went to live on his wife's homestead, where he re-

mained as long as he lived. The place has always borne the name of the Union Farm.

Isaac (2) Bell, son of Isaac (1) Bell, was born in Cornwall, New York, and learned the trade of harness and saddlemaker. At one time he was in business for himself, and was located in Horseheads, New York. In his younger days he followed the water, sailing up and down the Hudson in a market sloop, and later he gave up his saddlery business to join his brother in sailing freighting craft on the Hudson. He was thus engaged for many years, until one unfortunate day he was drowned opposite Sing Sing, New York. Mr. Bell married Rachel Wandell, daughter of Jacob Wandell, of New Windsor, New York. The latter was proprietor of a line of sloops, and was dockowner there. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were the parents of three children, two of whom grew to maturity. They were: 1. Elizabeth Ann, deceased, wife of John Mitchell; she was a resident of Friar Point, Mississippi. 2. Charles W., of further mention. Mr. and Mrs. Bell were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Captain Charles W. Bell, son of Isaac (2) and Rachel (Wandell) Bell, was born April 4, 1836, in New Windsor, near Cornwall, New York, and was less than two years of age when his father was drowned. He was reared in New York City by an uncle, and when he was about eight years old, ran away with a cousin of the same age. At that time the family were living in Columbia street, New York City. The lads hid aboard a Newburgh barge, and went to sleep on a coil of rope. When they reached Newburgh, they slipped ashore and walked to the home of Captain Bell's people in Cornwall. Later they went to City Island, New York, and there two uncles of Captain Bell were established in the oyster business. They

were among the earliest oystermen east of New York. Captain Bell remained with his uncles until his fourteenth birthday, and then went into business for himself at City Island. Four years later he went to the eastern shore of Maryland, and with his brother, John Bell, engaged in the oyster business there, in the Nanticoke river, continuing until the outbreak of the Civil War. On the day of Abraham Lincoln's first inauguration, Captain Bell came North on a sloop, selling his load of oysters at Philadelphia, and laid the sloop up in the Bordentown Basin. Then he went to City Island, and was married. During the time he was in the South, Captain Bell had retained his land at City Island and at Northport, Long Island, so he resumed his oystering where he had left it in 1856. Continuing in that business, Captain Bell met with well-deserved success until he sold his holdings there about twenty years ago. In the meantime he had acquired oyster holdings at Rowayton, Connecticut, where he was a pioneer in the laying of the first oyster lands in Long Island Sound. Since that time Captain Bell has continued alone in business, and most of his oysters have been sold in New York. In the old days all restaurants and hotels served oysters; there was a class of eating houses, now almost wholly passed away, known as oyster houses. There oysters were served raw and cooked in all styles. Captain Bell did a large business with such places all over New York and the surrounding country. Captain Bell has disposed of most of his oyster lands, but still operates about four hundred acres.

In the public life of the communities in which he has lived, Captain Bell has been particularly active. He is a Republican in politics, and has held all the town offices except that of selectman. For

three sessions he was a member of the Legislature, 1881-82-83. During that time he served two years on the Committee on Cities and Boroughs; one year on the Shell Fisheries Committee; and was chairman of the School Fund Committee for a term, besides serving on minor committees. In 1879 he was one of a committee appointed by Governor Andrews to examine and report on the oyster interests of the State and on a method for the regulation and encouragement of the business. When Captain Bell came to Rowayton to live, the village was in control of rum and the Democrats, and he has lived to see National prohibition and a majority of one hundred Republicans. For twenty years he was a member of the Republican Town Committee.

Captain Bell was made a Mason in Ivanhoe Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Darien, and when that lodge was disbanded, he affiliated with Old Well Lodge, of South Norwalk. He inaugurated the chapter of the Eastern Star at Rowayton, and has been a member of it since that time. Other business interests of Captain Bell include a directorship of the South Norwalk Savings Bank.

Captain Bell was married to Emily Terry, daughter of Gershom Terry, of East Moriches, Long Island, and they were parents of the following children: Helen, married Harvey M. Kent, of Norwalk; Aurelia, married Fred Ambler, and is the mother of a son, Tracy Bell Ambler; Howard, married Jessie Mather, and has a son, Clayton Bell. Captain and Mrs. Bell were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at various times Captain Bell has held all the offices. In 1864, Captain Bell organized, in the old schoolhouse, the first Sunday school in Rowayton, which was the beginning of the present Methodist Episcopal church.

He became superintendent of the Sunday school, and held that position for fifty-two consecutive years, a record which probably has no equal in the country.

MORGAN, Albert D.,

Hardware Merchant.

The patronymic, Morgan, is a Welsh name of high antiquity. It is a Cymric derivative, meaning one born by the sea, or a son of the sea. It is derived from *muir* (sea) and *gin* (begotten), and is often found written Margan and Morecan in the very early records. A worthy scion of this distinguished surname, Albert D. Morgan, was born in High Ridge, town of Stamford, January 12, 1880, son of John Smith and Annie E. (Jones) Morgan.

The great-grandfather of Mr. Morgan was Zalmon Morgan, probably a native of Wilton. He was a farmer, and married Sarah Mead, of Ridgefield.

Curtiss Morgan, son of Zalmon and Sarah (Mead) Morgan, was born in Fairfield county, July 23, 1819, and died January 20, 1899. He spent his early life in Wilton, and was a shoemaker and farmer all his life. At one time he lived in New Canaan, thence removed to Poundridge. His death occurred in the town of Stamford, in the section known as High Ridge. Curtiss Morgan married Mary E. Tucker, daughter of David Tucker, of Stamford; she was born September 4, 1821, and died October 5, 1897.

John Smith Morgan, son of Curtiss and Mary E. (Tucker) Morgan, was born in Poundridge, New York, March 12, 1848. He was educated in the district school, and learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed for some years. He then took up stair building, and at one time did contract work. After his marriage he lived for five years in Norwalk, removing

later to Federalsburg, Maryland, where he followed his trade. Mr. Morgan then removed to High Ridge and for fifteen years made his home there. During all this time he worked at his trade as a journeyman, until April 20, 1890, in which year he became a resident of East Norwalk, and worked for George Norvell for some years. After the death of the latter, Mr. Morgan carried on his business for a number of years. At that time, 1897, Mr. Morgan entered the employ of A. R. Malkin, the builder, and was with him for twenty years, until his retirement from active duties in 1917. Mr. Morgan is a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Canaan.

Mr. Morgan married, December 23, 1868, Annie E. Jones, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary E. (Palmer) Jones; she was born January 14, 1851. Her father, Ebenezer Jones, was born in Poundridge, June 20, 1809, and died January 14, 1892. He married, February 5, 1834, Mary Elizabeth Palmer, born March 2, 1819, daughter of William and Betsey (Ferris) Palmer, of Coscob. Ebenezer Jones was a farmer in Poundridge, and he and his family were members of the Presbyterian church there. His father, Jesse Jones, was a farmer, and married a cousin, Deborah Jones. John S. and Annie E. (Jones) Morgan were the parents of the following children: 1. Ernest Jones, born July 4, 1870, resides in Berlin, Connecticut. 2. Russell Eugene, born December 18, 1875, is a practicing dentist in East Norwalk. 3. Albert D., of further mention. 5. Martha A., born May 27, 1882, of East Norwalk. 6. Percy C., born July 7, 1886, resides in East Norwalk. 7. Jessie E., born July 7, 1889, married William H. Moffett, of East Norwalk. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal church of East Norwalk.

Albert D. Morgan obtained his educa-

tion in the public schools of High Ridge and East Norwalk High School, then, in 1898, he entered the employ of Comstock, Watkins & Dow, hardware merchants. Mr. Morgan applied himself diligently to the mastering of the hardware business, even to the smallest detail. In this he was remarkably successful, so much so that five years ago he purchased the business from Charles E. Dow, the sole surviving partner. This is the oldest hardware store in the town, and employs five clerks. A large business is carried on in the sale of paints, oils, shelf hardware, mill supplies, boat hardware, auto supplies and battery accessories.

Mr. Morgan is one of the prominent business men of the town, and takes an active interest in all public affairs. Although not a seeker for office, he can always be found willing to aid in any way a movement for the general good. Fraternally, Mr. Morgan is affiliated with the Masonic order. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Moner Grotto, Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm.

Mr. Morgan married Lottie J. Morrell, daughter of O. F. Morrell, and granddaughter of Judge Morrell, of Norwalk. Mrs. Morgan is descended from one of the old Connecticut families.

HUSTED, Nehemiah H.,

Agriculturist, Legislator.

Long numbered among the leading agriculturists of Fairfield county, Mr. Husted was also distinguished for his activity in the political life of his home town of Greenwich. In addition to serving in several local offices, he was for three terms the representative of his town in the State Legislature.

(I) Robert Husted, born in 1596, prob-

ably in Somersetshire, England, sailed in 1635 for Massachusetts, and after remaining there a few years removed to Stamford, Connecticut. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth. Robert Husted, at the time of his death in 1652, in Stamford, was the owner of land in that town and also in Greenwich. His widow died in 1659.

(II) Angell Husted, son of Robert and Elizabeth Husted, was born about 1620 in England, and settled in Greenwich, Connecticut. In 1640 he was a witness to the Indian deed of Greenwich, Old Town, to Robert Feeks and Daniel Patrick, and he was also one of the original patentees named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich in May, 1665. The Christian name of his wife was Rebecca. Angell Husted died in Greenwich, in April, 1706.

(III) Angell (2) Husted, son of Angell (1) and Rebecca Husted, was born about 1654. He was twice married, the names of both his wives being unknown. His death occurred about 1728.

(IV) Benjamin Husted, son of Angell (2) Husted, was born about 1700, and was a farmer in Greenwich township. He married Sarah Newman. His death occurred in 1783.

(V) Nathaniel Husted, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Newman) Husted, was born March 2, 1757. He was a soldier of the Revolution. He became one of the most successful farmers and land owners of his day, being especially prominent in the Round Hill district, where much of his property was situated. To each of his sons he gave a farm. Farsighted and skillful in business, he was strictly honest in all his dealings. His religious membership was in the Methodist Episcopal church at Round Hill, in which he was an active worker. He married Ruth Kniffen, or Sniffen, daughter of Jonathan Kniffen,



Ahemiah H. Heston

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or Sniffen, who at one time owned nearly all of what is now the site of Port Chester. Nathaniel Husted died January 20, 1826, and his widow passed away October 14, 1843.

(VI) Benjamin (2) Husted, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Kniffen, or Sniffen) Husted, was born June 20, 1799. He received his early education in the district school of Round Hill and in Greenwich Academy. The son of a Revolutionary soldier, we may imagine with what delight he listened to the accounts given by his father, who enlisted twice in the Continental army, of various incidents in the struggle for independence. Nathaniel Husted was with General Putnam on the occasion of that officer's hasty ride down what is now known as "Put's Hill," at Horseneck, and it is easy to fancy how the heart of the boy Benjamin thrilled to the recital of that hair-breadth escape. All his life Benjamin Husted was a farmer in the Round Hill district of the town. At one time in their early manhood he and his brother Jonathan owned the homestead farm, but later Benjamin lived on a farm by himself. He served in the militia. A Democrat until the Civil War, he then became and ever after remained a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he was, perhaps, the leading member, holding the offices of steward and trustee. The church was built by the family, the members of which might truly be said to be its mainstay. Mr. Husted married (first) in 1835, Sarah A. Knapp, of Salem, New York, and their children were: Sarah A., John A., and Nehemiah H., mentioned below. Mrs. Husted died November 17, 1843. Mr. Husted married (second) Electa M. Brown, daughter of Major Brown. Mrs. Husted died August 27, 1878. Mr. Husted passed away May 27, 1879. He was

a remarkably well-informed man, always fond of reading, and was much respected by his fellow-citizens.

(VII) Nehemiah H. Husted, son of Benjamin (2) and Sarah A. (Knapp) Husted, was born April 14, 1843, and died January 13, 1921. He received his earliest education in the district school at Round Hill, afterward attending the Quaker Ridge Academy, then presided over by the Rev. Whitman Peck. In the course of time Mr. Husted inherited the homestead and also became, by purchase, the possessor of another farm. The homestead comprises ninety-six productive acres, and these were brought to a high degree of cultivation by the energetic industry and enlightened methods of Mr. Husted. Dairy farming was his specialty and he disposed of the milk at wholesale. He became the most extensive agriculturist in the neighborhood. The first presidential vote cast by Mr. Husted was for the reelection of President Lincoln, but he was always an active Democrat. For a long period he served as selectman, and during a number of years filled the office of town treasurer. In 1883, 1884 and 1885 he represented his district in the State Legislature, and during that time served on the committees on education, cities and boroughs and highways. After his return to private life he was again chosen selectman, serving two years. While the trusted adviser and counsellor of his own party, he was held by the other party in high esteem. Of this there could be no stronger proof than his repeated elections to office in a town which has always been most decidedly Republican. Always, when nominated, he received the hearty support of both parties. Mr. Husted affiliated with Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; and Banksville Council, Junior Order of United American Me-

chanics. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as was also his wife. He was a trustee of the church at Round Hill, and also of that at Mianus, being treasurer of the latter.

Mr. Husted married, December 28, 1870, Clarissa J. Raymond, daughter of Thomas and Susan F. (Haight) Raymond, of Poundridge, New York, and granddaughter of Enoch and Susannah Raymond. The Raymond family is an ancient one of French origin, and centuries ago a branch was transplanted to England. Nearly three hundred years ago Richard, John and William Raymond, founded the family in New England. To Mr. and Mrs. Husted the following children were born: Susan F., Clarissa J., Harriet E., George J., and two others who died young. It was in October, 1906, that Mr. and Mrs. Husted moved to their home at Mianus.

Nehemiah H. Husted was entitled to be called, in the best sense of the words, a successful man. He made of his ancestral acres and of those he acquired by purchase the best farm lands in the county; he ably served his fellow-citizens in offices of trust and responsibility, and was rich not in material profit alone, but also in the gratitude, respect and cordial regard of the entire community. Mr. Husted was laid to rest in Putnam Cemetery.

SCANLON, Thomas Francis,

Eye and Ear Specialist.

The success of a man in a professional career depends upon character as well as upon knowledge of his profession. By virtue of this quality, Dr. Thomas F. Scanlon, of Norwalk, has won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. He is an upright and conscientious physician, a man of strong common sense and

moral worth in his community. Dr. Scanlon was born in Stamford, Connecticut, September 21, 1883, son of Michael and Mary (Toohey) Scanlon.

Michael Scanlon, father of Dr. Scanlon, was born in Ireland, and died when the latter was but three years of age. He was a florist, and for many years was in charge of the Leavitt estate in Stamford. Mr. Scanlon married Mary Toohey, and they were the parents of four children, two of whom grew up: Thomas Francis, of further mention; and Celia, who became the wife of Francis A. Haughney, of Darien, Connecticut.

Thomas Francis Scanlon was educated in the Stamford Grammar School, and was graduated from the high school there in 1903. Four years later he graduated from Yale Medical College, and the year 1907-1908 was spent in St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport. Subsequently Dr. Scanlon removed to Georgetown, where he engaged in practice for twelve years, the first eight of which were general practice. He then took up a post-graduate course at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and for three years was on the clinical staff there. Following this, Dr. Scanlon opened an office in Bridgeport, where he resumed his practice, and in 1919 he became a resident of the city of Norwalk, but still maintains his office in the former city.

Dr. Scanlon has made marked progress and his success is well deserved. The prestige which he has attained in the medical world has been through the constant application of effort. He is a member of the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, as assistant to Dr. Curran in nose and throat work; he is also assistant at the eye clinic with Dr. Dorlan Smith. Dr. Scanlon is a member of the Norwalk Medical Association and of the Bridgeport

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Medical Society. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, in Georgetown, and the Kiwanis Club, of Bridgeport.

Dr. Scanlon married Josephine Reynolds, daughter of Stephen Reynolds, of New Haven. Mrs. Scanlon is a descendant of one of the early and prominent Connecticut families; her grandfather on her paternal side was a veteran of the Civil War and his name appears among the officers on the Soldiers' Monument in East Rock. Dr. and Mrs. Scanlon are the parents of a daughter, Constance Frances, born 1907, and of a son, Thomas Francis, Jr., born July 7, 1914.

DODGE, George Edward,

General Contractor.

While residing in Sound Beach, Mr. Dodge maintains in Stamford the headquarters of a very extensive business which has made his name familiar not only throughout Connecticut but also in more than one of the adjacent states. The heavy responsibilities and strenuous demands of this concern absorb, of necessity, the greater part of his time and attention, but he is known nevertheless both in Sound Beach and Stamford as an earnestly public-spirited citizen.

The ancient English family of the Dodges had its original home in Somersetshire, and several of its branches were transplanted to the American colonies. The escutcheon of the branch represented by George Edward Dodge is as follows:

Arms—Barry of six or and sable, on a pale gules a woman's breast guttant.

Crest—A demi-lion maryn sable, langued and armed gules, about his neck a gemel gold.

Motto—*Veritas.*

(I) John Dodge, the first ancestor of record, was of Somersetshire, and the Christian name of his wife was Marjorie.

(II) William Dodge, son of John and Marjorie Dodge, came to Massachusetts in 1629, in the ship called the "Lion's Whelp," and settled in Beverly. He married, and died between 1685 and 1692.

(III) John (2) Dodge, son of William Dodge, was born in 1636. He married Sarah Proctor. He was a prominent man in the community, and his death occurred in 1723.

(IV) Jonathan Dodge, son of John (2) and Sarah (Proctor) Dodge, was born between 1675 and 1680. He married (first), Elizabeth Goodhue, of Ipswich. He married (second), Jerusha Rayment, a widow. Like his father Jonathan Dodge was actively associated with the conduct of town affairs. He died about 1756.

(V) John (3) Dodge, son of Jonathan and Jerusha (Rayment) Dodge, was born in March, 1717, and baptized August 24, 1718. He married Hannah Fowler, and lived to see the earlier years of the War of the Revolution, passing away in 1779.

(VI) Charles Dodge, son of John (3) and Hannah (Fowler) Dodge, was born in 1741, in Beverly. He married Abigail Porter, of Wenham. Charles Dodge died August 3, 1823.

(VII) Francis Dodge, son of Charles and Abigail (Porter) Dodge, was baptized May 17, 1767. He married Sarah Dodge, a member of another branch of the family. The death of Francis Dodge occurred November 9, 1856, in Frances-town, New Hampshire.

(VIII) Issachar Dodge, son of Francis and Sarah (Dodge) Dodge, was born February 4, 1809, in New Boston, New Hampshire. He learned and followed the trade of a carpenter. He was a gifted man, possessing talents as an inventor and being also endowed with musical genius. He was known as the author of several popular songs. Mr. Dodge was active in political affairs, helping to organize the Free Soil party in his community. He

was fearlessly devoted to the cause of abolition and was earnest in church work and religious enterprises, but always refused civil office. Mr. Dodge married, in 1832, Louisa Emerson, of Francestown, and for a time resided in Lowell, Massachusetts. He died October 2, 1882.

(IX) Edward Blanchard Dodge, son of Issachar and Louisa (Emerson) Dodge, was born April 1, 1838, in Francestown, New Hampshire. He learned the trade of a carpenter, becoming eventually an extensive builder. During the Civil War he served in the Union army. He affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Peterboro, New Hampshire, and belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic in Springfield, Massachusetts, having been a member of Company A, New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and served until 1865. He was a man of prominence, holding for many years the office of justice of the peace, and serving as deacon in the Congregational church. Mr. Dodge married, in 1861, Laura Josephine Woods, daughter of Lewis Henry Woods, of New York City, and they were the parents of a large family of sons and daughters.

(X) George Edward Dodge, son of Edward Blanchard and Laura Josephine (Woods) Dodge, was born January 12, 1873, in Peterboro, New Hampshire. He received his education in the public schools of Stoddard, New Hampshire, his parents having moved there when he was but four years old. They lived there twenty-two years and thus it was that in that town George Edward grew to manhood. After taking a thorough preparatory course in the public schools, he attended the Young Men's Christian Association College in Springfield. By working with his father during vacations, Mr. Dodge had mastered the carpenter's trade before completing his school course, and

this gave him an early start in the active business of life. He followed his trade as a journeyman until about fifteen years ago, when he engaged in business for himself in Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1905 he went to New Rochelle, New York, remaining until 1908. In that year he moved to Harrison, and after living there seven years went to Sound Beach, Connecticut, where he still resides. His office is in Stamford, and his business operations cover a wide extent of territory, embracing parts of New York and New Jersey as well as the whole of Connecticut. Mr. Dodge is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of Stamford.

Mr. Dodge married, March 27, 1901, Edith Grace Zeigler, daughter of Frederick and Esther (Swenden) Zeigler, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge are members of the Congregational church.

George Edward Dodge is a man who understands the value of concentration of effort. Not only has he always adhered to his original line of business, but he has limited the number of his outside interests. By thus guarding and regulating the outlay of time and energy he has achieved success in his chosen sphere, and has made of his work a benefit and blessing to many communities.

CAVANAGH, Thomas C.,

Theatrical Manager, Business Man.

The Cavanagh family is of ancient Irish lineage, its founder, Fiacha Baiceada, son of Cathire More, King of Ireland, A. D. 144. The early name was Caoimheachan, and signifies "entertainer." The possession of the family embraced the territory called Ui Cavanagh, now the barony of Idrone East, in the County of Carlow, and the heads of the sept held in modern times the title of Kings of Leinster. In

the United States, also, this ancient Leinster house has been honorably represented. One of the most noted men who held public office during President Jackson's administration was Edward Cavanagh, United States Minister to Portugal, while equally illustrious in military circles was General James Cavanagh, of Brooklyn, New York, who served with distinction in Meagher's Irish Brigade during the Civil War.

Thomas Cavanagh, grandfather of Thomas C. Cavanagh, was born in Ballacedere, County Sligo, Ireland. He learned the dry goods business in his native land under the instruction of his father, an importing merchant, and there married, his wife a member of the Dunbar family. He was preceded to America by some of his children, bringing others with him, and he settled in New Haven, Connecticut. In New Haven he founded a dry goods business, of which he was the successful head until his retirement, a few years prior to his death, which occurred when he had almost attained the century mark. He was a man of influence and importance in his city and prominent in the affairs of the time. All of his six children came to America and here followed careers of usefulness and worth.

Lawrence Cavanagh, son of Thomas Cavanagh, was born in Ballacedere, County Sligo, Ireland, and as a youth of fifteen years left his home, journeying to the Isthmus of Panama. This was during the gold excitement, but he did not continue westward to the mining camps, joining his parents in New Haven after a short time. Entering the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he was for about fifty years in the service of this road, one of its trusted veterans, who had met every emergency and responsibility in a career that contained

many incidents of thrilling and absorbing interest. At the time of the famous railroad bridge accident in Norwalk, he was sent to the scene in charge of the wrecking train, and when the work of rescue was completed and the line open he was assigned to duty in charge of the Norwalk station, a post he filled until his death. He was a man of sturdy virtues, a loyal friend, a loving, just father, dependable to the last extreme. He was a lifelong Democrat, content to express his beliefs at the polls, never entering public life.

He married Margaret Murphy, born in Tipperary, Ireland, daughter of James Murphy, and they were the parents of six children: Margaret; Thomas C., of whom further; Mary, married Richard Bennett, and resides in Brooklyn, New York; John J. (q. v.); Catherine, married Joseph L. O'Brien, of Norwalk, Connecticut; and Daniel O'Connell.

Thomas C. Cavanagh, son of Lawrence and Margaret (Murphy) Cavanagh, was born in Norwalk, March 16, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed as a journeyman for about five years. Subsequently he entered the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and for a similar length of time was in the Norwalk office. This position was followed by three years in the express business, which gave Mr. Cavanagh an opportunity to start in business on his own account. At first he began in a small way with one team, and now operates five or six motor trucks. In 1915, in partnership with A. J. Collins, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere, Mr. Cavanagh purchased the Palace Theatre. This is the principal amusement place in South Norwalk, and it furnishes an unusually high grade of vaude-

ville and moving picture entertainment for a town the size of South Norwalk. Mr. Cavanagh is also a member of the firm of T. H. Cauty & Company, which does a large insurance and real estate business. He is a director of the City National Bank, of South Norwalk.

In politics he is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs. Mr. Cavanagh is a member of the South Norwalk Club, the Norwalk Country Club, the Norwalk Yacht Club, and the Catholic Club, of Norwalk.

CAVANAGH, John Joseph,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

This record is concerned with the life and activity of a member of the Cavanagh family who has made business his sphere of influence, John J. Cavanagh, vice-president of the Crofut & Knapp Company of Norwalk.

John Joseph Cavanagh is a son of Lawrence and Margaret (Murphy) Cavanagh, whose early ancestry is given in the preceding sketch. He was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, January 16, 1864, and his early education was obtained in the public schools. At an early age he went to work for the Crofut & Knapp Company, manufacturers of hats, and he is the present vice-president of this company. Mr. Cavanagh was an ambitious boy, and he sought to advance himself; the position which he holds is proof of his success. He has filled all of the intermediate positions, and in 1910 was made general manager, holding this office nine years, being made vice-president in 1919.

Mr. Cavanagh has taken an active part in the public life of Norwalk, and has several times been elected to public office. In these positions he has reflected honor on himself and his constituents, through a sane, wholesome and clearly defined at-

titude on all public questions. He has the unique distinction of having served each of the old cities of Norwalk and South Norwalk as mayor, and further honor of being the father of the movement which resulted in the consolidation of the Twin Cities in 1913.

His interest and activities in behalf of the Norwalk Hospital constitute one of the interests most prominently associated with the mention of his name in Norwalk. He is vice-president of the Central Trust Company of Norwalk, and holds the same office in the Dobbs Company of New York City. He is also vice-president of the Central National Bank of Norwalk.

Socially, Mr. Cavanagh is a member of the following clubs and organizations: The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; the Catholic Clubs of New York and Norwalk; the South Norwalk Club; the Norwalk Country Club; Norwalk Club; Wee Burn Country Club, and the Woodway Golf Club.

Mr. Cavanagh married Agnes Garvin, daughter of the late Patrick Garvin, of Hartford. They are the parents of three children: John Garvin, Lawrence Dunbar, and Carroll John.

ANGEVINE, Albert Jay,

Enterprising Citizen.

The name we have just written represents, as all the good people of Stamford are fully aware, one of the city's most successful business men. Mr. Angevine has had a somewhat varied career, but has always manifested a spirit of enterprise and perseverance which has brought him, through many vicissitudes, to a state of assured and honorable prosperity.

The Angevine family is an old one of French origin, the name signifying "a native of Anjou." It has been variously spelled Engevin, Eniervin, Langevine,



A. J. Atkinson

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Engevine, and in other ways, finally returning to its correct and original orthography.

Zacherie Angevine, of Loudun, France, was one of that multitude of Huguenots who fled from their native land at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He belonged to the fortunate who reached America in safety, and later purchased lands in New Rochelle, New York, where he spent the remainder of his life and where his descendants long continued to reside. He was a man of prominence in the community, and for some years filled the office of constable. He married, March 5, 1690, in the French Church, New York, Marie Marcelin, daughter of André Marcelin. The Angevines have ever since been numerous not only in New Rochelle, but in its vicinity, and have been numbered among the most useful and respected citizens of that part of the State of New York.

Samuel B. Angevine, father of Albert Jay Angevine, was born in Vermont, and was only five years old when his parents moved to the State of New York, settling in Batavia. There he grew up, acquiring such an education as was then afforded by the district schools. All his life he was a farmer. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. Mr. Angevine married Electa Heywood, who was born near Rochester, New York, and they became the parents of two daughters and a son: 1. Clarissa, married Hiram Flannigan, and they lived in Hume, New York, and later in Michigan; their children were: Orange C. and Orrin S. (twins), Albert, Clara and Cora (twins); Mr. and Mrs. Flannigan are both deceased. 2. Rebecca, died unmarried. 3. Albert Jay, mentioned below. The family were members of the Baptist church. The later years of Mr. Angevine were spent in Cheshire, Allegan county, Michigan, where he and his wife died.

Albert Jay Angevine, son of Samuel B. and Electa (Heywood) Angevine, was born April 5, 1845, in Hume, Allegany county, New York, and attended local public schools. In 1866 the family moved to Cheshire, Allegan county, Michigan, and there the father and son engaged in farming as they had done in their former home. In 1872 Mr. Angevine became a sewing machine salesman. The sewing machine industry was then in its infancy, and Mr. Angevine possessed sufficient foresight to realize the future which lay before it. It had just appeared in Michigan, which was then much further West than it is now, and much as people wanted the machines they were not easy to sell because of the scarcity of ready money. Mr. Angevine, however, was equal to emergencies, and sold many machines by taking in exchange cattle and various articles of which his purchasers possessed an abundance. This barter always left something to be paid in money. After spending five years in the advancement of the sewing machine industry, Mr. Angevine returned to the home farm and for four years assisted his father in cultivating the land. He then went to Allegan, Michigan, where for about six months he engaged in the hotel business. His next migration was to Grand Rapids, where he again connected himself, for a few years, with the sewing machine industry. He then associated himself with C. F. Adams & Company in their Grand Rapids branch, remaining with them sixteen years, and during that time finding employment in a number of their various branches. He was eventually sent East to take charge of their Springfield (Massachusetts) store, retaining the position for three years. Finding, however, that his health suffered from the indoor life, he was compelled to return to the road and for some years was collector for the company in Bridgeport. On July 1, 1902,

in association with his son, Floyd J., Mr. Angevine established himself in the furniture business in South Norwalk, Connecticut, under the name of the A. J. Angevine & Son Company. From the beginning the venture was successful, and in January, 1917, Mr. Angevine opened another store in Stamford on his own account. At this time the corporation was dissolved, and Mr. Angevine took charge of the Stamford branch of the business.

While building up a reputation as a successful and sagacious business man, Mr. Angevine has also acquired that of a public-spirited citizen, always quietly ready to "lend a hand" in any plan designed to improve community conditions and never failing to show himself kind and obliging in the relations of friend and neighbor. Through an active career of more than half a century, Mr. Angevine has never failed in courage, initiative, persistence, aggressiveness, or integrity, qualities which are almost certain to bring, eventually, success with honor. He and all who know him can abundantly testify that they have brought it to him.

Mr. Angevine married Ida Hartwell, daughter of Orville and Mary Jane (Cole) Hartwell, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, and they became the parents of one son, Floyd J., of whom further.

ANGEVINE, Floyd J.,

Business Man.

Floyd J. Angevine, son of Albert Jay and Ida (Hartwell) Angevine, was born near Allegan, Michigan, August 23, 1880. He was educated in the schools of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Springfield, Massachusetts; and Bridgeport, Connecticut; and in 1902 entered business with his father. From the establishment of the South Norwalk furniture store under the name of A. J. Angevine & Son Company until

November, 1917, he was identified with the elder Angevine in the management of the business. When the corporation was dissolved, at the latter date, and Mr. Angevine, Sr., opened a store in Stamford, Floyd J. Angevine retained the South Norwalk business. He continued at the old location until the spring of 1921, when he moved to the new store building on North Main street, the present home of his flourishing, successful enterprise. Mr. Angevine has developed the South Norwalk business along progressive, substantial lines, familiarizing himself with the needs and tastes of the local market in furniture, and steadily adding to a generous patronage through fair and straightforward methods of dealing. He is a member of the South Norwalk and Norwalk Country clubs, and is a Mason in fraternal affiliation. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Angevine married Ethel Perry, daughter of Charles and Nora Belle (Hartwell) Perry, and they are the parents of Floyd J., Jr., born August 5, 1910, and Ida Jean, born May 15, 1914.

HANLON, Albert Frederick,

Physician.

One of the leading physicians of Fairfield county, and foremost among the citizens of Greenwich, Connecticut, is Albert Frederick Hanlon, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 2, 1883, son of Edward and Frances (Kail) Hanlon. His father, Edward Hanlon, was born in Manchester, England, and was one of the Hanlon Brothers of gymnastic fame. The others were George, Alfred, and Frederick Hanlon. They were the leaders in their day of all gymnastic performers, coming to America from England.

The Hanlon troupe was established first

by three of the brothers, and under the leadership of John Lees, they were taken on a foreign tour that included France, Russia, Spain and Egypt. After the death of Mr. Lees, three other brothers joined the troupe and their success continued. The following is an extract from the New York "World:" "In its later period, when the second generation was taking the place of the original members on the stage, the responsibilities of the company were divided as follows: William Hanlon invented the tricks for which the company was famous; Edward Hanlon managed their plays, and George Hanlon was stage manager. At one time George Hanlon, then in the prime of his powers, left the stage and devoted himself to the Christian ministry for fourteen years, afterward returning to theatrical work. The headquarters of the Hanlons were at Cohasset, Massachusetts, where, in a large seven-story building, they prepared their acts for the following season." In 1870 the Hanlon Brothers entered the pantomimic field and starred for several seasons in "Fantasma" and "Superba," famous productions at that time.

Edward Hanlon, father of Dr. Hanlon, married Frances Kail. He was the father of five children, four girls and one son, among them: Albert Frederick, of further mention; and May, born in Cohasset, August 17, 1884, married, August 18, 1904, Willard C. Greene.

When Dr. Hanlon was six years old his parents took him with their theatrical company to England and there the boy was educated under private tutors, and was in different countries in Europe until he was about fourteen years of age. On their return to America, Dr. Hanlon entered the public schools of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and matriculated in Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard. After six months there, he went to Boston and

was graduated from the Boston University Medical School as a homœopathic physician in 1906. The following year he spent in post-graduate work at the Hahnemann Medical School. After finishing the year he remained eighteen months in the Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia.

At the end of that time, Dr. Hanlon went to England and spent altogether fourteen months overseas, alternating six months in the London General Hospital, then to the Paris General Hospital. His first practice in America was in Atlantic City, and in 1910 he came to Greenwich, where he has since been engaged in general practice and was a member of the staff of the Greenwich Hospital for the last six years of its existence.

Dr. Hanlon is a member of the Greenwich Medical Society; the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society; the American Institute of Homœopathy; the New York Academy of Theoretical Science; and Alpha Sigma fraternity. He affiliates with the Masonic order, having been made a Mason at Cohasset.

Dr. Hanlon married Mary B. Decker, daughter of Benezette Decker, and they are the parents of a daughter, Martha, born October 20, 1914. Dr. Hanlon and his wife attend Christ Episcopal Church.

KUNES, Charles B.,

Designer, Building Contractor.

There is a respect accorded by the world to men who have made their way to success through their own efforts in which there is recognition of character, and of those other dominant qualities which have made success possible. Charles B. Kunes, a leading contractor and builder of Norwalk, Connecticut, has achieved success through his own efforts, and his career is one in which he can take just pride.

Mr. Kunes was born in Center county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1868, son of Simon L. and Maria (Teal) Kunes. His father was born in the same county about 1834, and died aged forty-seven years. He was a farmer and worked in the lumber woods. After the death of his father, Mr. Kunes assumed the responsibility of the homestead farm, which he cultivated for three years, and then moved to Sullivan county, where he farmed a place belonging to an uncle. After three years there, Mr. Kunes became the owner of the farm and lived there until his death in 1881. He married Maria Teal, a native of Center county, and they were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: 1. Thomas, deceased, formerly of New Shore, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. 2. Margaret, married Minard H. Everley, of Syracuse, New York. 3. Ella, married Price Waterfield and resides in Syracuse. 4. James, of New Shore. 5. Edward, of New Shore. 6. Charles B., of further mention. 7. Minnie, wife of J. E. Boxford, who resides in Brooklyn, New York. 8. John, of Rochester, New York. 9. William, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. 10. Wallace, of Binghamton, New York. 11. Samuel, of Athens, Pennsylvania. 12. Ida, wife of John Blyler, of Athens. 13. Howard, a contractor of Stamford, Connecticut.

Charles B. Kunes attended the public schools of Sullivan county, and was on the home farm for four years in partnership with his brother after the death of their father. Until he was twenty-one years old, Mr. Kunes spent his time in working on the farm and in the lumber woods. He then learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1903 came to Norwalk, where he was employed for a time as a journeyman. Later he became a foreman, and for two years was superintendent

of R. B. Ward's estate in New Rochelle, New York. In the spring of 1914 he returned to Norwalk and became a resident there. He engaged in business as a contractor and builder, and in the seven years since passed has built many fine residences.

Mr. Kunes has also been the designer of many residences, and his architectural work shows unusually good taste, with an innate sense of proportion and balance of lines and masses, and soft harmonious color schemes. A great many attractive residences have been built by Mr. Kunes in the neighborhood of his own home, which have contributed to make that locality a very desirable one. About thirty men are employed on an average and many times in the busy season this number is exceeded. In 1918 Mr. Kunes built a very attractive residence for himself on Hudson street, a two-story frame structure. This is very pleasing to the eye in outward aspect, while the rooms, planned primarily for convenience and comfort, appeal to the artistic sense in their arrangement. Both the exterior and interior color schemes are harmonious and restful. The most recent and also a creditable piece of work is the remodeling of the building now occupied by the Central Trust Company.

Fraternally, Mr. Kunes is a member of Lodge No. 165, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Athens, and of the Eagles, of Norwalk; in politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Kunes married Nettie Heverley, daughter of Chauncey Heverley, of Bradford county, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Elsie, married Earl Barlto, of Norwalk, and has one son, Charles Elmore. 2. Earl, who lives at home.

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EMMENS, Nelson Elliott,

Architect.

Nelson Elliott Emmens, a leading architect of Stamford, Connecticut, is undoubtedly a scion of the Emmons family early founded in this country. There are many different spellings of this name found, owing to the custom of spelling according to the phonetic sound in the early records. There is hardly any question that the name is of English origin. The first of the family in New England was Thomas Emons, who was among the early settlers of Newport, Rhode Island, in 1639.

James Emmens, grandfather of Nelson E. Emmens, was born in New York City, where he followed the trade of ship carpenter, and also worked at this occupation in Brooklyn. He married Hollon Lovett, and they were the parents of Jeremiah, of whom further.

Jeremiah Emmens, father of Nelson E. Emmens, was a resident of Mystic, Connecticut, nearly all his lifetime. He learned the trade of shipbuilder, which was the principal occupation of Mystic. Mr. Emmens married Fannie Desire Burrows, daughter of Paul Burrows, of Mystic. Mr. Emmens was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Mystic. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Emmens was Nelson Elliott, of whom further.

Nelson Elliott Emmens was born in Mystic, December 18, 1869. He was educated in the public schools, and when eighteen years of age went to Stamford, Connecticut, and learned the carpenter's trade. For twenty years he followed this occupation, part of the time as a journeyman and later as superintendent of building construction. During the time he was working at his trade, Mr. Emmens made a study of architecture and in 1908 entered this field. Until 1917 he continued alone in business,

then admitted a partner, Horatio E. Abbott, the firm name being Emmens & Abbott. They have been signally successful, and there are many silent testimonials to their work in and around Stamford. Among these might be mentioned the following: The North Stamford School; the Hart School; addition to the Waterside School; Rice School; Central Fire Station; Apartment Company's Tile Block; Spelke Building; Ellwill Garage; the residence of E. B. Hoit; and the residence of I. O. Purdy.

Fraternally, Mr. Emmens is a member of Rippowam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Woodmen of the World; and Stamford Lodge, No. 899, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Emmens married Emma Estelle Mays, daughter of James Wellington and Mary (Hoyt) Mays, of Stamford. Mr. Mays came from Orange, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Emmens are the parents of one son, Howard Elliott, now employed as timekeeper by the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. He married Edna Govey, and has three children: Howard, Herbert and Nelson.

STEVENS, William A.,

Business Man, Served in World War.

In Fairfield county mention is often found of the Stevens family. Thomas Stevens, undoubtedly the ancestor of those bearing the name in that county, was among the early settlers of Stamford. He came from England, where the family had been established since the time of William the Conqueror. The origin of the name is from Stephen, the first martyr of the church, and in its original form was Fitz Stephen, which later became Fitz Stephens, and gradually changed, as most of the early surnames did, into its present form of Stevens and Steevens.

Abner Stevens, the great-grandfather

of William A. Stevens, was born December 25, 1792, in Darien, Connecticut, and died March 27, 1872. He lived in Stamford, and was in business for himself as a carpet weaver in Ridgefield. Mr. Stevens was a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal church and also, with his wife sang in the choir. Their family Bible is now in the possession of his great-grandson, Alfred Wilmot Stevens, of Springfield, Massachusetts. This Bible was presented to Abner Stevens by the choir of the church in 1836. Abner Stevens married Abigail Wilmot, born May 30, 1779, in Greenwich, died June 20, 1870. He was a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge of Greenwich.

Alfred Stevens, son of Abner and Abigail (Wilmot) Stevens, was born October 10, 1813, in Darien or Stamford, Connecticut, and died January 3, 1891. He was a brick stone mason and for many years was engaged in business on his own account, and some years before his death retired from active business. He married Amanda, daughter of Samuel Kellogg, of Ridgefield, and she died January 29, 1877, aged eighty-eight years, one month and twenty-seven days. Her mother's name was Laura Dauchey. They were members of the Episcopal church.

Hiram Sylvester Stevens, son of Alfred and Amanda (Kellogg) Stevens, was born on West Mountain, in Ridgefield, June 16, 1847. He was educated in the district schools and learned the trade of mason, which he followed for about twenty-five years, part of the time as journeyman and part in business for himself. About 1887, he started the first steam laundry in Ridgefield and continued very successfully in this business for twenty years, at which time he sold his interests to Albert Avery. Mr. Stevens had built up a good trade in the surrounding country

and after his disposal of the business he still remained with the company to instruct the new owner about the work. For many years now Mr. Stevens has been retired, making his home in Ridgefield.

Mr. Stevens married, June 16, 1869, Lucy Jane, born June 16, 1851, died February 2, 1921, daughter of William and Jane Ann (Clark) Webb, of Wilton, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Jared and Hannah (Scofield) Webb. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens were the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity. They are: 1. William A., of further mention. 2. Samuel F., deceased. 3. Isabelle, deceased wife of Matthew Nisbett of Ridgefield. 4. Caroline, married George W. Chamberlain of Ridgefield. Mr. Stevens and his family are members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Ridgefield, of which he is vestryman, an office he has held for some time.

William A. Stevens, son of Hiram S and Lucy Jane (Webb) Stevens, was born in Wilton, Connecticut, October 31, 1870, and his education was obtained in the public schools of Ridgefield and the surrounding towns. Most of his boyhood days were spent with his grandparents in North Wilton, and until he was about fifteen years old, was accustomed to help his grandfather in the care of the farm. His first position was with the Gilbert & Bennett Company of Georgetown, manufacturers of wire cloth, and he remained with this firm until 1888. The years following, until his nineteenth birthday, were spent in the employ of Dr. W. S. Todd, of Ridgefield, and at that age he entered the employ of the Ridgefield Press, to learn the printer's trade. Mr. Stevens was subsequently in the employ of the Danbury "Daily Dispatch" and with the Danbury Medical Printing Company. This brings us to the year 1898,



Michael J. Riordan

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in which year he became associated with his father in the laundry business, remaining a year. During this time he had applied himself to the mastering of the business and, aided by his father's knowledge, opened a laundry in Greenwich, the pioneer laundry of that town. At first he had a partner, Ralph W. Gilbert, of Ridgefield, but in 1901 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Stevens bought his partner's interest, and has since continued alone. Although the business was started on a very small scale it has steadily and consistently grown until now there are between thirty-five and forty men employed. These men with the most modern machinery can handle a large volume of business and cover the territory of Greenwich and Port Chester.

During the war Mr. Stevens went overseas as a canteen worker for the Young Men's Christian Association and was stationed at St. Nazaire; altogether, he was overseas about ten months.

Fraternally, Mr. Stevens is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 85, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Stamford; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Greenwich; and Pilgrim Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Ridgefield.

Mr. Stevens married Jennie, daughter of John V. and Ella Keller, of Philadelphia, and they are members of the Congregational church.

RIORDAN, Michael J.,

General Building Contractor.

It is such men as Michael J. Riordan that the State of Connecticut may well be proud of. Starting in life with the foundation of a common school education, Mr. Riordan began to earn his own living at the early age of fourteen years, and by

hard, intelligently-directed industry he has made his own way upward, until to-day he is one of the most progressive and successful business men in the city of Norwalk.

The family of which Mr. Riordan is a descendant is an old one in the annals of Irish history. There are many who prefix O to the name, but the name itself in its original form was Riordan. It signifies "umpire," and the family was founded by Rossa Failge, a son of Cathire More, who was king of Ireland in A. D. 144. The latter descends from Milesius, through his sixth son, Heremon. The motto of the family for centuries has been "Pro Deo et Patria," and the counties of Limerick, Galway and Mayo are the chief seats of the family.

Daniel Riordan, father of Michael J. Riordan, was born in County Cork, Ireland, about 1842, and died in 1910, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He came to America in 1858, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, where he remained for a time. The next city in which Mr. Riordan located was Norwalk, where for many years he worked in the factories as a laborer. During the last twenty years of his life he was engaged in the liquor business. Mr. Riordan was among the first to enlist in the services of his adopted country at the time of the Civil War. He was a member of Company E, 12th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and upon the expiration of this term, reënlisted for another period, but in nine months the war closed. He was a member of Buckingham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Norwalk. Other fraternal organizations were: The Ancient Order of Hibernians, and St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of which he was an organizer and secretary.

Mr. Riordan married Bridget Ahearn,

daughter of Michael and Mary (Flannery) Ahearn. Mrs. Riordan was a native of Parish Rose Gray, County Tipperary, Ireland. Her father died there, but her mother came to America about 1848. With her daughter she lived in a house which stood on the site of the present home of General Frost, and at the time of the now historic accident when a railroad train went through the bridge near her home, she assisted in caring for the injured.

Michael J. Riordan, son of Daniel and Bridget (Ahearn) Riordan, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 28, 1867. He attended the public schools as a boy, and at an early age went to work in the factory. When he was eighteen years of age, he started to learn the trade of carpenter, which he followed as a journeyman until 1901. In the latter year he engaged in the contracting business, at first in a very small way, gradually increasing his work as his ability increased until 1914. He then formed a partnership with Arthur Waldron under the firm name of Waldron & Riordan, and this partnership continued successfully for seven years. Mr. Riordan then sold his interest to his partner and went into business on his own account. He built the two-story planing mill used in his own business and installed the machinery in it. He gets out all of his own interior finish, as well as doing work of this nature for other builders. His building operations cover all classes of work, brick, stone and concrete, as well as wood. Among the most notable buildings he has erected are: The Regent Theatre in Norwalk, and the Fine Arts Theatre, in Westport; no better work of this kind can be found anywhere, it is safe to say. He built the Henderson & Ervin factory on High street, the remodeling of Red Men's

Hall was also his work, and many fine residences bear testimony to the excellent quality of his workmanship.

It is an accepted fact that a good business man is also a good public servant. The citizens of a community feel assured when a man is at the head of their affairs he has made a success in the business life. After a summary of the achievements of Mr. Riordan, it seems very natural to find him active in the public affairs of Norwalk. A Democrat in politics, he has served as councilman, and was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. In 1913 he was elected a member of the first Council of the new consolidated city under the union of Norwalk and South Norwalk, which office he held for two years. Part of this time Mr. Riordan acted as chairman of the Fire Commission, afterwards being transferred to the Street Department Commission, of which he also became chairman. The latter commission inaugurated the building of concrete roads by the city, and this in-advance-of-the-times action caused no little commotion at the time because of the method pursued by the commission. It was the Rooseveltian plan of doing a thing first that needed to be done and talking about it afterwards. South Main street, South Norwalk, and Van Zant street, East Norwalk, were two of the worst streets in the city as regards paving. Having sufficient funds on hand to cover the expense, the commission went ahead and paved those streets without getting the authorization of the City Council in the usual manner. This raised a storm of protest from the more conservative of the tax-payers, and the members of the commission were threatened with proceedings with a view to putting them in jail for their "high-handed" procedure. Now, of course, the wisdom of their ac-



Mr. Lindsay Vick

tion is everywhere conceded. While Mr. Riordan was a member of the Street Commission and serving as its chairman, the State was induced to pave Winfield street from the Norwalk line to the Westport line; also Westport Hill, which was one of the worst streets in the city, and Mill Hill and Westport Hill were also connected through an appropriation by the State. Mr. Riordan has been a member of the Board of Estimate and Taxation for about six years, and is still holding this office. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is past grand knight, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Riordan married Mary Ann O'Sullivan, daughter of John and Mary (Ryan) O'Sullivan. Mrs. Riordan was born in Norwalk, and died July 20, 1915, aged forty-eight years. Her father was a native of County Cork, Ireland, and her mother a native of Tipperary. Mr. and Mrs. Riordan were the parents of four children: 1. Thomas J., who graduated from the Norwalk grammar and high schools, following which he took a course in Merrill's Business College; he then learned the trade of mason, and is now associated with his father in the contracting business. 2. Mary Louise, a graduate of the College of New Rochelle. 3. John E., a student in Villanova, Pennsylvania. 4. Paul Francis, at home.

VICK, Martin Lindsey,

Real Estate Dealer.

The activities of the Vick Realty Company have made the name which stands at the head of this article thoroughly and favorably familiar to a large majority of the citizens of Stamford. Not only is Mr. Vick well known as a business man, but as a citizen he is highly esteemed and personally popular.

The origin of the name of Vick seems to be involved in some obscurity, but it is probably an abbreviation of Vickers, which was derived from Vicars, a name of Spanish origin, or from the English name, LeVick. The Vicks are an old English family, and branches of the race are found in different states of the American Union.

This record begins with Edwin Vick, who was a resident of Virginia, and who married Margaret Gardner. After the death of Edwin Vick, his widow married again, her second husband, Mr. Williams, and soon afterward moved to Tennessee, accompanied by a son, Americus, and a daughter, Clementine.

Americus Vick, son of Edwin and Margaret (Gardner) Vick, was born in Vicksville, Southampton county, Virginia, June 26, 1826, died January 19, 1870. The town of his birth was named in honor of the family, and the city of Vicksburg also commemorates the race of the Vicks, having been originally a town laid out on the plantations of William Vick and John Lane. Americus Vick was taken to Tennessee by his mother and stepfather possibly between 1830 and 1840, but he returned to Virginia on business connected with the Vick estate probably prior to 1850. He married Susan Pafford, ninth of the fifteen children of John and Sarah (Melton) Pafford. John Pafford was born June 24, 1798, died April 15, 1851; his wife was born April 2, 1804, and died November 30, 1863. From the early home of the Paffords in DeKalb county, Tennessee, sons John and William settled in Benton county, Tennessee, while three others located in Georgia, all rearing large families. Americus Vick was a planter in later life.

Edward Crayton Vick, son of Americus and Susan (Pafford) Vick, was born about September 1, 1850, in Camden, Tennessee, and received his education in local schools.

He was a farmer, and an adherent of the Democratic party, serving as alderman of Camden. He married Melinda Wood, daughter of Sarah and Richard Wood, and of the children born to them the following reached maturity: Ellen, married Samuel Surrat, of Gainesville, Texas, and is now deceased; Queenie, became the wife of Hart Hawley, of Camden; Velia, married Mack Hollingsworth, also of Camden; Martin Lindsey, mentioned below; Della, married James Davis, of Darling, Mississippi; Effie, became the wife of Shirley Cuff, of Camden; Thurman, of Camden; Thomas McClellan, also of Camden; and Lydia. Mr. Vick died December 15, 1916, his wife having passed away about a year before. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Martin Lindsey Vick, son of Edward Crayton and Melinda (Wood) Vick, was born November 12, 1880, in Camden, Benton county, Tennessee, and educated in local public schools. When his school days were over he went to Nashville, where he became clerk in a dry goods store, retaining the position about three years. At the end of that time he went to New York City, and for about two years served as clerk in a wholesale dry goods establishment.

In 1904 Mr. Vick came to Stamford, and for about two years engaged in the same line of business. He then established himself in a grocery business, which he carried on successfully for five years. Having become interested in real estate and insurance, he organized, in 1910, the Vick Realty Company, which is now conducting a flourishing business. They have successfully developed a small tract on Shippen avenue, known as the Webb-Vick development, and they are now engaged in developing a track at Belltown,

known as Belltown Half-Acre Farms. Mr. Vick's judgment and foresight in matters relating to property values have never been better illustrated than during the recent period. Before the close of the World War he urged upon prospective purchasers of land and homes the advisability of doing so at once, and in an article published August 29, 1918, predicted exactly the conditions that have since existed, with demand so far in excess of supply that an era of soaring prices would inevitably follow. Many of his clientele and others acted upon his advice and profited by its wise accuracy. To a close study of values, and all influences affecting them, the success of his company may be rightly attributed.

Mr. Vick married Bessie Irving Copinus, daughter of George H. and Minnie (Graye) Copinus, of Stamford, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children: Graye, and Ralph. Mr. and Mrs. Vick are members of the Presbyterian church.

Entirely by his own unaided efforts, Martin Lindsey Vick has built up a business and a reputation which prove him to be a man of great energy, well-directed aggressiveness, and unblemished integrity, and thus a worthy representative of an old and honored family.

BISHOP, Romer J. and Lester C.,

Real Estate, Insurance Agents.

Among the best known representatives of Stamford, the two men whose names appear at the head of this sketch require no introduction to their fellow-citizens. Various theories have been advanced in explanation of the old name of Bishop, one of them being that it came to be applied to those holding lands belonging to diocesan rulers.

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(I) Seth Bishop, the first of the line herein followed of whom we have definite information, was one of a large family, and lived most of his life in Poundridge, New York, where he engaged in farming. He married Betsey Delavan, daughter of Abram Delavan. The Bishop family has been resident in New England since the early part of the seventeenth century, the different branches having been planted there by several brothers.

(II) John Delavan Bishop, son of Seth and Betsey (Delavan) Bishop, was born in Poundridge, New York, and reared on the home farm. While yet a young man he opened a general store in his native town. This was in 1859, and from that time forth he was successful, as he was almost certain to be in consequence of the liberality with which nature had endowed him with the qualities of energy, discernment and thrift. His outstanding characteristic was unblemished honesty. His spoken word was as good as his bond, and his decisions were well nigh irrevocable. There was never any difficulty in understanding clearly where he stood. Mr. Bishop married Betsey Elizabeth Waterbury, daughter of Merlin Waterbury, of Poundridge. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop were members of the Presbyterian church in Poundridge, in which Mr. Bishop was an elder, but on becoming residents of Stamford, Connecticut, they identified themselves with the Congregational church there. The death of Mr. Bishop occurred on May 2, 1888. He was a man of warm heart and quick sympathies, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

(III) Romer John Bishop, only child of John Delavan and Betsey Elizabeth (Waterbury) Bishop, was born December 3, 1853, in Poundridge, Westchester county, New York, and received his education in local public schools. From boy-

hood he was employed in his father's store, where he remained until 1877, when he formed a partnership with his uncle, Cyrus Waterbury, under the firm name of Waterbury & Bishop. They purchased the bankrupt hardware business of A. J. and G. T. Holly, which was situated in Stamford, and conducted it about a year. Mr. Bishop's father then discontinued his business in Poundridge, purchased Mr. Waterbury's interest in the hardware business, and formed a partnership with his son, Romer John, under the firm name of J. D. Bishop & Son. The business was carried on until the firm was dissolved by the death of the senior partner. Meanwhile Mr. Bishop had associated himself with Frederick C. Taylor in the real estate and insurance business, opening an office which was in charge of Mr. Taylor, who in 1890 was elected judge of probate. Thereupon Mr. Bishop sold his hardware business in order that he might be free to give his entire attention to the real estate and insurance business which had already developed into a substantial enterprise. Mr. Bishop has ever since been engaged in that line of endeavor and has built and sold a large number of residences in Stamford. He has rendered valuable public service by opening and developing two subdivisions, Hill street and Clark's Hill avenue.

Mr. Bishop married, September 22, 1875, Ella Frances Clark, daughter of David H. and Frances H. (Holly) Clark, and their only child, Lester Clark, is mentioned below.

(IV) Lester Clark Bishop, son of Romer John and Ella Frances (Clark) Bishop, was born July 9, 1876, in Poundridge, New York. He received his education in public schools and at King's private school, Stamford. On leaving school he became a clerk in the Stamford Trust Company, remaining there about

seven years. The next position accepted by Mr. Bishop was that of teller in the Stamford National Bank, and this he retained nine years, resigning in 1907. Immediately thereafter he associated himself with G. E. F. Rockwell, under the firm name of Bishop & Rockwell, and entered the real estate and insurance field. Success attended them from the outset and the connection was maintained until April 1, 1918, since which time Mr. Bishop has continued the business alone. He is a director of the Stamford Theatre Company. In the sphere of politics, Mr. Bishop now upholds the principles of the Republican party; he was formerly a Democrat and was elected on that ticket to the office of city treasurer, which he filled in a manner highly satisfactory to all good citizens. He belongs to the Suburban Club, and he and his wife are members of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Bishop married, October 18, 1898, Eunice Quimby, daughter of Algernon S. and Cecelia E. (McGregor) Quimby, of Stamford, and they are the parents of one daughter, Eunice N. Bishop.

Lester Clark Bishop has always been a successful business man and an active citizen, thus rendering himself valuable to his community and maintaining the family tradition of public service.

GRAY, Charles E.,

Manufacturer.

For many years the name of Gray has been identified with the business interests of New Canaan, Connecticut. Two brothers of this name were the first to engage in the bottling business in their section. From their modest start the business has grown to large proportions, and is now under the management of the son

of one of the founders, and who receives extended mention below.

Arthur J. Gray, father of Charles E. Gray, and the founder in part of the business, was born in New Canaan, on the very place where his son now resides. Arthur J. Gray died there August 14, 1915. He attended the public schools as a boy and supplemented these courses with night study. As a young man he learned the nursery business with Captain Stephen Hoyt, and later went to New Jersey, where he was foreman in a nursery for several years. From there he went to Los Angeles, California, where he went into the nursery business on his own account. That was about 1880, and two years later he returned East and in company with his brother, Marshall E. Gray, engaged in the bottling business under the firm name of Gray Brothers. As previously stated they were pioneers in the manufacture of carbonated beverages in their section. Their start was a modest one and has rapidly developed until their products are sold in all the surrounding towns. About 1885 Arthur J. Gray bought his partner's interest and, retaining the same firm name, continued in the business alone until his death. He was a trustee of St. Aloysius Church of New Canaan.

Mr. Gray married Catherine Cecelia Kerland, daughter of Thomas Kerland, of Brooklyn, New York, and granddaughter of Thomas Kerland, a native of Ireland. The latter was a well known landscape gardener and planted the trees that now border Central Park on the Fifth avenue side. His son, Thomas Kerland, was the oldest ferry boat captain in New York City at the time of his death. He was the first to pilot a ferry boat across Newtown Creek, New York, and at the time of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge,

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President Grant was his guest in the pilot house. He was very prominent in connection with the ferry boat and ferries in his day. Mr. and Mrs. Gray were the parents of three children. One of these, Alice, died at the age of four years; another, William, died unmarried, aged twenty-four years; and Charles E., of further mention, was the youngest child and the only surviving one.

Charles E. Gray was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, September 11, 1897. He attended the schools there and the Stamford High School. His formal education was completed by a course at the Merrill Business College, and immediately afterward he became associated with his father in the bottling business. After the death of the latter he assumed control and is now actively engaged in its management. Mr. Gray is among the leading citizens of New Canaan and interested in all public affairs. He is a member of St. Augustine Council, Knights of Columbus. Mr. Gray married Jane Downey, daughter of John Downey, of Stamford, and they attend St. Aloysius Church, aiding in its support and in the carrying on of its good works.

ALLEN, David Knox,

Merchant.

Among the leading merchants and business men of the thriving little town of Greenwich, Connecticut, there is none more worthy of mention than David Knox Allen. Mr. Allen was born there October 13, 1860, and is a scion of a family whose surname is one of the oldest in the United Kingdom.

The origin of the name of Allen dates back to early English history, before the use of surnames became general. It is derived from the root word, "Al," meaning mountainous, high and

bright. It was first borne as a personal name by the "Bard of Britain," an uncle of Caractacus. He was descended from a long line of kings. The name came into prominence after the Conquest from the fact that the chief general of William's army at the battle of Hastings in 1066 was Alan, Duke of Brittany. Subsequently he made England his home and became the third richest man in the Kingdom. He acquired extensive lands and ruled over his tenantry more as a father than as a feudal lord.

William Allen, father of David Knox Allen, was born December 18, 1822, in Meenadenney, Donegal, Ireland, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 30, 1899. He was educated in the public schools of his native land, and grew to manhood there. Upon coming to America he located in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he became interested in gardening and farming. He went to work for Oliver Mead, and subsequently became manager of the large farm owned by the latter, which comprised what is now known as Field Point and Belle Haven. Mr. Allen was in Mr. Mead's employ for forty years, a truly remarkable record. He was widely known and held the respect of all who knew him. In politics Mr. Allen was a Republican, and he was a consistent member of the Congregational church. On September 17, 1846, he married in Greenwich, Connecticut, Catherine Funston, born in July, 1827, in Ireland, and died November 28, 1895, in Greenwich. Their children were: 1. Jane, born February 14, 1849, died October 20, 1873; wife of Ly-sander E. Watson. 2. Isabella, born December 18, 1850, died May 17, 1907; wife of Henry Purcell, and mother of Clarence, Fannie and William Purcell. 3. William Alexander, born November 25, 1852; now engaged in the building trade; married

Alice Wallace. 4. Margaret Montgomery, born November 25, 1854; wife of Ly-sander E. Watson. 5. Samuel, born Oc-tober 29, 1856; a blacksmith; married Hattie Hamilton. 6. Martha Armstrong, born September 13, 1858, died in Novem-ber, 1888; wife of William J. Johnston. 7. David Knox, of whom further. 8. Ed-gar Henry, born March 15, 1866; is now engaged in the automobile business; mar-ried Lillian Scofield. 9. Fannie Louise, born February 26, 1868; married Horace Barton. 10. Kittie, born January 30, 1872; married Daniel Anthony.

David Knox Allen was educated in the public schools of Greenwich, and early learned the trade of plumber with Elias S. Peck. For a time he followed this occupation as journeyman, and was sub-sequently in partnership with Washing-ton Marshall, under the firm name of Allen & Marshall. They opened a store and in addition to their plumbing busi-ness carried a line of house furnishing goods. This business was successfully continued for about ten years, at the end of which time Mr. Allen purchased the interests of his partner, Mr. Marshall, and has since continued alone. He is a very enterprising business man, and has added to his already large stock a fine line of paints and hardware. He has met with well deserved success in his business life, and is well and favorably known among his fellow-citizens. He is a director of the Greenwich National Bank, and his fraternal connections are with the Ma-sonic order as a member of Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich.

Mr. Allen married Elizabeth Johnston, daughter of Joseph Johnston, of North Greenwich. Mr. and Mrs. Allen attend the Greenwich Congregational Church, and they are active in all its good works.

POLLARD, Herbert O.,

Successful Real Estate Dealer.

The surname of Pollard belongs to the class of names derived from location. It is found at a very early date in England, particularly in Yorkshire. It was an an-cient custom in that country, previous to the time of the general adoption of sur-names, to assume a name either from an occupation, a personal characteristic or the location of the ancestral home. After the thirteenth century, when surnames came into universal use, these names were retained. Many trees in England, bord-ering lands, were "polled;" that is, the top cut off, and they were called "pol-lards." A dweller near such trees would be known as John of the Pollard, which gradually became John Pollard, and it was in this manner that the surname of Pollard originated.

In the annals of Connecticut there have been several representatives of this name, and they are found among the foremost citizens.

The grandfather of Herbert O. Pollard was John Pollard, and he was born in 1818, and died in 1887. He learned the trade of finisher in the textile mills in England, and after locating in Norwalk, Connecticut, followed his trade there for a time in the plant of The Norwalk Mills Company. Mr. Pollard in later years went to Iowa and there purchased a farm at French Creek. He married Sarah Buckley, who was born in 1816, and died in 1903.

David Pollard, son of John and Sarah (Buckley) Pollard, was born in York-shire, England, January 20, 1841, and died November 7, 1917. He was only two years of age when his parents brought him to America. For many years he was employed by The Norwalk Mills Com-



Herbert Q. Pollard

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pany, of Norwalk, in whose plant he rose to be foreman of the finishing department, a position he held for many years, until his retirement from active business life in 1911. Mr. Pollard was a member of the Masonic fraternity: St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Chapter, No. 3, of Norwalk, and Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. Mr. Pollard married Agnes A. Orcutt, daughter of John D. and Terza (French) Orcutt. Mrs. Pollard was a descendant of one of the early families of Connecticut and her mother, Terza French was descended from Peregrine White, of the "Mayflower."

Herbert O. Pollard, son of David and Agnes A. (Orcutt) Pollard, was born in Norwalk, July 19, 1879. He attended the grammar and high schools of that city and subsequently entered the employ of The Norwalk Mills Company to learn the business. His practical experience there was followed by a course at the Philadelphia Textile School, after which time he returned to the mills with increased knowledge and ability. He rose to the position of assistant superintendent and continued with the company until about 1905. In the latter year he resigned in order to enter business on his own account in the real estate business. He formed a partnership with William H. Raymond, under the firm name of Raymond & Pollard, and they conducted a general real estate and insurance business. This partnership continued until 1914, in which year Mr. Pollard took over the entire interest. Mr. Pollard has won success in his business and he is well known among Norwalk's leading citizens. He takes an active interest in affairs of a public nature and is also affiliated with

several fraternal organizations and clubs. In politics, Mr. Pollard is a Republican, and is vice-president and a director of the Winnipauk Republican Club, and for a period of six years has served as a justice of the peace.

Mr. Pollard is a member of Cockenoe Tribe, No. 6, Improved Order of Red Men, and is president of the Red Men's Corporation; he is a member of the Haymakers' Club, the Norwalk Club, and the Craftsmen's Club. In Masonic circles, Mr. Pollard is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; was made a Knight Templar, Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, December 31, 1920; and is a member of the Eastern Star; he is also Past Regent of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Pollard married Grace, daughter of David Chittim, of Norwalk, a native of England, as was his wife. They are the parents of three children: Ernest Orcutt, born March 18, 1910; Verna Grace, born April 24, 1912; Marjorie Raymond, born December 22, 1914. With his family Mr. Pollard attends St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Norwalk, and he is an active member of the Men's Club of that church.

Mr. Pollard is naturally gifted with a very fine tenor voice and sings in the choir of Grace Episcopal Church. This talent has also been inherited by other members of his family, from his grandmother Orcutt, no doubt; the latter was an alto singer and sang in many churches during her life time. Mr. Pollard's mother was an alto singer also, and taught piano. His brother, David Pollard is the organist of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church in Norwalk, and his sister, Laura J. Pollard is a member of the choir in Grace Episcopal Church, singing soprano, and is also a teacher of voice.

RICHARDS, Leonard, Jr.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

Leonard Richards, Jr., treasurer of Richards & Company, manufacturers of artificial leathers, is among the leading business men and citizens of Stamford, Connecticut. The name of Richards has been intimately connected with the artificial leather business for many years. Leonard Richards, Sr., father of our subject, was the founder and pioneer.

Leonard Richards, Sr., was born in Newark, New Jersey, and was educated at the military academy at Sing Sing. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, where he remained for three or four years. Mr. Richards then entered business on his own account in Bloomfield, New Jersey, in chemical lines. He was one of the originators of the artificial leather industry in this country, and the manufacture of lacquers. Later, he removed his business interests to Springfield, New Jersey, and thence to Stamford, Connecticut, in 1904. Mr. Richards was a pioneer in this line of manufacture, and his start was a conservative one. In the Stamford plant which he built, there are now an average of six hundred employes, and a large export business is carried on as well as a domestic trade. For many years the firm name was Richards & Company, Mr. Richards acting as president. In 1917 the Atlas Powder Company purchased his interests and in that year he retired, and is now (1920) a resident of Havre de Grace, Maryland, where he has a fine estate named "Oakington Farm."

Mr. Richards married Caroline, daughter of Amzi Dodd, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and there were three children by this marriage. Mrs. Richards died in 1909. The children are: Helen, who is the wife of Matthew E. Hanna, of the

U. S. Diplomatic Service; he was graduated at West Point and resigned from the army with the commission of captain; Leonard, of further mention; Peyton, who is in the class of 1922, at Yale College.

Leonard Richards, Jr., the eldest son of Leonard and Caroline (Dodd) Richards, was born September 2, 1886, in Bloomfield. There he grew up and was educated at Montclair Academy, a military school, and at St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire. He was graduated from Yale College in 1908, and then entered the employ of the dry goods house of Francis Mc Masters & Company, New York, where he spent two years in their office. Thence he went to Stamford, Connecticut, and entered the factory of his father in order to thoroughly learn the practical and technical sides of the artificial leather business. After two years of conscientious work, Mr. Richards returned to New York, and in 1909 was appointed treasurer of the company, an office he has held since that time. Mr. Richards is also a director of the Atlas Powder Company.

His residence is in Stamford, Connecticut, where he has lived since 1907, and he takes an active interest in the affairs of that city. He is a Republican in politics, and was a member of the Common Council in Stamford for two years, during which time he served on the Street Lighting Commission, of which he was chairman. Mr. Richards is a member of several clubs among them being: The Suburban, the Stamford Yacht, Woodway Country, and WeeBurn Golf, of Stamford; the Yale, the New York Yacht, and the Larchmont Yacht clubs, of New York City.

Mr. Richards married Anita, daughter of Herbert C. Warren, of New Haven, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Leonard (3), born August 12, 1910. 2.

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Warren, born March 21, 1914. 3. Richard, born May 20, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Richards attend and aid in the support of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford.

COOLEY, Merrick Henry,

Mechanical Engineer.

The Cooley family is an old one in the annals of New England. It was founded in Massachusetts by Benjamin Cooley, who was an early settler in that part of Springfield which is now Longmeadow.

(I) Sumner Cooley, grandfather of Merrick H. Cooley, was born December 31, 1807, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and died October 19, 1865. He attended the district schools, and was engaged in farming during his active years. In politics Mr. Cooley was a Democrat, and he was a member of the State Militia. He married, May 25, 1829, Caroline Munger, born in Ludlow, Massachusetts, May 20, 1811, died in Springfield, May 11, 1881, daughter of Stillman and Susanna Munger.

(II) Calvin Sumner Cooley, son of Sumner and Caroline (Munger) Cooley, was born July 24, 1831, and died in February, 1879, in Ludlow, Massachusetts. Nearly all his life was spent in Chicopee except for a few of his later years. He was a farmer. He served in Company D, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. He was a teamster, but was enlisted and rated as a "wagoner" and served thirty-five months. Mr. Cooley married Harriet Robbins, a native of that part of Springfield known as "16 Acres." Of their children the following grew to maturity: Lucy V., wife of Charles White, and a resident of Ludlow; Merrick Henry, of further mention; George E., of Springfield; Carrie, married V. A. Shaw, of Springfield; Edward, deceased, unmarried; Amy, married M. Fosskitt. While residents of Ludlow, the

family attended the Congregational church of that place.

(III) Merrick Henry Cooley, son of Calvin Sumner and Harriet (Robbins) Cooley, was educated in the public schools of Chicopee and Ludlow, the family having moved to Ludlow when he was thirteen years old. At the age of twelve years, he went to work on a farm and followed that occupation for the next fourteen years. He attended a private school winter seasons until he was eighteen years old. When he was twenty-six years old, Mr. Cooley went to work for the Cutler Company, grain millers in North Wilbraham, and has been identified with them since that time. It was in 1884 that he went to work for them, and he was in their Wilbraham mill for thirteen years. In 1897, the firm sent Mr. Cooley to Westport, Connecticut, where they had a controlling interest in the Atlantic Starch Works. He took charge of this plant and continued in this position until the starch works were closed, April 1, 1918. The principal product was wheat starch and was sold to jobbers, the product being used mostly in print mills, bleacheries and so forth, and they employed about twenty-five men. During the latter years before the plant was shut down, they also catered somewhat to laundries.

When Mr. Cooley came to Westport, he felt the handicap of insufficient technical training, and he began to fit himself for any demands that might be made upon him by taking a course in mechanical drawing by mail. This was followed by a course in mechanical engineering. This theoretical study, coupled with his extensive practical experience and a natural bent for things mechanical, gave him a splendid equipment for work along mechanical engineering lines, and it was not long before his special abilities were recognized and work began to come to him.

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He was appointed one of the building commission having in charge the erection of the new cement bridge over the Saugatuck river on State street. Mr. Cooley had charge of the physical work and he made a study of similar bridges.

Mr. Cooley is an Independent Republican in political matters, and served a term as selectman of the town of Westport; he has served as tax collector of the Fire District since 1904. He is a member of Temple Lodge, No. 65, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past master of Newton Lodge, Wilbraham, where he was raised; he is also a member of the Past Masters Association of Fairfield County.

Mr. Cooley married Isabelle Alden, daughter of Orsemus and Eliza Ann (Lemon) Alden, of Ludlow, Massachusetts, a descendant of an early Colonial family. With his wife Mr. Cooley attends the Saugatuck Congregational Church, of which he has been treasurer for many years.

AHLSTROM, Carl F., Jr.,

Lace Manufacturer.

One of the prominent young business men of Norwalk, Carl F. Ahlstrom, Jr., has attained well deserved success. He was born November 6, 1889, in Boston, Massachusetts, son of Carl F. and Catherine (White) Ahlstrom.

His father, Carl F. Ahlstrom, Sr., was born in New York City, in 1869, and was educated in the public schools. Soon after that time he became identified with Hoe & Company, the celebrated printing press manufacturers, and was with this company for many years. Subsequently Mr. Ahlstrom was with the manufacturers of Whitlock presses in Derby, Connecticut, and was president of the Whitlock

Press Company for many years. Mr. Ahlstrom organized a company to take over the Whitlock and Potter Printing Press companies under the firm name of the Premier & Potter Press Company. The manufacturing plant is in Derby, and the business offices in New York City. Since the time of its organization, Mr. Ahlstrom has served as its president and is remarkably well fitted for his position on account of his wide experience in the business. He is also vice-president of the American La Dentelle, Incorporated, an office which he has held since the organization of the latter corporation. Mr. Ahlstrom married Catherine White, daughter of John J. White, of New York City. They were the parents of two children: Carl F., of further mention; and William J., of New York City.

Carl F. Ahlstrom, Jr., was educated in Dr. Holbrook's school in Ossining, New York, and was graduated from Williams College in 1910 with the degree of B. A. For the five years following, Mr. Ahlstrom was associated with his father in the printing press business, and during these years he traveled on the road as a salesman. In 1914 the American La Dentelle, Incorporated, was organized, and since the following year, 1915, Mr. Ahlstrom has held the office of secretary of this corporation. The product is Cluny laces. Mr. Ahlstrom is a member of the college fraternity, Alpha Delta Phi, and while at college was manager of the track team and a member of the golf team, also the class base ball team, and Gargoyle, the senior honorary society.

Mr. Ahlstrom married Marian Dillingham, daughter of Isaac Dillingham, of Auburndale, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two sons: Carl F., 3d, born March 12, 1912; John, born December 26, 1917.

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MURPHY, Daniel Thomas,

Mail Order Merchant.

For many years the seat of the Murphy family was in County Wexford, Ireland. It is one of the oldest families in Irish history, and the surname is one of the most numerous in the country. The name itself is the anglicized form of *McMorrough*, and, as above stated, the original seat was in the barony of *Ballaghkeene* (meaning in Irish, pleasant roadway), in the easterly part of the County of Wexford, at *Castle Ellis* and *Ouleartleagh* (in Irish, grey orchard). The county of the Murphy family is still called *Murroes*. The family belonged to the tribe of *Hy-Felimy*, and *Murphy*, *Murrough*, and *Morin* are anglicized forms of the name of the original ancestor. *MacMurcatha*, written also *O'Murchada* and *O'Murchu*, are original forms of the name. In Irish *Murcatha* means a sea battle, and *Murchu*, a sea warrior. *Dermot McMorrough*, born in 1090, was King of Leinster many years, and another famous man bearing the name of *Art McMurrough*, born in 1357. The latter was particularly noted for his chivalry and general good qualities. The records show many celebrated men of this family, and in public affairs and professional matters, men bearing the name are found in prominent places.

Daniel Thomas Murphy was born February 24, 1865, in Norwich, Connecticut, and died in Norwalk, February 24, 1917. He was a scion of the distinguished family whose early history is given in the preceding paragraph. He was a son of Patrick and Mary (Donahue) Murphy, natives of Ireland. They were married before coming to America, and settled in Norwich, where Mr. Murphy was a farmer. They were the parents of nine children, all of whom were born in Nor-

wich, and seven of these children are now living.

Daniel T. Murphy was educated in the public schools of Norwich, and as a young man came to Norwalk, where he entered the employ of the Lockwood Manufacturing Company, remaining about seven years. Subsequently, he entered the employ of the Davenport & Tracy Company, manufacturers of piano hardware, in Stamford. Mr. Murphy was in charge of their nickel-plating department under contract. In 1898 the Klondike gold fever was raging and Mr. Murphy went there as president of a syndicate of thirty-five men, incorporated under the name of the Connecticut Alaska Trading and Mining Company. He remained there about a year and in that short space of time lost the savings of a lifetime of thrift and industry. But the indomitable pluck which he had in the face of adverse circumstance came to his aid, and undaunted, he returned home, retrenched his domestic expenses, and began to look for another opportunity to retrieve his fortune. His family coöperated with him and gave him their loyal support, thus giving him courage and hope to succeed. An opportunity to enter the mail order business presented itself, and although possessing no knowledge of this business, Mr. Murphy was not restrained. Having decided to handle a line of toys and novelties, he began to mail catalogues from a small room in his home. For the first week his returns amounted to seven dollars and a half, and from this beginning the business grew until it was necessary to move his business quarters to the attic of his home. In a short time he outgrew those accommodations, and selling his horse in order to make room, he removed the business to his barn.

The business had now developed to

the point where Mr. Murphy deemed it advisable to do his own printing. Accordingly, he installed a printing press in the barn, and his daughter, Miss Julianna, became the press feeder. In two years' time the business had outgrown the barn and it was removed to a building owned by Mr. Murphy at No. 205 Washington street, in South Norwalk, where he began the manufacture of toys. It was a long, hard struggle, but the power to solve his problems was within him and he was equal to every exigency. In 1915 Mr. Murphy started a seed department, and although his death occurred two years later, he lived to see his modest venture grow to be an industry giving employment to fifty people. Since his death his daughter, who in the early days tended to the feeding of the printing press, has capably carried on the business. The whole country is reached through an extensive advertising campaign in many periodicals, and one hundred fifty thousand dollars worth of merchandise is handled yearly.

Mr. Murphy was a man who rose to every opportunity for advancement. He looked far ahead, down the vista of achievement, and through his foresight and alert action permitted nothing to bar his progress; he was a successful man, and his success was well deserved. Mr. Murphy was a charter member of Court Mahackemo, No. 33, Foresters of America.

Mr. Murphy married (first) Catherine Shanley, and of their three children, two are now living. 1. Julianna, wife of Edward R. Von Castelberg, a native of London, England. 2. Catherine E., wife of James A. Greene. Mrs. Murphy died in 1895, at the age of twenty-eight, and Mr. Murphy married (second) Helen L. Leonard, of Stamford, and by this marriage there were two sons: James K., and Leonard E., of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

SHERWOOD, Arthur,

Business Man.

For many years the Sherwood family has held a prominent place in the annals of Fairfield county, Connecticut. The origin of this family in England holds an added interest through its tradition and legendary lore. The Sherwoods originated in the land of Robin Hood; they were owners of a great tract of the famous Sherwood forest, whose name they bear.

(I) Thomas Sherwood, the founder of the family in America, came from Ipswich, England, in the "Frances" in 1634. He was born in England about 1586, and died in 1655 in Fairfield, Connecticut. After coming to America, Thomas Sherwood lived for several years in Massachusetts, and thence removed in 1655 to Fairfield, Connecticut. He married (first) Alice Seabrook, born in 1587, daughter of Robert Seabrook. The Christian name of his second wife was Mary.

(II) Thomas (2) Sherwood, son of Thomas (1) Sherwood, the immigrant, was born in 1624, and died in 1698. He was admitted a freeman in Hartford, Connecticut, October 13, 1664, and was the first miller at Mill river, Fairfield. He married Ann Turney.

(III) Samuel Sherwood, son of Thomas (2) and Ann (Turney) Sherwood, died in June, 1725. He was the father of Daniel, of whom further.

(IV) Daniel Sherwood, son of Samuel Sherwood, was born in 1708, and died in 1784. During the Revolutionary period, he and his wife, Martha (Hull) Sherwood, kept a tavern.

(V) Daniel (2) Sherwood, son of Daniel (1) and Martha (Hull) Sherwood, was born November 20, 1735, and died in 1819. In 1756 he was graduated from Yale College. He married Abigail Andrews, born



Arthur Sherwood

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in 1736, died in 1793, daughter of Deacon John Andrews.

(VI) Daniel (3) Sherwood, son of Daniel (2) and Abigail (Andrews) Sherwood, was born June 8, 1761, and died December 19, 1828. He was a farmer at Greens Farms, part of which estate is still in possession of the family. He married Catherine Burr.

(VII) Franklin Sherwood, son of Daniel (3) and Catherine (Burr) Sherwood, was born September 3, 1810, one of the famous Sherwood triplets, the other two being named Frederick and Francis, all sea captains. For about thirty-five years Franklin Sherwood was a sea captain, retiring in late life to the homestead farm. He sailed all over the world, and after his retirement served as road surveyor. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He married Jane Guyer, born at Greens Farms, September 10, 1819, died November 11, 1882, daughter of Gershom B. Guyer. Franklin Sherwood died September 9, 1888. His children were: Arthur, of extended mention; Ida, deceased; Jane S., wife of L. P. Wakeman.

(VIII) Arthur Sherwood, son of Franklin and Jane (Guyer) Sherwood, was born October 16, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and the old Greens Farms Academy. Then he went to work on the home farm for a number of years, leaving to go to New York City, where he clerked in a grocery store for a year. However, he returned to the farm and remained there until 1862. During this time he built the Sherwood House. After his second trip to New York City he was associated with the shipping house of Charles Dimon, of Wall street. In their interests, Mr. Sherwood went to Stapleton, Staten Island, and there assumed the superintendency of their patent roofing manufacturing company. A few months

later, his firm sent him to Pithole, Pennsylvania, where the oil boom was just starting. In just a few days time there were a large number of shacks and several hotels built, and Mr. Sherwood secured these roofing contracts for his company. Mr. Sherwood purchased a sixteenth interest in two wells at \$1,500 and they both turned out to be "dusters." The strain and work proved too much for his health and he became ill, which made it necessary for him to return home, with his finances reduced to a fifty cent "shin plaster" in his pocket. After his recovery, Mr. Sherwood took up the cultivation of two acres of oyster ground, the property of his father. The next season he farmed the homestead on shares. His health was practically recovered by this time, and he bought the point on Sherwood's Island from his uncle, Captain Francis Sherwood, about fourteen acres. In the meantime he had married and lived in his father's house, continuing to engage in farming. He built his present house in the winter of 1871-72. Mr. Sherwood raised onions, potatoes, corn and small fruits, also seeds for Peter Henderson and J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, and other big seedmen. Mr. Sherwood became interested in horses in 1875, and preparatory to owning some of the famous race horses built a half mile track on his farm. Two years later he bought the famous son of "Rysdicks Hambleton," "Victor Van Bismark," and established a stud to improve local stock. Mr. Sherwood exhibited this horse all over Connecticut at fairs and won many ribbons in the three years he had him. Mr. Sherwood raised a colt of this horse and trained him; he also trained many other colts and drove many races. Another horse owned by Mr. Sherwood was "Farmer Girl." During the time he continued in the horse business, Mr. Sherwood developed two very fast horses for

that period. One of these, "Iodine," had a record of 2:2; and later showed a speed of 2:16. The other, "Zilthena," marked at 2:21 after Mr. Sherwood disposed of her.

Mr. Sherwood married (first) Harriet J. Kemper, daughter of Charles H. Kemper, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Lillian, married J. C. Newkirk, a dentist, of Norwalk. 2. Alice May, married Louis H. Irwin, of Hempstead, Long Island; they have two children, Sherwood and Marion. 3. Arthur Preston, married Elizabeth Runyon, and has one son, Preston Runyon. 4. Harriet Edna, married V. H. Yarnell, of Newark, New Jersey. 5. Flora Belle, married W. H. Blackwell, treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, of New York City. Mr. Sherwood married (second) Mary Kemper, sister of his first wife, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mable, who married Louis E. Hatzfield, of New Rochelle; Mrs. Hatzfield is the mother of two children, Louis Sherwood and Winifred.

MORAN, Frederick J.,

Merchant.

It is to his own unaided efforts that Frederick J. Moran, one of Norwalk's leading merchants, owes his success. In the best sense of the title, he is a self-made man. He possesses keen business ability and the determination to carry out his ideas. Although among the more recent Norwalk residents, he has, in the time he has resided there, won a place in the esteem of his fellow-citizens and business associates.

Mr. Moran descends from a family long prominent in the annals of Irish history. The eminent historian, O'Hart, tells us that the original form of the name was O'Morain, and this has been anglicized

into Moran, and is also spelled found Morrin. It is of the Milesian families, being traced through the son of Milesius, Jr.

Matthias Raphael Moran, father of Frederick J. Moran, was born in Ontario, Canada, son of one of the immigrants to that place. He died in 1895, in New London, Connecticut. Mr. Moran lived in Canada until his early twenties, and was brought up on a farm. He removed with his parents to Vineland, New Jersey, where they were engaged for a short time in the business of growing fruit, and then went to New London, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of the New London & Northern Railroad Company, remaining with them for some years. He was assistant superintendent there under George W. Bentley. When Mr. Bentley became interested in a railroad in Florida, he induced Mr. Moran to accompany him as his assistant. Subsequently, Mr. Moran returned to New London, and was appointed deputy collector of customs by President Grover Cleveland during his second term, and it was this office Mr. Moran was holding when his death occurred.

Mr. Moran married Ann Murray, a native of New London, and they were the parents of four children, three of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Frederick J., of further mention; Julian D.; and Matthias R., of New London.

Frederick J. Moran, son of Matthias R. and Ann (Murray) Moran, was born December 6, 1879, in New London, Connecticut. He was educated in the New London public schools, and soon after completing his schooling, entered the office of the Central Vermont Railway Company, where he remained for about four years. He then went to Boston, Massachusetts, and for six years was in the em-

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ploy of the United States Pension Office in that city.

About this time an opportunity presented itself for Mr. Moran to enter the wholesale coal and coke business, and five years were spent by him in the office of the Maryland Coal and Coke Company, and also as salesman, thereby enabling him to learn the details of both the inside and outside work. In 1911 Mr. Moran returned to New London and joined the F. H. & A. H. Chappell Company as wholesale salesman. The experience which he had gained in Boston was of great value to him in this new position, and it also placed him in a position to accept, or rather to grasp the opportunity which presented itself in 1919. In the latter year the Norwalk Coal and Supply Company was organized to take over that part of the Raymond Brothers business, and Mr. Moran became treasurer of this new corporation. In addition to coal, mason's supplies were also carried. The business has thrived and is rapidly growing. Mr. Moran is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Union Council, of Norwalk, and is also a member of the South Norwalk Club.

Mr. Moran married Mary E. J. Hanley, daughter of James T. Hanley, of Boston, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth, born in May, 1915.

FINCH, John K.,

Carlo Collector.

John K. Finch, a well known business man of Norwalk, Connecticut, is a man whose sound common sense and able management of his affairs have been important factors in his success. The Finch family derive their name from the bird of that name, which was undoubtedly assumed by some early ancestor. It may have been a sign used to display before

a store, or it might have been taken from location of the ancestral home.

George W. Finch, father of John K. Finch, was born in Banksville, New York. He learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed until the latter part of his life, at which time he took up farming. His father was Edward Finch, a shoemaker, who married Bloomie Ann Davis. George W. Finch married Mary Ann Losee, and their children were: Anthony L., John K., of further mention; Charles D., Frederick O., Elizabeth, Ralph, and Grace. The family attended the Episcopal church, and aided in its good works.

John K. Finch, son of George W. and Mary Ann (Losee) Finch, was born February 15, 1864, in Banksville, New York. His boyhood was spent on the farm, and he attended the public schools of Middle Patent, New York. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to Norwalk, Connecticut, and entered the employ of the Norwalk Iron Works. For a period of twelve years he remained there as a pattern keeper, and in February, 1910, resigned to enter business on his own account as an auctioneer and dealer in antiques, curios, and second-hand furniture. The collecting of antiques had been a hobby of Mr. Finch's for many years, and he has been singly successful in his undertaking. Combined with his business acumen, Mr. Finch is a man of pleasing personality, and his desire to please his customers and satisfy them has been one of the factors in his success.

Mr. Finch has entered into the public and business life of Norwalk since making his residence there, and he is interested in all that pertains to its welfare. He is a Democrat in politics, and for three years served as a special policeman for South Norwalk.

He is a member of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, of South

Norwalk, of which he is past councillor; is a past master of Old Well Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Connecticut Past Masters' Association.

Mr. Finch married Esther M. Elzeah, daughter of Robert J. and Angeline A. Elzeah, former residents of Medo, Blue Earth county, Minnesota. Robert J. Elzeah was born in Utica, New York, May 16, 1846, and died in September, 1916. He was a hatter by occupation, and when a young man followed the advice of Horace Greeley and went West. He was among the pioneers in his township in Minnesota. After his daughter, Esther M., was fourteen, the family returned East and located in Norwalk, where Mr. Elzeah followed his trade of hatter. Mr. and Mrs. Finch were the parents of four children: 1. Howard L., born June 26, 1890; married Florence Burr, and has a daughter, Edna May Finch. 2. Grace, born December 1, 1897; married John L. Burr. 3. Robert J., born February 14, 1899, married Edna M. Joseph. 4. Georgiana M., born October 10, 1904. With his family Mr. Finch is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church, and freely gives of his time and finances to the carrying on of its good work.

MINOR, Sheldon E.,

Civil Engineer.

The Minor family in America was founded by Thomas Minor, a native of Somerset, England, and a son of Clement Minor, of that place. Thomas Minor left England in 1646, and in 1683 was among the settlers of Stonington, Connecticut. He was the father of a large family, and his sons settled in various localities, leaving numerous descendants who rank among the leading citizens of their communities. His son, John Minor, settled

in Woodbury, Connecticut, and he is the ancestor of the Litchfield county family of Minor.

A descendant of this branch, Sheldon E. Minor, was born in Northfield, Connecticut, September 14, 1860, son of Henry M. Minor, and grandson of Simeon Minor. The Christian name of Simeon occurs very frequently in the Minor family. The grandfather of Mr. Minor lived in Northfield, where he was a farmer and among the useful men of the town.

Henry M. Minor was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, and died in Alexandria from sickness contracted in the army. He was a member of Company A, 19th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. Previous to enlisting he had followed farming in Northfield. Mr. Minor was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Amelia Heaton. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Minor married (second) Henry Ray. The only child of the first marriage was Sheldon E., of whom further.

Sheldon E. Minor was educated in the schools of Litchfield and Thomaston, Connecticut, and was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1882 with the degree of Ph.B. Equipped with a good education, Mr. Minor applied himself to the mastering of the practical side of his profession, and for several years worked on river and harbor improvements and in building railroads in Cuba and Pennsylvania. In 1887 he located in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he opened an office and has met with success. He has been engaged in a general civil engineering and surveying business since that time. Mr. Minor entered into the public affairs of Greenwich soon after making his residence there, and is a staunch Republican. He served as clerk and treasurer of the borough of Greenwich for seventeen years and discharged the duties incumbent on



Henry E. Vosefield

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these offices in a manner which brought satisfaction to his fellow-citizens. While at college Mr. Minor became a member of Chi Phi, and he is also a member of Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Minor married Mary E. Pierpont, daughter of Robert Pierpont, of Morris, Connecticut, and they were the parents of a son, Pierpont Langdon, born December 10, 1889. The latter graduated from Sheffield Scientific School in 1911, and engaged in the practice of civil engineering with his father. In 1920 he was elected commissioner of highways of Greenwich, which office he now holds. Mr. Minor served in the World War as lieutenant of engineers in the Engineer Corps, and was in France for about nine months. In the service his period of enlistment was for about two years. He married Olive Adams, of Hastings-on-Hudson. Mr. Minor, Sr. and his family attend the Congregational church.

SCOFIELD, Henry Ellsworth,

Honored Citizen.

The life of Henry E. Scofield was a busy one. He was one of the organizers and vice-president of the Cove Transportation Company of Stamford, and for the space of half a century one of the best known representatives of the industrial interests of his community. Mr. Scofield was officially identified with other business organizations, and his standing as a conscientious and public-spirited citizen was always, and most deservedly, of the very highest.

(I) Rufus Scofield, great-grandfather of Henry Ellsworth Scofield, owned and operated a mill at the west end of the bridge over the Mianus river at Cos Cob. He married Sally Wardwell, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography,

and until May, 1823, they resided near the Cove Mills, removing then to Kingston, New York, remaining there until the following October. Their next migration was to New York City where, on November 10, 1823, Mrs. Scofield passed away. The death of Mr. Scofield occurred at Greenwich, Connecticut, on July 28, 1854, aged seventy-five years.

(II) William Scofield, son of Rufus and Sally (Wardwell) Scofield, was born September 29, 1816. He was a blacksmith, following his trade in Greenwich. He married Cornelia Mead, a member of an old and honorable family which was founded in the American colonies by John Mead, one of two brothers who came from England in 1642.

(III) Lewis Scofield, son of William and Cornelia (Mead) Scofield, was born February 28, 1806, died July 19, 1867; for many years he was employed in the Cove Mills, at Stamford. He married Sarah Ann Palmer, born May 5, 1813, daughter of Squires and Elizabeth (Thompson) Palmer, who were married December 14, 1806. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scofield were: 1. Henry Ellsworth, mentioned below. 2. James Theodore, born March 4, 1834; served in the Civil War as a member of Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to corporal September 3, 1862, and mustered out at New Haven, September 3, 1865. 3. George Albert, born June 14, 1836, at Stamford, as was his elder brother. His trade was that of a house painter. On May 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Third Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Hartford, August 12, 1861; reënlisted, July 24, 1862, as sergeant of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was

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mustered out at New Haven, September 3, 1865, having been confined for eight months in various prisons; he was captured, May 19, 1864, at Welaka, Florida, and paroled February 27, 1865; he married, October 8, 1866, Abigail Thompson, born October 31, 1846, daughter of Elias and Hannah Maria (Palmer) Thompson. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs. Scofield were living at Stamford, and at Darien in September, 1877. 4. Alfred Van Buren, born February 21, 1838, and was a farmer; enlisted, August 11, 1862, in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as corporal at New Haven, September 3, 1865; was captured by the Confederates the same day as his brother and confined in various prisons until paroled, February 27, 1865; married, December 25, 1866, Lucretia Worden, born February 26, 1831, in Greenwich, daughter of Andrew and Amanda (Tenpenny) Worden, and widow of Edward Fields, of Rye, New York. 5. Lewis Washington, born June 21, 1840, and was employed at the Cove Mills; enlisted July 28, 1862, as corporal, in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at New Haven, September 3, 1865; was captured with his brothers at Welaka, Florida, and paroled February 27, 1865; married, February 22, 1870, Eliza Priscilla, born February 22, 1851, in New York City, daughter of William and Eliza (Easton) Self. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield have lived many years in Stamford. 6. Noah Franklin, born March 21, 1843, at Stamford, and is a house painter; enlisted, September 13, 1862, in Company B, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at New Haven, August 28, 1863; did not marry. 7. Chauncey Ayres, born July 22, 1845, at Stamford, and was employed at the Cove Mills; married, April

15, 1866, at Stamford, Melonee Morrell, born July 18, 1845, daughter of Robert and Mary Jane (Lockwood) Morrell, of Mianus. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield lived at Stamford, and both are now deceased. 8. Charles William, born August 23, 1848, at Stamford, and is a carpenter; married, December 24, 1869, at Darien, Caroline Matilda Flannigan, born March 26, 1851, daughter of Frederick and Emiline (Waterbury) Flannigan, and lived for some years in New Haven, now residing in Waterbury. 9. Edgar Homer, born October 31, 1855; married Frances Adelaide Morrell, of Mianus. Lewis Scofield, the father of the family, passed away July 17, 1867, and was survived many years by his widow, whose death occurred September 26, 1904, after she had entered her ninety-first year.

(IV) Henry Ellsworth Scofield, son of Lewis and Sarah Ann (Palmer) Scofield, was born March 4, 1828, in Stamford, and received his education in the public schools of his home town. On leaving school he went to New York City to learn the trade of a wood carver, but soon abandoned the project. Returning to Stamford while still a boy, he entered the Cove Mills, thus forming a connection which was destined to be lifelong. Step by step he advanced, filling, in turn, every position up to that of general superintendent which at the time of his death he had held for some years. After the mill was destroyed by fire he assisted in the erection of the new structure, and when his useful life reached its earthly end he was able to look back upon sixty years of faithful service, and his record was such as might well inspire in those of his race and his name a just and laudable pride and a feeling that such a narrative should be carefully and permanently preserved.

In 1893, on the fiftieth anniversary of Mr. Scofield's entering the service of the

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Stamford Manufacturing Company, the house presented him a beautiful gold watch and chain bearing his monogram and the following inscription: "Presented to Henry Ellsworth Scofield by The Stamford Manufacturing Company in recognition of his fifty years of faithful service and constant devotion to this company, December, 1895."

The other business activities of Mr. Scofield included his work as one of the organizers of the Cove Transportation Company and his service afterward as its vice-president. He was also one of the founders of the Spring Grove Cemetery and a member of its board of trustees, and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company numbered him among its original stockholders.

Mr. Scofield married, March 18, 1855, Lois Amelia Holly, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they were the parents of one daughter, Mary Louise Scofield. Miss Scofield is corresponding secretary of the Stamford Historical Society, and belongs to the Ladies' Club, the Schubert Club, the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association. She is also a member of the Stamford Hospital Aid, and a Daughter of the American Revolution. Miss Scofield is an Episcopalian, being a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.

On January 17, 1903, Mr. Scofield passed away, rich not in material wealth alone, but also in the far more precious endowment of the honor and esteem of his entire community and in the warm affection of those friends whom he had admitted to the inner circle of his intimacy. It is now many years since Henry Ellsworth Scofield "ceased from earth," but he still lives among us by the force of his example and the continuance of his work.

He was a just man, and his memory is blessed.

(The Wardwell Line).

William Wardwell was the first ancestor of record.

(II) Uzell (also spelled Usal and Usual) Wardwell, son of William Wardwell, was born April 7, 1639, in Boston, and received an allotment of two acres of land there. He removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, on being disarmed as a friend of the Antinomian party. He took with him some cattle, as it appears that he received in the first division of land, one hundred and twenty poles of meadow, and the same number at Lamprey river; also ten acres and fifty poles of upland. He lived at Exeter and is named as a subscriber to the deed of Sagamore. Uzell Wardwell was a trooper in Captain Paige's company in the Mount Hope campaign, and sergeant in Major Appleton's company in the Narragansett winter campaign in King Philip's War. He lived some time in Ipswich and subsequently removed to Bristol, Rhode Island. He married (first) May 3, 1664, in Ipswich, Mary (Kinsman) Ring, widow of Daniel Ring, and daughter of Robert and Mary (Bordman) Kinsman, of Ipswich. After her death he married (second) in Bristol, Grace ———.

(III) William (2) Wardwell, son of Uzell and Grace Wardwell, was born May 13, 1693, in Bristol, Rhode Island, and previous to 1743 was settled in Stamford, as appears from the fact that in that year he was the town's scaler of weights and measures. He married Margaret ———.

(IV) Jacob Wardwell, son of William (2) and Margaret Wardwell, was born August 19, 1744, and is said to have served seven years in the Continental army. He married, January 30, 1769, Hannah Whitney, who was born in Stamford, September 2, 1746. The Whitney

race is of ancient English origin, and the American branch is among the oldest of the Colonial families of New England. Jacob Wardwell was of Stamford, and later of New Canaan.

(V) Sally Wardwell, daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Whitney) Wardwell, was born in 1777, in Stamford, and became the wife of Rufus Scofield, as stated above.

(The Holly Line).

John Holly was born in England, about 1618, and about 1640 emigrated to the American colonies, settling in Stamford, Connecticut, where he soon became prominent in public affairs and was honored with various posts of trust and importance. He was a well-to-do and influential man, and in 1643 was made marshal of the court; in 1644 appraiser of estates; and in 1655 and 1667 a member of the committee appointed to arbitrate between the English and the Indians. In 1667 he was a member of the committee on the boundary question between Greenwich and Stamford, and he also belonged to the building committee having charge of the erection of the Congregational meeting house. John Holly married Mary —, and their children were: John, Samuel, Increase; Elisha, mentioned below; Jonas, Elizabeth Tierney, Bettina Weed, Hannah Hoyt, and Abigail. John Holly, the father, died May 25, 1681.

(II) Elisha Holly, son of John and Mary Holly, was born June 1, 1659, and married, December 2, 1686, Martha Holmes, whose ancestral record is appended (see Holmes line). The death of Elisha Holly occurred October 28, 1719, and his widow passed away August 4, 1721.

(III) Elisha (2) Holly, son of Elisha (1) and Martha (Holmes) Holly, was born November 10, 1687, and married,

January 24, 1716, Rebecca Bishop, daughter of Stephen Bishop. Elisha (2) Holly died May 14, 1752.

(IV) Stephen Holly, son of Elisha (2) and Rebecca (Bishop) Holly, was born October 19, 1728; he married (first) October 9, 1751, Hannah Marshall, who died May 26, 1761; he married (second) April 19, 1762, Lois (Todd) Mead, a widow, daughter of the Rev. Abraham Todd, and removed to Greenwich, Connecticut. Stephen Holly died in 1771.

(V) Stephen (2) Holly, son of Stephen (1) and Lois (Todd-Mead) Holly, was born January 12, 1763, and married, January 5, 1780, Deborah Ferris. The Ferris family, an ancient one, is indubitably of Norman origin, one branch having been long resident in New England.

(VI) Silas Holly, son of Stephen (2) and Deborah (Ferris) Holly, was born November 16, 1781, and married Rhoda Sherwood.

(VII) Samuel Augustus Holly, son of Silas and Rhoda (Sherwood) Holly, was born August 22, 1815, died August 22, 1897; he was of Long Ridge. He married (first) Phoebe Seeley, daughter of John Seeley, of High Ridge, and they were the parents of three children: Lois Amelia, of whom further; Jane Ann; and John Morgan, born May 31, 1840, died January 19, 1892; married, December 4, 1873, Ella Abitha Waterbury, and had one son, William Percival. He married (second) Elizabeth Ingersoll, and they had one son, Frank Corwin, who married Josephine Studwell, and they had a daughter, Ella.

(VIII) Lois Amelia Holly, daughter of Samuel Augustus and Phoebe (Seeley) Holly, was born October 29, 1838, died May 30, 1914; she became the wife of Henry Ellsworth Scofield, as stated above.



W. H. Schofield

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(The Holmes Line).

(I) Francis Holmes was born about 1600, in Yorkshire, England, and about 1635 emigrated to the American colonies, settling first in Massachusetts and later removing to Stamford, where he was living as early as 1648. His death occurred in 1675, his widow, Ann, surviving him.

(II) Stephen Holmes, son of Francis and Ann Holmes, was born about 1632, and died at Stamford, May 15, 1710; his widow, Martha, passed away March 13, 1728.

(III) Martha Holmes, daughter of Stephen and Martha Holmes, was their fifth child, and became the wife of Elisha Holly, as stated above (see Holly line).

SCOFIELD, Walter Keeler,

Physician, Naval Medical Officer.

In the annals of Fairfield county there is frequent mention found of the Scofield family. Its members have been among the leading citizens, men of worth in their communities, from the time of the first settlers. Daniel Scofield, the immigrant ancestor, settled early in Stamford, and was among the most prominent of his fellow-citizens. Since that time there has been a Scofield holding a respected and honored place in the business and professional life of Stamford, and there is none more worthy of mention than the late Dr. Walter Keeler Scofield. His career was one of ability and usefulness, and he furnished an exemplification of the highest virtues of his calling. Dr. Walter Lewis Scofield, his son, is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Stamford, and although comparatively a young man, has succeeded in attaining well deserved success in his chosen vocation.

There were many surnames derived from the localities where the individuals resided who adopted them: Slocum, from

Sloe Combe, the wild plum pasture; Welles, which was taken from the springs of water near a home. Scolefield, the original form of Scofield, literally signified a field containing small houses or cottages similar to that which would be found on the estate of the early titled English families. Through the centuries this changed in spelling and form to the present day usage, Scofield.

(I) The progenitor of the family, Daniel Scofield, was born in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. He was a grandson of Sir Cuthbert Scofield, of Scofield Manor, the family being of ancient and honorable lineage. In 1639 he came to America in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and after residing for a time at Ipswich, Massachusetts, he located at Stamford, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1671. On December 7, 1641, he received two acres consisting of a home-lot, and three acres of woodland, as the first company. He was a man of prominence in the colony, and served as marshal of Stamford in 1658. His wife was Mary Youngs, daughter of Rev. John Youngs.

(II) John Scofield, son of Daniel and Mary (Youngs) Scofield, was born in 1650, and died March 27, 1699. He married, at Stamford, July 12, 1677, Hannah Mead, and they were the parents of Nathaniel Scofield, of whom further.

(III) Nathaniel Scofield was born December 10, 1688, and died in 1768. He married, June 13, 1713-14, Elizabeth Pettet, and they were the parents of John (2) Scofield, of whom further.

(IV) John (2) Scofield, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pettet) Scofield, was born October 4, 1714. In 1743 he married Hannah Mills, and they were the parents of John (3) Scofield, of whom further.

(V) John (3) Scofield was born Sep-

tember 14, 1746. His wife was Elizabeth Nicholas, a Scotch woman. She was a fearless horsewoman, and during the Revolution was riding near Norwalk one day when she was overtaken by some British officers who boasted that they had burned Norwalk and would soon burn Stamford. Mrs. Scofield quickly grasping the situation, thought of a short cut back to Stamford, and with confidence in the speed of her horse, she rode back through the woods and warned the men of Stamford of the British coming, and thereby saved the town. John Scofield and his brave wife are buried in the family lot two miles north of the city of Stamford.

(VI) Silas Scofield, son of John (3) and Elizabeth (Nicholas) Scofield, was born in Stamford, and married, February 13, 1803, Rebecca Holmes, and they were the parents of Alfred Scofield, of whom further.

(VII) Alfred Scofield was born May 27, 1805, and died February 13, 1877. He lived in Stamford all his life, was a farmer by occupation, and one of the foremost citizens. He married, January 19, 1837, Ann Maria Keeler, of Bedford, New York, born January 14, 1811, died September 8, 1879. Their children were: Walter Keeler, of further mention; George Alfred, born August 10, 1841; John Oscar, born October 4, 1844; Jane A., born April 19, 1847, married Charles H. Brown; Frances Maria, born October 13, 1851, married John G. Powell.

(VIII) Walter Keeler Scofield, son of Alfred and Ann Maria (Keeler) Scofield, was born in Stamford, April 28, 1839, and died August 5, 1910. He was educated in the Stamford public schools and at Prof. Glendenning's Academy. He read medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Keeler, and then entered Yale Medical School. The outbreak of the Civil War interrupted his studies, and he successfully

passed the examinations for medical service in the navy. After the Civil War and while still in the navy, Dr. Scofield was permitted to complete his medical studies in Columbia University, where he received his degree. It is related that his father, Deacon Scofield, at a gathering of the family, said to his daughters: "You and I shall stay home, but the boys will fight for the Union." The three sons went into the navy, and each of them gave a good account of himself. When Dr. Scofield received his first commission he was only twenty-two years old and the war had just begun. He was attached to Farragut's fleet during many of the most memorable engagements of the war, serving off Charleston and later off the coast of Florida. For many months his skill was employed in caring for the sick and wounded in the hospitals of New Orleans, and when peace was declared he was on the staff of the naval hospital at Norfolk, Virginia. As a surgeon he ranked high, and it would be hard to estimate the value of his skill at a time when good surgeons were sorely needed. Naval veterans all over the land remembered him with gratitude.

In the years following the war, Dr. Scofield was stationed in China, Japan, South America, Africa and Europe. In 1895 he was transferred to headquarters at Philadelphia, where he remained until his retirement. Dr. Scofield entered the service as assistant surgeon attached to the steam gunboat "Sagamore," East Gulf blockade squadron, 1861-63; steamer "Union," same squadron, 1864; Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Virginia, 1865-66; steamer "Augusta," European squadron, 1866-67; was commissioned as surgeon, June 19, 1866; assigned to the naval rendezvous at Boston, 1868; attached to the sloop "Saratoga," North Atlantic squadron, 1869; iron-clad "Terror," special

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service, in 1870; receiving ship "Vermont," 1871-72; "Lackawanna," Asiatic squadron, 1873-75; receiving-ship, "Wabash," Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1875-79; fleet surgeon, Pacific station, 1881-82; navy yard, Mare Island, 1882-86; commissioned as medical inspector, November, 1883; steamer "Lancaster," European station, 1887-89; special duty, New York City, 1889-92; commissioned as medical director, February 8, 1889; leave of absence, April, 1892-94; president of Medical Examining Board at League Island, October, 1894-99; marine rendezvous, Philadelphia, October 8, 1899-1901; retired, April 28, 1901.

Always modest in his speech, and not conspicuous in his personal appearance, only those who had served with Dr. Scofield in the navy, or who had known him intimately, were aware of the vast fund of knowledge he possessed, not only of things pertaining to his profession, but subjects of general interest. He was a man of exceptional culture, and his acquaintance with the affairs of the world was gained not only by extensive reading, but by a wide and varied general experience. He was able to speak six languages fluently, understood Japanese and could speak the language well enough to make himself understood, and had a reading knowledge of several other tongues. During his service in the navy, he visited nearly every civilized country. He was a guest at the palace of the Czar in St. Petersburg as a member of the Fox Commission in 1866. They were sent to congratulate the Czar on his escape from assassination and to thank him and the Russian people for their assistance to the North during the Civil War. Dr. Scofield met the Mikado in Japan, where he was stationed at the time the Japanese were organizing their military medical system. He was a close observer of men and events. It was seldom he could be induced to talk about his experiences, or to give his impressions, but those who were able to break through his reserve were astonished at the extent and accuracy of his information. He would converse with equal interest concerning any country, and he was an encyclopedia of information concerning his own. He had seen the navy develop from old wooden vessels to fleets of modern dreadnaughts. He had seen an American navy spring into exist-

ence in the days of the Civil War, and had seen the new navy develop in the last quarter of a century of his life. He made a record of splendid service in the Civil War, and he reached the highest rank a surgeon can attain in the service—rear-admiral.

Dr. Scofield was a member of many patriotic societies, among them being the Loyal Legion; Society of Army and Navy Surgeons; Grand Army of the Republic; Sons of the American Revolution, through his ancestors, John Holmes, and Jacob Waring; and he was a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons.

During the last years of his life, Dr. Scofield spent his summers in Stamford, his winters in Florida and Cuba, and his furloughs while in the service were spent in his native town. His acquaintance was large, for his simple, gentle, kindly manners won friends everywhere.

On January 14, 1876, Dr. Scofield married Mary Candee, and they were the parents of six children, three of whom are deceased. The others are: Jane; Edward, of Stamford; and Walter Lewis, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Scofield was an accomplished pianist and a good singer.

(The Candee Line).

The first of the name of Candee of whom there is record in this country is Zaccheus Candee, born about 1640, who settled in New Haven, Connecticut, where he died in 1720. He married, December 5, 1670, Rebecca Bristow, born February 4, 1650, and died September 22, 1739.

(II) Samuel Candee, their son, was born in West Haven, July 24, 1678, and his house was still standing in 1877. In 1729, with six others, he gave six shillings to have the church bell rung at nine o'clock every night. In 1731 he was made lieutenant of the West Haven Company, and shortly afterward captain. At his death, in February, 1748-49, his estate was

valued at £4,370 6s. 7d. He married, April 28, 1703, Abigail Pineon, daughter of Thomas and Mary Pineon, of New Haven. She died January 9, 1743.

(III) Caleb Candee, their son, was born in West Haven, about 1722, and died in 1764. He married Lois Mallory, and they resided in Oxford, where Mrs. Candee died, in 1790. They were the parents of Nehemiah Candee, of whom further.

(IV) Nehemiah Candee was born April 14, 1758, in Oxford Parish, and died August 17, 1834. He was a farmer by occupation. He married, December 6, 1780, Content Woodruff, daughter of David and Esther (Clark) Woodruff, and a descendant of Matthew Woodruff, a pioneer settler of Farmington, Connecticut. She was born in Derby, July 5, 1762, and died November 14, 1838.

(V) David Woodruff Candee, their son, was born December 5, 1783, in Oxford. When a small child he removed with his parents to what was called the "new settlement," Galway, Saratoga county, New York, and taught school at the age of sixteen years, later becoming a clerk. He was a first lieutenant, then captain of the Light Infantry, 1807-1813, and his regiment took part in the battle of Plattsburg in the War of 1812. He served as a member of the Legislature in 1820, and was postmaster and justice of the peace. Captain Candee was an earnest Christian, and possessed a natural gift for music; he led the church choir for many years. He joined the First Presbyterian Church in Amsterdam, New York, January 14, 1816, and at his death was the oldest member. Captain Candee married (first) Elizabeth Ostrom, born June 8, 1789, and died March 30, 1822. She was a granddaughter of a Revolutionary captain under Washington, and after her death he married (second) at Amsterdam, January 3, 1824, Charity Os-

trom, born December 29, 1796, died May 30, 1865.

(VI) Julius Alonzo Candee, son of David W. and Elizabeth (Ostrom) Candee, was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, New York, May 30, 1814. He was a dealer in building materials in New York City for many years. He married (first) May 10, 1847, Caroline Hanks, and she died in January, 1850. She was the mother of Mary Candee, who became the wife of Dr. Scofield, as above noted.

SCOFIELD, Walter Lewis,

Physician.

(IX) Walter Lewis Scofield, son of Dr. Walter K. and Mary (Candee) Scofield (q. v.), was born July 26, 1882, in San Francisco, California, and was only a small lad when his parents returned to establish a home in Stamford. He graduated from the Stamford High School in 1903, and then entered the medical department of the University of Vermont from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1907. Six months subsequent to that time were spent in the Lying-in Hospital in New York City, after which he was engaged in post-graduate work for several months at Randall's Island, where he did special work in obstetrics. Dr. Scofield then returned to Stamford where he began private practice. He has taken his place among the prominent physicians of Fairfield county, and is held in high esteem in medical circles. Dr. Scofield is a member of the Stamford Hospital staff; of the Stamford, Fairfield County, and Connecticut Medical societies, and of the American Medical Association. Fraternally, he is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Foresters



Walter L. Scofield M.D.

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of America; and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Dr. Scofield married Frances Gould, daughter of Frederick Gould, of Orange, New Jersey, and they are the parents of three children: Walter Gould, Frederick Lewis and Elizabeth Marian. The family attend the Stamford Congregational Church.

SCOFIELD, Isaac Mead,

Merchant.

Each age brings its own problems. Those of the present day are quite different from the problems faced by those dauntless pioneers who braved oceans' perils and the terrors of the wilderness to establish themselves in freedom to worship God according to their light and to work out their own economic and political destiny. The ancestors of Isaac M. Scofield were of that number. They came to Connecticut in the earliest years of its history. They subdued the wilderness, and by their persistent industry wrung their sustenance from an unwilling soil. They did their share in fighting savage natives and their white ally from the North. To begin with, they were men and women of strong moral fiber, possessing a sense of right and justice, which were unfalteringly put into daily practice. The necessities of their environment strengthened their natural tendencies to thrift and industry, and the continuous cultivation of these qualities resulted in a fixed type of virile manhood that persists to the present day, and which has been more potent than any other influence in giving to America its reputation as a nation of idealists. Isaac M. Scofield is a worthy representative of such forebears. He has won a leading place among the business men of his native State by the practice of those same qualities that en-

abled his ancestors to establish a high civilization in a savage wilderness,—indefatigable industry, steadfast adherence to the highest ethical ideals, sound business judgment, and a personality that attracts and holds friends.

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Scofield, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Pettet) Scofield (see Walter K. Scofield sketch for early ancestors), was born March 7, 1717; he married, December 15, 1736, Susannah Waterbury, and they were the parents of Peter Scofield, of whom further.

(V) Peter Scofield, son of Nathaniel (2) and Susannah (Waterbury) Scofield, was born October 21, 1743, and distinguished himself for valor in the French and Indian War under General Abercrombie and General Amherst. He lived to be over ninety years of age, died April 28, 1830. The story of an incident of his last days is treasured by his descendants. About a year before his death his militia company (enlisted Revolutionary service, July 6, 1775) wished to honor him for his long service with them by giving a salute as they passed his house on their return from "trooping." Their pistols missed fire. The old pioneer, who sat by a window watching them, rushed to the door as they started to move on, shouting, "Hold on boys, I will bring you a coal of fire." He married, November 12, 1764, Hannah Bates, and they were the parents of Warren Scofield, of whom further.

(VI) Warren Scofield, son of Peter and Hannah (Bates) Scofield, was born July 22, 1765. He was a man of prominence in the town, and married, December 21, 1786, Lydia Scofield, daughter of Captain Reuben Scofield, who was a captain of the town guards during the Revolution, a deacon in the Congregational church, and a soldier in the French and Indian War. He was sergeant July 6, 1775, and commissioned captain July 9, 1777, in a

battalion for the defense of the seacoast. He succeeded Jesse Bell, who resigned. He served as captain several years, and died in 1835, aged ninety-three. He married, April 26, 1764, Lydia Ayres, daughter of Reuben and Abigail (Holly) Ayres. Their daughter, Lydia Scofield, born November 16, 1764, became the wife of Warren Scofield, as above mentioned, and they were the parents of Amzi Scofield, of whom further.

(VII) Amzi Scofield, son of Warren and Lydia (Scofield) Scofield, was born September 26, 1794, in Newfield, in the town of Stamford. He inherited the farm homestead, and his entire life was passed there. He received his education in the public schools of the town, then entered upon the work of the farm with the enthusiasm of youth. His management of the place was signally successful, and at the age of twenty-four years he built a house for himself on the farm. On November 24, 1819, he married Polly A. Davenport, born June 19, 1796, daughter of Deodate and Abigail (Handford) Davenport, old settlers of New Canaan, Connecticut. Amzi Scofield died February 20, 1863, and his widow survived him for several years, being in full possession of her faculties almost to the very day of her death, July 23, 1891. Of their children, five lived to maturity; Amzi L.; Cyrus; William W., of further mention; Abigail Louise, who became the wife of William W. Brown, of Greenwich; and Henry.

(VIII) William Wallace Scofield was born March 2, 1825, in the Newfield district of Stamford, and was reared at the old homestead. His only educational advantages were those at hand, and limited to the time during which he could be spared from the work of the farm. But he was a young man of action rather than a student, and this troubled him not at

all. In 1849 he went to California for gold, and was reasonably successful in finding it, although he suffered much from Panama fever while there. He was absent from home a year and a half, then returned and again took up the work of the farm, and by means of scientific methods made it one of the best farms in the neighborhood. He became quite wealthy as a result of his excellent management. He was held in the highest esteem by the people of all the section. In politics he was an old line Whig, but in 1858 became identified with the Know-Nothing party. He was elected to the State Legislature from Stamford by that party, but later became a staunch Republican. He served repeatedly in local public offices; was a selectman and member of the school committee for six years.

On December 17, 1855, Mr. Scofield married Louisanna Cordelia Mead, born September 12, 1834, daughter of John and Lucinda (Robinson) Mead. John Mead was a native of England, an importing tailor, and crossed the ocean seventeen times on matters of business. Their three children were: Isaac Mead, of further mention; Frank Robinson, born May 29, 1861, married May Edson Ryan, and died November 28, 1894; Mary Louisa, born November 5, 1863, married George Sawyer, who at one time was United States Consul at Glauchau, Germany. William W. Scofield died October 10, 1895, and his widow survived.

(IX) Isaac Mead Scofield, the eldest son of William W. and Louisanna C. (Mead) Scofield, was born March 8, 1859, at the old homestead in the Newfield district. His elementary schooling was obtained in the district schools of that neighborhood, and he grew up in the environment of farm life. The home farm has remained in his possession to the present time. For a number of years the

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care of the paternal homestead occupied the major part of his time. About 1904 Mr. Scofield formed a partnership with Jeremiah Miller, under the firm name of Scofield & Miller, and purchased the wholesale and retail grain business of E. E. Scofield. This business was conducted by them for about ten years and in the meantime a wholesale grocery business had been acquired. Previous to the death of Mr. Miller, which occurred about 1915, the business was sold to Holmes, Keeler and Selleck, of Norwalk, in which company Mr. Scofield became a director. This arrangement was in effect for about two years and then Mr. Scofield formed a partnership with C. E. Slausson to engage in a wholesale grocery business under the name of C. E. Slausson & Company, Inc. Mr. Scofield is vice-president of this company, and they have purchased the Stamford branch of the Holmes, Keeler & Selleck Company, also the Norwalk business. They have built a warehouse and elevator at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars in Stamford. For over fifteen years Mr. Scofield has been a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and spends a large portion of his time there in buying grain. There are five salesmen connected with the corporation, whose territory extends from Rye, New York, to Southport and Danbury, Connecticut.

As is naturally expected of a man of Mr. Scofield's business attainments, he holds a position on the directorate of several of Stamford's industrial and financial institutions. He is a director of the First National Bank of Stamford; a director of the Fidelity, Title and Trust Company; and president of the Morehouse Hotel Company.

Imbued with that public spirit which seems to be a natural characteristic of those whose ancestors were among the

first Americans, Mr. Scofield has found several opportunities aside from his business cares to devote to the public welfare. With the exception of the year 1905, Mr. Scofield was a member of the school board continuously from 1899 to 1908. On January 20, 1908, he was appointed by the Common Council to fill the vacancy in its membership caused by the resignation of Stephen Smith, of the Third Ward. Upon the expiration of that term in November of the same year, Mr. Scofield was elected for a term that did not expire until January 3, 1911; on August 10, 1914, he was appointed a member of the Board of Appropriation and Apportionment, now known as the Board of Finance, and has served efficiently to the present time. Mr. Scofield is a believer in party organization because parties stand for definite policies. For that reason he has always been a staunch Republican. During the recent World War Mr. Scofield efficiently served as treasurer of two of the Red Cross drives and as a member of the committee on two of the Liberty Loan drives. Fraternally, Mr. Scofield is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Stamford, and is a member of the Suburban Club of that city.

Mr. Scofield married (first) March 21, 1882, at New Canaan, Connecticut, Jessie S. Hurlbert, whose death occurred December 1, of that year. He married (second) November 12, 1889, Jessie Strang, daughter of James S. Strang, a prominent citizen of Stamford, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Scofield are the parents of a son, Henry Nelson Scofield, born October 17, 1890; he served for about six months in the Aviation Corps during the war. The family are members of the Congregational church, and for almost thirty years Mr. Scofield has served as a trustee. Mrs.

Scofield is active in the women's organizations of the church and is also a member of the Stamford Women's Club and the Shubert Club. During the war Mrs. Scofield was a lieutenant of the Canteen Committee and did much arduous and valuable service.

Mr. Scofield is a man of great strength of character, possessing that breadth of spirit which makes him a man of keen sympathies and cosmopolitan interests. He is endowed with a splendid physique, and is impatient of any necessity which curbs his freedom of action.

(The Davenport Line).

The Davenport family, of which Mrs. Polly A. (Davenport) Scofield was a descendant, has long been seated in Fairfield county. The ancestry is traced to Rev. John Davenport, who was born in England and settled in New Haven, Connecticut, in April, 1638. On December 9th following, he was installed pastor of the First Church. "The founders of the New Haven Colony, led by John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, sought to establish a new state in which religion and education should be matters of prime concern. Mr. Davenport was the leader in educational matters, and it was part of his plan from the first to make New Haven a college town, and thus, in a sense, he was the original projector of Yale. Even in his old age he was found struggling with unwearied zeal to establish a college in New Haven for the good of posterity."

Rev. John Davenport was of the seventeenth generation of a family traced in a direct line to Ormus de Davenporte, born in 1086. He was the father of John Davenport, a merchant of Boston, who was probably born in London, but who did not come to America with his parents, being cared for by Lady Mary Vere.

He was admitted a freeman at New Haven, May 15, 1657, and married, November 27, 1663, Abigail Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, of Branford, sister of Rev. Abraham Pierson, the first rector of Yale. In 1668, he removed to Boston with his family, and was admitted a freeman there, in 1669. He was Register of Probate and a merchant. He died March 21, 1677, and his widow, July 20, 1718.

Rev. John (2) Davenport, son of Rev. John (1) Davenport, was born in Boston, February 22, 1668, and baptized by his grandfather the 28th of that month. He graduated from Harvard College in 1687. He began to preach in 1690, and three years later was called to Stamford, Connecticut. Previous to this time he had been teaching in the Hopkins' Grammar School, in New Haven. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College from 1707 until his death, February 5, 1731.

John (3) Davenport, son of Rev. John (2) Davenport, was born in Stamford, January 21, 1698. He married, September 6, 1722, Sarah Bishop, the ceremony being performed by his father. He removed to what was then known as Davenport Ridge, a beautiful location about five miles northeast of Stamford. He was one of the original members of the Congregational church of New Canaan, June 20, 1733. He died November 17, 1742.

John (4) Davenport, son of John (3) Davenport, was born January 15, 1724, and resided at Davenport Ridge. He inherited lands from his grandfather, which continued in the family for many generations. He united with the church at New Canaan, Connecticut, March 7, 1742, and married, June 2, 1748, Deborah Ambler. His death occurred June 23, 1756, at the age of thirty-two years. He was the father of Deodate Davenport, born June

2, 1766, died October 29, 1839. Deodate Davenport married, September 25, 1788, Abigail Handford, who died September 6, 1848, aged eighty years. Their daughter, Polly A. Davenport, became the wife of Amzi Scofield, as above mentioned.

WILLARD FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

The surname of Willard was in use as a personal name from ancient times. Earlier than its use as a surname, it was a local or place name in England. In the time of William the Conqueror the family was fully established in England, and from the time of the compilation of Domesday Book until now, Willards have been resident in the counties of Suffolk and Kent.

(I) Richard Willard, to whom the line is traced, grandfather of the American immigrant, was a yeoman at Brenchley, England, where he died. He was the father of Richard (2) Willard, of whom further.

(II) Richard (2) Willard, son of Richard (1) Willard, was a resident of County Kent, England. The latter married for his second wife, Margery, and she died December 12, 1608. Their son, and the thirteenth child of Richard (2) Willard, was Major Simon Willard, of whom further.

(III) Major Simon Willard, son of Richard (2) and Margery Willard, was the immigrant ancestor, and was in New England as early as 1634. He was born at Horsmonden, County Kent, England, in 1605. He was a soldier in Kent as a young man. He arrived in the spring of 1634, and as soon as he was established at Cambridge, Massachusetts, began to trade with the Indians. He acquired a thousand acres of land granted to him and several subsequent grants. Simon Wil-

lard was among the founders and first settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, and in 1636 was representative to the General Court. He was magistrate and assistant judge and was appointed to train the military company. In 1653 he was sergeant major of the Middlesex Company and commander-in-chief of the Narragansett Expedition in 1654-55. During the King Philip War he performed valiant service. In 1659 Major Willard removed to Lancaster, and twelve years later to Groton. In 1676 his home was burned by the Indians, but until his death, April 24, 1676, he never failed to aid, by training and in many ways of assistance, the colonists.

(IV) Henry Willard, son of Major Simon and his wife, Mary Willard, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, June 4, 1655. He lived at Groton, Still River, Lancaster and Harvard, Massachusetts. Henry Willard was a farmer, and his estate at Groton and Lancaster was considerable. He married (first) July 18, 1674, Mary Lakin, of Groton, and she died not later than 1688.

(V) Joseph Willard, son of Henry and Mary (Lakin) Willard, was born at Lancaster, Massachusetts, in 1686, and was a town officer at Harvard for many years. He died July 30, 1761. His wife was Elizabeth Tarbell, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Blood) Tarbell, born at Groton, August 19, 1691, died December 23, 1763.

(VI) Lemuel Willard, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Tarbell) Willard, was born July 28, 1725, at Harvard, Massachusetts, and died in October, 1775. He married, November 26, 1747, Hannah Haskell, and she died January 26, 1802. Lemuel Willard was long a deacon of the church, and one of the most esteemed citizens.

(VII) Dr. Elias Willard, son of Lemuel and Hannah (Haskell) Willard, was

born at Harvard, Massachusetts, January 7, 1756, and died March 20, 1827. He was twenty-one years of age when he went into the Revolutionary War as a surgeon, and served from May 15, 1777, to September 1, 1780. After the war, Dr. Willard located in Albany, New York, where he engaged in practice. He was at different times a resident of Stillwater and Albany, New York, and Montreal, Canada. Dr. Willard married, July 8, 1778, Katherine Livingston, daughter of John L. Livingston, and a member of one of the famous patroon families of New York. The Livingstons were residents of Albany, and there Mrs. Katherine (Livingston) Willard died, January 26, 1827. The family were members of the Presbyterian church for many years.

(VIII) John Willard, son of Dr. Elias and Katherine (Livingston) Willard, was born at Stillwater, New York, March 10, 1781, and died at Yonkers, New York, about 1860. He was a man of excellent education, and spent most of his life in the banking business. For several years he served as deputy treasurer of New York. His health failed him and he was an invalid for some years.

Mr. Willard married, April 7, 1811, Mary Ann Lawrence, daughter of David and Anna (Jenkins) Lawrence, originally from Nantucket. They lived in Hudson, New York, for some time, and were members of the Presbyterian church. The father of Anna (Jenkins) Lawrence was the first mayor of Hudson. John and Mary Ann (Lawrence) Willard were the parents of Edward Kirk Willard, a sketch of whom follows.

WILLARD, Edward Kirk,

Retired Banker.

(IX) Edward Kirk Willard, son of John and Mary Ann (Lawrence) Willard (q. v.), was born June 8, 1831, in Albany,

New York. At the age of thirteen he went to New York City and began to earn his living as a boy in the office of a Wall street broker. He was possessed of determination to master the business, and in this he was signally successful. He became one of the most successful bankers and brokers of his day; after his marriage he went to Chicago, where he engaged in business for many years. Previous to 1873 he returned to Wall street, but the latter year proved a disastrous one to Mr. Willard from a financial standpoint, as it did to thousands of others.

On April 15, 1857, Mr. Willard married Elizabeth Willard, daughter of John and Margaret (Stanbury) Willard, of New York City. Elizabeth (Willard) Willard was a descendant of George Willard, brother of Simon Willard, the ancestor of Edward Kirk Willard. Thus two distinguished Willard lines were united, both of which trace to Richard Willard, of Horsmonden, England. Mr. and Mrs. Willard were the parents of six children: 1. Kate Livingston, born January 13, 1859, died September 25, 1898; married James Edward Brush, of New York City. 2. Emma Allison, twin of Kate L., died July 22, 1911. 3. Frances, born July 18, 1860, died August 24, 1907. 4. James Struthers, born September 16, 1863, lives in Greenwich. 5. Margaret Stanbury, born May 12, 1865; she married (first) in 1894, Worthington C. Miner, of Buffalo; Mr. Miner died in 1903; she married (second) in 1917, Henry Lorillard Cammann, of Greenwich. 6. Louise Bowers, whose sketch follows. For many years Mr. Willard has been in ill health, and has retired from all active interests.

WILLARD, Louise Bowers,

Descendant of an Old Family.

(X) Louise Bowers Willard, daughter of Edward Kirk and Elizabeth (Willard)



Edward A. Williamson, M.D.

Willard (q. v.), was born September 3, 1868. Miss Willard received the benefits of a broad education, and from an early age has taken a keen interest in matters of public affairs, particularly the woman suffrage movement. For fourteen years she was the leading teacher of dancing in Stamford and Greenwich.

In 1899, Miss Willard rented "The Maples," the former beautiful residence of Commodore E. C. Benedict, on the Post Road, and engaged in the hotel business. The venture was started in a small way, but was a success from the beginning. In 1906 the business was incorporated, with Miss Willard as president, and at the same time the hotel was purchased. It is among the most attractive of the small hotels in Connecticut, accommodating eighty guests. No small amount of credit is due to Miss Willard's executive ability and business judgment. The hotel is always filled to its capacity, and this in itself is a testimony to the general management.

Miss Willard is much interested in the issues of the day, and is a remarkably well-read woman. She is a member of several clubs and organizations, among them being the Colony Club of New York City.

WILLIAMSON, Edward A.,

Physician.

There are many men of physical stamina and mental power who have come to America to grasp from the hand of opportunity the means of personal success. Here and there is found a man, with no friends or influence to aid him, only the strength of his own personality, who has endured all the hardships and overcome all the obstacles in the path of the unaided youth to attain the privilege of a life of service to mankind. This is a high

achievement, the more to be applauded for the fact that personal advancement has been held a matter of negligible importance in the face of the great responsibilities which he has so cheerfully accepted and so capably borne. To the thoughtful observer, a man of this character stands out among his fellows, a figure of the greatest significance. Such a man is Dr. Edward A. Williamson, of North Stamford, Connecticut.

The name of Williamson is derived from one of the most ancient sources, the custom of adding "son" to the name of the father. It was very popular in the early centuries, signifying "beloved helmet," that is, protector. Its early fame was derived from the first two post-Conquest rulers. Under the form of Guillaume it is a common name in France, where members of the family have held positions of great honor, and it appears twice in the Sussex Domesday Book. The Williamson family, of which the doctor is a member, is one of the very oldest in England. There have been many worthy scions in the various walks of life, but particularly in the military and civic life of their country have they become famous.

The following is the original coat-of-arms of the Williamson family, granted to Sir Joseph Williamson in the time of Charles II.

Arms—Chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sable.

Crest—Demi-eagle disposed, holding in the beak a trefoil.

Motto—*Murus aeneus conscientia sana.* (A wall of brass is conscious of strength).

The above Sir Joseph Williamson was one of the noted men of his day. As his biographer has truly said of him: "To give an account of his full life would involve an almost exhaustive survey of the

political and social life of England from 1665 to 1680."

Other prominent men bearing this name were: Sir Adam Williamson, who was governor of Jamaica, in St. Domingo; and General George Williamson, who commanded the Royal Artillery at the siege and capture of Louisburg, in 1758.

Edward A. Williamson, son of William Alexander Finiston Williamson, who was a prominent man in his day, was born in London. When scarcely more than a boy he entered the British navy. He was a bright, ambitious lad, devoted to the service. He rose step by step, discharging every duty faithfully. He was paymaster for years, and finally reached the rank of captain. He commanded a number of ships, one of them being H. M. S. "Excellent." During the course of his career he was decorated with three medals for distinguished gallantry in the service. He served with honor in the bitter campaign of the Crimea, and was finally retired some years before his death. Mr. Williamson married Anne Young, daughter of Richard Young, who was mayor of Londonderry, and a member of an old family there. They were the parents of four children: Dr. Edward A., of whom further; Anne Elizabeth, who became Mrs. Etherington, the wife of a prominent London banker; Richard Edward, who died at the age of sixteen; and William Alexander Finiston (2), who became lieutenant-colonel in the Royal Army Service Corps, during the World War, and was killed in the battle of the Marne.

Dr. Edward A. Williamson was born in Bedford, England, on September 10, 1864. He struck out for himself early in life, as his father had done, but turned his face westward, coming to New York City, where a cousin already resided; that was when he was fifteen years old. As is often the case with boys of that age, he

entered various employments, working for short periods, but finally determined upon the profession of medicine as the life-work of his choice. Being still quite young, he secured employment in a drug store in order to gain a more thorough knowledge of pharmacy than is given in the usual medical course. He spent about two years there, taking advantage of every opportunity to learn anything that might be useful to him, studying in odd hours, when other young men were at leisure, to improve his general education, and lay a broader foundation for his technical training. He began reading medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. F. H. Manley, and in due time matriculated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated, in 1886, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Then followed four years of hospital practice, a much longer clinical experience than falls to the lot of the average young physician. During this period he covered a breadth of practice rarely permitted to any physician. First he entered the Gouverneur Hospital, and after a year there he went to the Harlem Hospital. Here he spent six months each in the positions of ambulance, junior, senior, and house physician. He also spent a year in the hospital on Blackwell's Island. This was a wonderful preparation for general practice, particularly to a man gifted, as Dr. Williamson is, with the capacity for absorbing and retaining information, and turning it to practical use when occasion arises.

In 1894 he began private practice in Westchester, New York, and after several very successful years, came to Stamford, Connecticut. He established himself at High Ridge, where he remained until the spring of 1919, removing then to his present location in North Stamford. He has established an enviable reputation in this

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section; has always been widely sought among the outlying districts, and now covers a territory included within a radius of twenty miles. While the automobile has somewhat alleviated the hardships to which the physician is subjected, still the extent and character of the district which Dr. Williamson serves makes very exacting demands on his physical endurance. The doctor is a very busy man, yet finds time and opportunity to become well informed on the wonderful advance constantly being made along the line of medical science. He has always held positions of dignity and responsibility, having been for many years an associate member of the staff of the Stamford Hospital, and is visiting physician to the town farm. When the United States entered the World War, Dr. Williamson was one of the first Stamford physicians to be called into the service. He went to Fort Oglethorpe, in Georgia, in December, 1917, and devoted himself most enthusiastically to the work there. He contracted pneumonia after seven or eight months, and was cared for in the base hospital.

Dr. Williamson is a fellow of the New York State Medical Association; a member of the Stamford Medical Society; the Fairfield County Medical Society; the Connecticut Medical Society; and the American Medical Association. He is a member of Citizens Lodge, No. 628, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City.

Dr. Williamson married Helen Doty, daughter of John Doty, of Norwalk. Mrs. Williamson's mother was a daughter of Curtis Morgan, of Stamford, and through her paternal grandmother she is descended from the old Rockwell family of Ridgefield, Connecticut. There are two children: Edward A., Jr., who served in our navy during the World War, and is now a resident of Newark, New Jersey; and one daughter, Dorothy. The family

are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford, and are foremost in all movements which tend toward public progress.

GORHAM, Edward Everett,

Business Man.

The origin of the name of Gorham is very ancient, and is one of those names derived from the location of the home of its first bearer. It was formed from two words: Gore, which signifies a three-cornered piece of land, and ham, signifying an enclosure. It is thus clear that some early ancestor dwelt close to a piece of land of this shape, which was enclosed for the protection of his possessions. From the earliest form of John of Gorehame, or John atte-Gore-ham, the form was gradually changed to the spelling now used, Gorham. The family was established in England in the time of the Norman Conquest. James Gorham, born in 1550, at Benefield, Northamptonshire, England, married, in 1572, Agnes Bernington, and died in 1576. His descent is traced from the De Gorrums of La Tanniere, near the village of Gorram, in Maine, on the borders of Brittany, as early as the beginning of the twelfth century. In 1158 Giles de Gorham led an expedition to the Holy Land and returned to La Tanniere in 1162. Several of the family followed William the Conqueror to England. The Gorhambury Manor, in Hertfordshire, was in the possession of the Gorhams from quite early in the twelfth century until 1307, when John and his wife, Isabella, sold the reversion of the estate after their deaths and thus it passed from the family. In 1338, a William de Gorham was living at Oundle, a place near Benefield.

(1) Ralph Gorham, the immigrant ancestor of most of those who bear the name

in New England, was a son of James Gorham, and was born in 1575, at Benefield. He died about 1643. Ralph Gorham came to New England, settling at Plymouth, where record is found of him as early as 1636.

(II) Captain John Gorham, son of Ralph Gorham, was baptized at Benefield, England, January 28, 1620-21, and came to New England in 1635 in the ship "Philip." He married, in 1643, Desire Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilly) Howland (a "Mayflower" passenger), and granddaughter of John Tilly and wife, Vandeveld, who also came in the "Mayflower." On October 4, 1675, John Gorham was appointed captain of the Second Company of Plymouth forces in King Philip's War, and died from exposure in the Great Swamp fight. He was buried February 5, 1675-76, at Swansea. Desire (Howland) Gorham, born in Plymouth, in 1623, was one of the first children born in the colony. She died October 13, 1683, at Barnstable, Massachusetts. In 1646, Captain Gorham removed to Marshfield, where two years later he was chosen constable. He was made a freeman in 1650, and was a member of the Grand Inquest in 1651; in 1652 he removed to Yarmouth. There he was elected to the Plymouth Colony Court the following year. He was surveyor of wards in 1654; selectman of Barnstable in 1673-74. In 1673 he was appointed lieutenant of the Plymouth force in the Dutch War. He was a farmer and tanner and also owned a grist mill. In 1669 the Plymouth Court granted him one hundred acres at Papasquosh Neck, and in 1677, confirmed the grant to his heirs forever for the services he had performed. A similar grant of land in Gorham, Maine, was also participated in by his heirs.

(III) Jabez Gorham, son of Captain John and Desire (Howland) Gorham, was

born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, August 3, 1656. He married a widow, Mrs. Hannah (Sturges) Grey, daughter of Edward and Alice, or Elizabeth, Sturges. She died March 13, 1739, and he died May 3, 1725, at Bristol, Rhode Island. He also served in King Philip's War and was wounded. In 1680 he was constable at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and on the Grand Inquest in 1683.

(IV) Joseph Gorham, son of Jabez Gorham, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island. Concerning his marriage, historians differ. The Gorham chart in the "Fairfield Family Book" states that he married Abigail Lockwood, of Fairfield, April 7 or April 11, 1715. She was born November 28, 1694, and died January 23, 1724-25. Orcutt's "History of Stratford" states that Joseph Gorham married (first) Sarah, and was then of Stratford. The Sturges genealogy gives Sarah Sturges as the name of his wife. There is a dispute that he married a Sarah at all unless he was thrice married. He married (second or third) Deborah Barlow, daughter of John and Abigail (Lockwood) Barlow, on January 13, 1725-26, and she was born May 3, 1705-06, and died January 25, 1778. He removed from Bristol to Stratford, Connecticut, as early as 1715, and was a cordwainer by trade.

(V) Jabez (2) Gorham, son of Joseph Gorham, was born March 22, 1718, and died February 26, 1764. He married, November 27, 1752, Mary Couch.

(VI) Jabez (3) Gorham, son of Jabez (2) Gorham, was baptized May 23, 1762. He lived in Redding, and died there, June 25, 1853. He married (first) August 5, 1784, in Redding, Sarah Morgan, by whom he had four children. She died March 9, 1797, and he married (second) in the same year, Hannah Beers. The third child of the second marriage was David Gorham, of whom further.

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(VII) David Gorham, son of Jabez (3) Gorham, was born (according to the family Bible) in Redding, January 9, 1802, and died August 1, 1882. He owned a farm, and was also what was known in his day as a "tin-peddler," a type of merchant rarely seen now, but numerous in that time. These peddlers traveled through the country with a high-boxed body, usually painted red, his stock of merchandise consisting of kitchen furnishings, such as pans, and cooking utensils, brooms, etc. This merchandise was sold for cash or bartered with farmers for produce, which the peddler later sold to store-keepers and commission merchants. David Gorham traveled through Western Connecticut and the Eastern counties of New York State. David Gorham married (first) January 29, 1823, Fannie Jennings, daughter of Nehemiah Jennings, and she died March 28, 1844. Mr. Gorham was active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the official board.

(VIII) Henry Burr Gorham, son of David and Fannie (Jennings) Gorham, was born at Weston, Connecticut, January 1, 1832, and died at Norwalk, January 29, 1862. He attended the public schools, and learned the trade of shoemaker, which he followed in East Norwalk most of his life. Mr. Gorham married Mary Eliza Jones, daughter of Hiram C. Jones. She was born in Norwalk, and her father was a native of New Hampshire. They were the parents of four children: Frederick W., of Katonah, New York; Charles, deceased; Edward E., of further mention; and Henry Burr.

(IX) Edward Everett Gorham, son of Henry B. and Mary E. (Jones) Gorham, was born in Norwalk, July 12, 1860, and attended the public schools. In 1875 he entered the employ of Colonel Hiram K. Scott, general merchant, of Ridgefield, Connecticut, and remained with him for

three years. For several years subsequent, he traveled on the road as a wholesale tea salesman. About thirty years ago, Mr. Gorham established himself in business as an interior decorator, handling wall paper as well as painting. In 1919 he removed to South Norwalk and opened a store on Washington street; he is the oldest man in his line of business in his section of the State, and can look backward over a very successful career and forward to further success. An average of between twelve and twenty men are employed to cover the territory comprising Southwestern Connecticut.

Mr. Gorham is a Republican, and held the office of registrar of voters for nearly a quarter of a century. He was tax collector for the East Norwalk school and fire districts for nearly as long. His fraternal affiliations include: Member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons, of South Norwalk; Butler Chapter, No. 38, Royal Arch Masons, of South Norwalk; Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Lafayette Consistory; and Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, both of Bridgeport. Mr. Gorham is past grand of Butler Lodge, No. 97, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Norwalk, and past commander of Clinton Commandery, No. 3, of Norwalk.

Mr. Gorham married Annie E. Hoyt, daughter of James M. and Maria L. (Webber) Hoyt. The Hoyt family is an old one in Fairfield county, and Maria L. Webber was a native of Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Gorham were the parents of two children: Edward Everett, died at the age of nineteen years; and Leslie Webber, born in 1887, married Laura M. Berns, and has two children: Earl Edward and Ray Elizabeth. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of East Norwalk, and aid in the support of its good works.

DUGGAN, Rev. Jeremiah James,

Clergyman.

There is an old proverb which says: "He profits most who serves best." The truth of this proverb is apparent, particularly among those who devote their lives and services to the ministering of the gospel. Their desire to serve emanates direct from their hearts; there is no task too severe, and in countless ways their aid is given.

Rev. Jeremiah James Duggan, one of those worthy men who have made the cause of humanity their work, was born April 4, 1863, in Cappawhite parish, County Tipperary, Ireland, son of James and Elizabeth (Glasheen) Duggan. The Duggan family is an old one in that parish, and there the great-grandfather of Father Duggan, Dennis Duggan, was born. His son, Patrick Duggan, was a farmer. He married Ellen Lonergan. Their son, James Duggan, was born in the same parish in 1799, and died in October, 1883. He was the owner of a large farm and made a specialty of dairy farming and horse raising. The oldest brother of Father Duggan now occupies this homestead. James Duggan married Elizabeth Glasheen, daughter of Michael Glasheen, of the parish of Bansha, County Tipperary, Ireland. They were the parents of eleven children, nine of whom grew to maturity, and three came to America, namely: Michael, a resident of Bridgeport, died December 29, 1918, aged seventy-three years; Catherine, married (first) James Donahue, and (second) William O'Brien; Jeremiah James, of further mention.

Rev. Jeremiah James Duggan, the youngest of his family, was educated in the National schools of his native town, and at the age of twelve years went to Rockwell College in the parish of Cashel,

County Tipperary, which was conducted by the Fathers of the Holy Ghost. After three years spent in classical studies there, he entered St. John's Seminary, in the city of Waterford, to prepare for his ordination. He studied rhetoric, philosophy, and theology there, and was ordained June 24, 1888, by the Rt. Rev. Pierce Power. Rev. Father Duggan was adopted by the Diocese of Hartford by Rt. Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon. He started for America, January 24, 1889, on the steamship "Germanic," and arrived in New York City, February 1, 1889. Father Duggan sang his first High Mass in St. Augustin's Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut, the following Sunday, and he was assigned to St. John's Church, Middletown, as temporary assistant to Father Bernard Sheridan. There he remained for three months, and was then transferred to St. Mary's Church, Norwalk, remaining until January, 1896. In the latter year Father Duggan was transferred to New Haven as assistant to Father John Russell at St. Patrick's Church, where he remained until September, 1900, in which year he was transferred to the Church of the Sacred Heart, his first pastorate, Wethersfield. During his pastorate there, he was also chaplain to the State's Prison at Wethersfield and said Mass there every Sunday. Father Duggan labored with all his heart in this parish, and succeeded in clearing the debt of the church and in renovating the interior of the church edifice. On April 8, 1908, he was transferred to the Church of the Assumption, Westport, Connecticut. At that time the parish indebtedness was \$13,000, and during the pastorate of Father Duggan this debt was paid off and many improvements made inside and outside the church. A concrete walk was laid all around the property, and the bank of the river opposite the church has been filled in and made

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into a park, surrounded by a pretty hedge. All these improvements have been paid for, and the property on the south side of the church purchased to save it from falling into undesirable hands and to provide opportunity for expansion at some future time. The house on that property has been remodelled and rented to two tenants. While pastor there, Father Duggan was chaplain of the Holy Name Society and also of the Children of Mary and of the Junior Holy Name Society.

It is appropriate here to give a brief sketch of the history of this parish. The property was purchased by Father Keating, and the new church was built by the Rev. James P. Ryle. The latter was there one and one-half years, and during this time he got as far in the construction as the covering in of the building. The mission was built in 1860 by the Rev. Dr. Mulligan and dedicated on August 15th of that year. It was an out-mission from Norwalk until Father Keating was appointed in 1877. He remained there seven years, and was succeeded by the Rev. John H. Carroll, of Wallingford, who remained about fourteen years, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Ryle. He was followed by Father Thomas H. Shanly, who completed the church edifice, and who died there after eight years of faithful service, in March, 1908, and was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah J. Duggan. In January, 1920, Father Duggan was transferred to the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Bridgeport, where he is continuing his good work. The church is a new parish, formerly a part of St. Mary's Church, started in 1917, the site of the church being secured by the Bishop, the Rev. John J. Nilau, who purchased ground on both sides of Union avenue. The basement floor was laid out and built by Father Terris B. Smith, and was used for church purposes. Since the

coming of Father Duggan notable improvements have been made. Additional ground has been secured, adjoining that already owned, directly opposite the church, on which later a school and other buildings will be erected. The ground surrounding the church has been graded, cement walks and curbing laid, the lawns beautified with a hedge and shrubs, and other improvements made. The church, when completed, will be one of the finest in that section, its location being excellent.

McMAHON, John F.,

Contractor, Public Official.

With untiring energy and strength of purpose, combined with splendid business qualifications, John F. McMahon, a prominent contractor of Norwalk, has achieved remarkable success in his chosen line of work. He is a leading citizen and foremost among the representative men of that city. Mr. McMahon was born in Norwalk, December 18, 1861, the son of Patrick and Julia (McCabe) McMahon. Patrick McMahon was born in County Clare, Ireland, and died about 1913, aged eighty-four years. Upon leaving his native land, he came direct to Norwalk. At that time double tracks were being laid by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and there Mr. McMahon obtained employment, working on the East Norwalk section. Soon after, he went to work on a local farm and continued occupied with farming and other agricultural work throughout his lifetime. Principally, Mr. McMahon worked as supervisor of some of the fine estates in the vicinity of Norwalk, and he was especially expert in handling trees in a day when trees did not receive the scientific attention now given them. He set out many of the most beautiful orchard

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and shade trees in that section. Mr. McMahon married Julia McCabe, of the town of Carrickmacross, County Monaghan, Ireland, and of their children, seven grew up: Mary, who was the wife of John McGinn; Catherine, the wife of Timothy Bresnan, of South Norwalk; Josephine, of South Norwalk; John F., of further mention; William H., Ellen, and Patrick, Jr.

John F. McMahon attended the public schools, and early learned the trade of hatter in South Norwalk, which he followed for sixteen years. During the greater part of this time he was foreman for the South Norwalk Hat Company and for the Volk Hat Company. Feeling the need of living an outdoor life, Mr. McMahon changed his occupation and began to build houses and sell them on his own account. He built about twenty-five or thirty houses in this way, and is still interested in dealing in real estate. About five or six years ago, Mr. McMahon began to specialize in concrete construction, and employs about twenty-five men on the average. He is one of the largest builders of sidewalks in Norwalk, and does a large amount of concrete construction work.

Outside of his own business interests, Mr. McMahon has found time to take a keen and active interest in the public matters of his town, has served as chairman of the town Democratic Committee for many years, and was for years, chairman of the committee that built the Washington street bridge between South and East Norwalk. He was a member of the Common Council of the city of South Norwalk, and of the Board of Relief for ten years. Mr. McMahon has served as a delegate to many county and State conventions, and has always discharged the duties incumbent on these offices in such a manner as to bring great satisfaction to his constituents.

Mr. McMahon is a director of the South Norwalk Savings Bank. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and has served several terms as grand knight of South Norwalk Council, No. 1253, and for a period of six years was district deputy of the order.

Mr. McMahon married Mary J. Murray, daughter of Michael and Mary (Clune) Murray, of Norwalk, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. John F., Jr., who is a wireless operator; during the World War he served as radio operator on submarines for sixteen months, and was commissioned ensign and transferred to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis for a course of instruction. 2. Francis V., who graduated from Fordham University with the degree of A. B., and is now (1921) a student in Fordham Law School. 3. Edward M., a student at Fordham. 4. Mary, a student at New Rochelle College. 5. Lawrence S., a student in the Norwalk High School.

Although Mr. McMahon did not go to college in his youth, he has since learned the great value of a broad education in equipping the young man and woman for their battle in life. Consequently, he has been very particular that every one of his children should have the best advantages possible.

CLARK, Theodore H.,

Manufacturer.

Among the younger business men of Norwalk who are rapidly advancing to positions of prominence is Theodore H. Clark, the vice-president of the Norwalk Box Company, whose name heads this article. In addition to his standing as a business man, Mr. Clark is well known as an energetic citizen and has a record of honorable service in the late World War.

The name of Clark, or Clarke, is derived



Lt. H. Clark.

from Le Clerc, which comes from the Latin Clericus, a learned person, or clerk. It appears in England about the time of the Conquest, but the family seems to have been seated there prior to that period. It is thought that the name which, probably from its meaning, was very highly esteemed, was then assumed by families which had hitherto borne a different patronymic. At an early period in Colonial history branches of the race were transplanted to New England, and from that time to the present the name has been distinguished in the annals of different parts of the American Union even as it had been and still is in the Mother land across the sea.

Henry F. Clark, father of Theodore H. Clark, was of Danbury, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Vail, daughter of Theodore Vail, of Peekskill, New York. The Vail family is of Norman-French origin, and the name has been variously spelled. Geoffrey LeVeel came to England with the Conqueror, and Jeremiah Vail appears to have been the first in America, arriving during the Colonial period of our history. Others came from Wales, from other parts of England and from Ireland. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark: 1. Ida, married (first) — Whitlock, and (second) James Watson; one daughter Hazel by first marriage, and one son Kenneth by second marriage. 2. Mattie, deceased. 3. Jeremiah, born in Danbury, and has always been identified with the Norwalk Box Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer; affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; married Sarah Dowd and has one child, Jeane. 4. Theodore H., mentioned below. Mr. Clark, the father, died in 1917.

Theodore H. Clark, son of Henry F. and Elizabeth (Vail) Clark, was born November 22, 1888, in Danbury, Connecticut.

He received his education in public schools of his native town. On completing his course of study he came to South Norwalk, where he was associated with his father in the paper box business. The concern was incorporated in 1899 under the name of the Norwalk Box Company and entered, in a modest way, upon the manufacture of paper boxes. Prosperous from the outset, the growth of the business was more rapid after Theodore H. Clark brought his youthful enthusiasm and aggressiveness to bear upon the conduct of its affairs. This was about 1905, and upon the death of his father he became a director of the company, succeeding in 1920 to the office of vice-president. The business is now in a very flourishing condition, the establishment being equipped with the most approved modern machinery, disposing of its product to local manufacturers and giving employment to about fifty persons. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Clark include the Senior Order of United American Mechanics, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the South Norwalk Club.

The business career of Mr. Clark was interrupted for a time by the call of the Federal government for volunteers when the United States entered the conflict of nations. He enlisted in Headquarters Company, 304th Infantry, 76th Division. On leaving Camp Devons he sailed for Halifax, going thence to London, England, and then proceeded to Le Havre and Chateau Neuf. Throughout his term of enlistment he remained with the same division. He was one of those selected for the very responsible duty of standing guard at the door of the Armistice Conference. On April 5, 1919, he was discharged from the service of the government.

Mr. Clark married, June 6, 1907, Anna

Smith, daughter of Charles B. and Bessie (Miller) Smith, and they are the parents of one child, Theona Clark.

While still a young man, Mr. Clark has laid the foundation of a successful and honorable business career, and he has also proved himself, in overseas service, a brave soldier and patriotic citizen.

GRANGER, Walter,

Merchant.

In the few years during which he has been a resident of Greenwich, Mr. Granger has fully convinced his fellow-citizens that the town has no more enterprising or successful business man than himself. He is personally popular, being known not only as the head of one of the most flourishing mercantile concerns in the place, but also as a citizen who can always be depended on to do his part in the promotion of any movement which, in his judgment, makes for the best interests of his home city.

Septimus Walter Granger, father of Walter Granger, was born June 17, 1853, in Burton, England, and as a boy was brought by his parents to the United States. They settled first in Albany, where he attended the public schools and a military academy, afterward learning the brewing business. Mr. Granger married Estella Hare. The name of Granger, derived from the word grange, means a dweller thereon, hence, a farmer.

Walter Granger, son of Septimus Walter and Estella (Hare) Granger, was born May 4, 1881, in New York City, where he received his education in the public schools. He entered upon his business career in the office of the Granger Brewing Company, the business founded and conducted by his father, where he remained five years, becoming thoroughly familiar with every detail of its various departments.

Being thus fully equipped, Mr. Granger took a position as general manager for the Norwich Brewing Company, Norwich, New York, retaining this office eleven years and a half, or until 1914. In that year he removed to Greenwich, where he purchased a small business which he has since developed into one of the important mercantile establishments of the city. He handles a large line of house furnishings and has the only toy business in the town. This department, the very existence of which is a striking proof of Mr. Granger's originality and enterprise, has developed into an important branch of the business.

The sphere of politics is one which Mr. Granger has never entered, finding full scope for his activity and energy in the conduct of the large and flourishing mercantile concern of which he is the head. He affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, both of Norwich, New York. He and his wife are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Greenwich.

Mr. Granger married, January 17, 1901, in New York City, Effie Agnes Eugenia Shattuck, whose family record is appended to this biography.

Walter Granger has shown himself to be a man abounding in initiative, and fearless in obeying its promptings. He has already established a business reputation which is certain to increase rapidly as the years go on.

(The Shattuck Line).

The name of Shattuck is another form of Shaddock, derived from Shadd, which was, probably, in the beginning, a nickname from the Old English fish-name, sceadd.

(1) William Shattuck was born in England, in 1621 or 1622, as a young man emigrated to the American colonies, and died, in 1672, at Watertown, Massachusetts.

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His numerous descendants have always been worthy citizens, wherever found.

(II) Daniel Shattuck was born in Massachusetts, and lived many years in St. Louis. Tradition says that he was at one time editor of the New Orleans "Picayune." He married Anise (or Anastacia) (Crooks) Roane, born in Sheffield, England, who had previously married, about 1849, Lieutenant Roane, of the navy. Mr. Shattuck, too, had been married previously, and was the father of a daughter by his first wife. This daughter is now living in Lynn, Massachusetts. Mr. Shattuck died in 1884, in New York City.

(III) Charles Albert Shattuck, son of Daniel and Anise (or Anastacia) (Crooks-Roane) Shattuck, was born, about 1855, in St. Louis, and as a child was brought by his parents to New York City, where he attended the public schools. After leaving school he was employed as a messenger by James Fiske, the financier. He married Elizabeth Vander Poorten, born December 2, 1864, in New York City, daughter of Abraham and Rozetta (Vanden Berg) Vander Poorten, both natives of Holland. At the time of his death, which occurred about June 5-12, 1886, in New York City, Mr. Shattuck was in the service of the Second Avenue Elevated Railroad Company.

(IV) Effie Agnes Eugenia Shattuck, daughter of Charles Albert and Elizabeth (Vander Poorten) Shattuck, was born September 8, 1883, in New York City, educated in the public and high schools of the metropolis, and became the wife of Walter Granger, as stated above.

MATTHEWS, Sidney A.,

Agriculturist.

A prominent resident of Springdale, Connecticut, where he is engaged in business as a civil engineer and also carries

on extensive agricultural operations, is Sidney A. Matthews, a native of Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, New York, where his birth occurred June 24, 1854. He is a son of Isaiah Solis, Jr., and Hannah M. (Angevine) Matthews, and comes of a family that has long been identified with that region.

Isaiah Solis Matthews, Sr., grandfather of Sidney A. Matthews, was a resident of Mount Pleasant, where he was engaged in business as a farmer and drover. His operations in buying and selling cattle extended over a wide area, and he would take long trips in which he collected large droves, which he took to New York City and disposed of in the markets there. He married Mrs. Susan (Miller) Fisher, a member of the old Miller family of Westchester county, a brief account of which is appended hereto. One of their children was Isaiah Solis Matthews, Jr., who is mentioned below.

Isaiah Solis Matthews, Jr., was born at Mount Pleasant, New York, March 14, 1827, and died January 21, 1919. As a youth he learned the trade of shoemaker, and worked at that craft in the intervals of caring for his farm. He was an expert agriculturist, and eventually gave up shoemaking to specialize in tree grafting and budding, a work for which he had a natural aptitude. At that period the art of grafting had not received so much scientific study as has since been devoted to it, and Mr. Matthews' skill came from his own keen perceptions and love of the work, together with a long experience in its details, but he was so unvaryingly successful in his attempts that he gained a wide reputation throughout the region as an expert propagator. In following his specialty, however, in which he was consistently employed, by the agriculturists of the district, he did not neglect his own farm, but continued to raise gen-

eral crops on a very considerable scale. About the year 1870, Mr. Matthews removed from Mount Pleasant to North Castle, New York, and about five years later went to White Plains. His next move was to East Chester, New York, where he continued to reside until 1898, when he came to Springdale, Connecticut. Here he acquired possession of a fine farm of some ninety-six acres and continued to make his home on this property until the time of his death, gradually turning over its cultivation more and more to his sons as he grew older.

Mr. Matthews married Hannah M. Angevine, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Matthews) Angevine, of Mount Pleasant, where the former carried on a thriving trade as blacksmith. Isaiah Solis, Jr., and Hannah M. (Angevine) Matthews were the parents of five children, as follows: Sidney A., of further mention; Ella J., who became the wife of William Ackerson, of Rockland Lake, New York, to whom she has borne one son, Gifford H., who married Tillie Lemkan, and resides in New Haven; Gifford J., who resides on the family homestead at Springdale, Connecticut, where he carries on agricultural operations; Seymour S., of Scarsdale, New York, married Ida Coxon, by whom he has had two children, Ralph and Lida; Lida, who became the wife of Charles Kingsbury, of Yonkers, New York. The elder Mr. Matthews and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, although in childhood they had both been reared in the Quaker belief. He was active in church affairs, holding many offices, especially in the matter of missionary work, and was a life member of the Foreign Missionary Society. As a young man, in his early forties, he was a member of the New York Militia.

Sidney A. Matthews, eldest child of

Isaiah Solis, Jr., and Hannah M. (Angevine) Matthews, was born June 24, 1854, at Mount Pleasant, Westchester county, New York, and as a child attended the public schools of his native town. He early began to assist his father with the work on the latter's farm, and in that manner learned agricultural methods, thoroughly advancing as time went on to such work as was appropriate to his age. He remained as his father's assistant until about 1894, when, deciding to make his own career in the world, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business on his own account. He located at East Chester, New York, and there opened his office, after which his success came rapidly. He also did considerable surveying in that region, and made it his specialty to develop sub-divisions. Mr. Matthews remained in this business until 1915, when he retired from it in order to devote his entire attention to his farming interests, which he had always continued to some degree. Since then he has made his home uninterruptedly on the farm at Springdale, where his brother, Gifford J., also makes his home, and is actively engaged in agricultural occupations of various kinds. For a number of years Mr. Matthews conducted a cider mill with his father and brother, and since the former's death, has continued it with the latter. The business of this enterprise has been largely custom milling, but they also turn out large quantities of cider vinegar, which is disposed of principally at wholesale. Mr. Matthews is a Methodist in his religious belief. He is a member of the National Geographic Society.

(The Miller Line).

(I) The ancestor of the Miller family, from which Mr. Matthews is descended through his paternal grandmother, was James Miller, in whose person the name

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was brought to the New World. He was born sometime between 1635 and 1640, and died in 1708. He was the father of John Miller, who is mentioned below.

(II) John Miller, son of James Miller, was born about 1688, and is said to have possessed all the land to the north of Rural Cemetery at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, containing about one hundred acres, and which included the site of Washington's headquarters in the Revolution. He was the father of Anthony Miller, who is mentioned below.

(III) Anthony Miller, son of John Miller, was born about 1735, and died before 1790. He was rent collector for Colonel Phillips, whose patent extended from the Harlem river to the Croton river. He took part in the Revolutionary War, and in 1775 held a commission as second lieutenant in the company of Joshua Hatfield, recruited from Scarsdale, White Plains and Brown Point. On January 1, 1776, he held the rank of captain in the regiment of Colonel Thomas Thomas. He married Hester Davids, daughter of William and Nellie (Storms) Davids, born May 8, 1743, and died October 5, 1834. They were the parents of William Miller, mentioned below.

(IV) William Miller, son of Anthony and Hester (Davids) Miller, was baptized September 13, 1760, and died April 5, 1825. He removed from Westchester county to North Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York, where the remainder of his life was spent. He married Martha Miller, daughter of Elijah and Ann (Fisher) Miller. She was born about 1763, and died about 1855. They were the parents of James Miller, mentioned below.

(V) James Miller, son of William and Martha (Miller) Miller, resided at Pittstown, Rensselaer county, New York,

where his death occurred September 10, 1849, and his will was probated December 10, 1849. He was the father of Susan Miller, who is mentioned below.

(VI) Susan Miller was the daughter of James Miller, of Pittstown, New York. She married (first) Elijah Fisher, and (second) Isaiah Solis Matthews, Sr., grandfather of Sidney A. Matthews, of this sketch.

HAWXHURST, Charles Henry,

Business Man.

The surname of Hawxhurst is of Saxon origin and is taken from the word "Hurst," or Hawkwood. As a surname it is very ancient, record being found of one John Hawkherst being appointed Abbott of St. Augustine's in Canterbury, January 25, 1427. The ancestor of the family in America is Christopher Hawxhurst, who was an early settler in Oyster Bay, Long Island, and was in Matinecock, in 1653. He made many purchases and sales of lands, and his name appears often in the land records with many different spellings. The family has long been established in Westbury, Long Island, and it was there that Nathaniel Hawxhurst, grandfather of Charles H., passed his life. He was a member of the Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends.

Henry W. Hawxhurst, son of Nathaniel Hawxhurst, and father of Charles H. Hawxhurst, was born in Westbury, March 25, 1837, and died January 9, 1894. He grew to manhood in his native town, and from his boyhood was accustomed to help in the labors of the home farm. At an early age he went into the milk business in Brooklyn, New York, on his own account and for sixteen years followed this occupation. In the spring of 1875, Mr. Hawxhurst sold out his interests and removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where

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for three years he was engaged in truck-gardening. Subsequently, he purchased a milk route and followed this line of business for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Hawxhurst was an active and public-spirited citizen, taking a keen interest in all public affairs. In politics, Mr. Hawxhurst was a Republican, and served on the town committee and on the school committee. For some years he served as assessor, and was also several times engaged to settle estates. He was a man of high integrity, possessed of fine business judgment, and absolutely trustworthy. Fraternally, Mr. Hawxhurst was a member of a Masonic order in Brooklyn. He married Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of Captain Benjamin Hawkins, of Southport, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Benjamin Nathaniel, of Sacramento, California. 2. Charles Henry, of further mention. 3. Mary J., married Horace Fisher, of Norwalk. 4. Orlando W., of Norwalk. 5. Phoebe, deceased, wife of John Guyer. 6. Washington Irving, of Wilton. 7. Florence, wife of Frank Guyer, of Norwalk. 8. Anna, wife of Nathaniel Fisher, of Norwalk. Mr. and Mrs. Hawxhurst were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Henry Hawxhurst, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Hawxhurst, was born March 4, 1865, in Brooklyn, New York, and was educated in the public schools of that city and of Norwalk. At the age of fifteen years, he went to work for his father in the milk business and continued thus employed until he was twenty-six years old, when he succeeded his father as owner of the business. It is the oldest and largest business of its kind in Norwalk, and is conducted under the name of the Clover Leaf Dairy. With the exception of four years, Mr. Hawxhurst has been continually in the business; during the latter

period he was employed in the interests of the Holmes, Keeler, Kent Company, wholesale grocers, in which Mr. Hawxhurst had an interest. After this period of four years, Mr. Hawxhurst returned to his milk business, which he has continued with gratifying success to the present time.

In politics, he is a Republican, and takes much interest in the affairs of that party. He is a member of Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Red Men.

Mr. Hawxhurst married Minnie Frances Lockwood, born March 9, 1869, daughter of John and Sarah Isabelle (Tuttle) Lockwood, and a direct descendant of the immigrant, Robert Lockwood. The mother of Mrs. Hawxhurst was a daughter of Anson and Almira (Abbott) Tuttle. Mr. and Mrs. Hawxhurst are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Isabelle, and one son, Kenneth, deceased. They are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Hawxhurst is a member of the official board.

McLEAN, William O.,

Insurance Actuary.

The origin of the name, McLean, is lost in the mists of ancient tradition. William Buchanan, an old authority on the origin of Scottish surnames, states that the patronymic, McLean, is "descended from that of Fitzgerald, in Ireland, being once the most potent surname of any other of English extract in that kingdom." Irish genealogists claim that the Fitzgeralds or Geraldines, were of Italian origin. Certain it is that the family was established in Normandy, before the Conquest. Seignior Giraldo was a principal officer

for some years he was engaged in truck-gardening. Subsequently, he purchased a mill (grain) and followed this line of business for the remainder of his life.

Mr. Hawxhurst was an active and politically-minded citizen, taking a keen interest in all public affairs. In politics, Mr. Hawxhurst was a Republican and served on the town committee and on the school committee. For some years he served as assessor, and was also several times engaged to settle estates. He was a man of high integrity, possessed of fine business judgment, and absolutely trustworthy. Formerly, Mr. Hawxhurst was a member of a Masonic order in Brooklyn. He married Elizabeth Hawkins, daughter of Captain Benjamin Hawkins of Southport, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Benjamin Nathaniel, of Sacramento, California. 2. Charles Henry, of further mention. 3. Mary J., married Horace Fisher, of Norwalk. 4. Orlando W., of Norwalk. 5. Phoebe, deceased, wife of John Gove. 6. Washington Irving, of Winton. 7. Florence, wife of Frank Greer, of Norwalk. 8. Ann, wife of Nathaniel Fisher, of Norwalk. Mr. and Mrs. Hawxhurst were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Henry Hawxhurst, son of Henry W. and Elizabeth (Hawtham) Hawxhurst, was born March 4, 1865, in Brooklyn, New York, and was educated in the public schools of New York and of Norwalk. At the age of sixteen years, he went to work for his father in the mill business and continued that occupation until he was twenty-six years old, when he succeeded his father as owner of the business. It is the oldest and largest business of its kind in Norwalk, and is conducted under the name of the Cherry Leaf Lairs. With the exception of that year, Mr. Hawxhurst has been continuously in the business, having the latter

period he was employed in the business of the Holmes, Keeler, Kent Company, wholesale grocers, in which Mr. Hawxhurst had no interest. After this period of four years, Mr. Hawxhurst returned to the mill business, which he has continued with growing success to the present time.

In politics, Mr. Hawxhurst is a Republican, and takes much interest in the affairs of that party. He is a member of the Brotherhood of the Loyal Order of the Moose, and of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Independent Order of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Hawxhurst married Grace Frances Lockwood, born March 9, 1869, daughter of John and Sarah Isabelle (Tuttle) Lockwood and a direct descendant of the immigrant, Robert Lockwood. The mother of Mrs. Hawxhurst was a daughter of Anson and Almira (Albert) Tuttle. Mr. and Mrs. Hawxhurst are the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Isabelle, and one son, Donald, deceased. They are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of which Mr. Hawxhurst is a member of the board.

THE FUGER FAMILY

THE FUGER FAMILY

The Fuger family, which is lost in the mists of antiquity, is mentioned by William Fugere, a French authority on the subject of the Fuger family. Fugere states that the Fuger family is "descended from a family of the name of Fugere, which was in Ireland, being the name of the family of any one of the Fuger family." Fugere also claims that the Fuger family were of Norman origin. Fugere is of the opinion that the Fuger family was established in Normandy, before the Conquest. Fugere also claims that the Fuger family was a principal officer



Woolthead

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under William the Conqueror, from whom he received the Lordship of Windsor. In 1169, Maurice Fitzgerald, grandson of Giraldo, was sent to Ireland, at the head of English troops to quell a rebellion against the King of Leinster. Large grants of land were given him as a reward for his success, and thus the Fitzgeralds became established in the "Emerald Isle."

The name, McLean, is a contradiction of McGillean, said to be a prominent branch of the Fitzgerald sept or clan. From Ireland, the family emigrated to Scotland at a time when the history of that country was still traditional. They were among the most loyal at Largs and Bannockburn. MacLean became lieutenant of MacDonald, Lord of the Isles, and this association led to the MacLeans becoming by the close of the sixteenth century, one of the most powerful of Scottish clans. Later, by its adherence to the house of Stuart, the clan lost much of its lands and power. The chieftainship of the clan descended to the eldest son, and the seventh in the succession from the first chief, MacGillean, had a younger son, who was very powerful and enterprising. In response to his demand for an inheritance, he received the island of Coll, and other lands, and became the first "Laird of Coll." The sixth "Laird of Coll" was the great-grandfather of Dr. Neil and Allan McLean, who founded the McLean family in this country. Their grandfather, Neil, the third son of Lachlan, the Laird, was an officer in one of the Highland regiments that fought for Prince Charlie against Cromwell. He was severely wounded in the battle of Inverkeithing (1651), in which it has been said by historians that, of the eight hundred McLeans engaged, only forty came out alive.

This is, in part, the interesting history

of the early generations of the McLean family. Today we find many representatives of this family scattered throughout the country, all of them among the useful citizens, many engaged in the professions, and many others prominent in the business and civic life of their communities.

William O. McLean, a scion of this family, was born in St. John, New Brunswick, May 27, 1887, son of Neil and the late Elizabeth (George) McLean.

Mr. McLean was educated in the public schools of Lincoln and Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and for fifteen years subsequent to completing these courses, was engaged in newspaper work in that section with the Pawtucket, Rhode Island, "Evening Times," Woonsocket, Rhode Island, "Evening Reporter," Providence "Journal," Providence "Bulletin," Providence "Tribune," Boston "American," Worcester "Telegram," and Uxbridge "Transcript." He came to Norwalk in 1911, and was with the Norwalk "Hour" for seven years, in charge of the South Norwalk office, part of which time he held the position of county editor of the Bridgeport "Sunday Post."

In 1917, with Albert M. Pohlman he formed the insurance firm of Pohlman & McLean, with offices at No. 74 Washington street, South Norwalk, this concern being absorbed on January 1, 1920, by William O. McLean, Inc., a corporation organized for that purpose.

He occupied the position of chief compiler of labor statistics, a department operated by the United States Housing Corporation, but under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics; was also assistant chief of the Information Bureau of the Production Division of the Army Ordnance Department during part of the war.

Mr. McLean is a Republican in politics,

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and is a Mason, being a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; and Lafayette Consistory, Scottish Rite. He is also a member of the South Norwalk Club.

Mr. McLean married, in 1914, Blanche Louise Pohlman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Pohlman of South Norwalk.

RAYMOND, Augustus Hobby,

Contractor, Builder.

A lifetime in honorable and successful business activity in this State and membership in a family resident here for more than two and one-half centuries constitute Augustus Hobby Raymond's identification with Connecticut. In contracting and building, lumber and real estate dealing, he has been widely known always as an upright business man and dependable, substantial citizen. He has been joined in active life by his sons, who have in their respective fields of endeavor followed the example of usefulness in well chosen lines that he has constantly given.

The name of Raymond first appears in New England in the year 1622, when we have records referring to four different men who bore it, namely, Richard, William, Captain William and John Raymond. Although the records are not conclusive on the point there is strong reason for believing that the two former were brothers and that Captain William and John were also brothers and the sons of the elder William. The knowledge of their English ancestry is lost, but we do know that they came from Essex and settled in Salem in the Plymouth Colony prior to 1622. The name Raymond is of very ancient French origin, being derived

from two French words, *rai*, signifying a beam of light, and *monde*, meaning world. The Latin word, *raimundus*, is its exact equivalent.

(I) Richard Raymond, the ancestor of that branch of the family with which we are here concerned, was born about 1602 in England and probably in the County of Essex, whence he came to the New England colonies shortly after their first settlement. He describes himself as a mariner, and was made a freeman of Salem, where his home was situated, May 14, 1634. On January 2, 1636, he was granted by the town a tract of two acres at what was then known as winter harbor and is now Winter Island in Salem Harbor, and later received other grants. He removed, probably about 1662, to Norwalk, Connecticut, and became the ancestor of the numerous lines bearing the name of Raymond now resident in this State, as well as of the New York State family from which the Mr. Raymond of this sketch is descended. He continued to follow his career as a mariner and was engaged in the coastwise trade which the inhabitants of the south shore of Connecticut carried on with the English and Dutch settlers on Manhattan Island. In 1664 he removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, where his death occurred in the year 1692 at the advanced age of about ninety years. He married Judith ———, and they had six children as follows: John, mentioned below; Joshua, Samuel, Hannah, Richard, Daniel.

(II) John Raymond, eldest son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and appears to have been a man of consequence in that town, where he made his home during his entire life. He received grants of land from the community and owned considerable property. He married, December 10, 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Tho-

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mas Betts, and they were the parents of two children, as follows: John, born September 9, 1665; and Samuel, mentioned below.

(III) Samuel Raymond, second son of John and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, at an unknown date, and resided there all his life. He married, April 1, 1696, Judith Palmer, a daughter of Ephriam Palmer, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and they were the parents of five children as follows: Samuel, born May 7, 1697; John, born February 12, 1699; Ephraim, born September 9, 1701; Joshua, mentioned below; and Mary, born about 1705.

(IV) Joshua Raymond, son of Samuel and Judith (Palmer) Raymond, was born about 1702, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He married, May 17, 1721, Elizabeth Fitch, a daughter of Thomas Fitch, of Norwalk. They were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, born March 21, 1722; Stephen, born January 1, 1725; Sarah, born July 6, 1727; James, mentioned below; Susanna, born August 28, 1732; Martha, born January 5, 1734; and Joshua, Jr., born September 12, 1734.

(V) James Raymond, son of Joshua and Elizabeth (Fitch) Raymond, was born October 2, 1729, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He was the founder of the Raymond family of Westchester county, New York, removing to that district and settling in the town of Bedford sometime prior to the Revolution. We find him a member of the Committee of Safety at Harrison Village in 1776, during the early part of that historic struggle. He married (first) in Norwalk, Susan St. John, and they were the parents of the following children: Stephen; James, mentioned below; Susanna, married a Mr. Newman; Esther, married a Mr. Hall; Joshua, born March 7, 1760; Elizabeth, married a mem-

ber of the Miller family; Molly, married a Mr. Dann; and Martha, who married a Mr. Mills. James Raymond married (second) in Stratford, Connecticut, the Widow Bottsford, and they were the parents of two children as follows: George W., born March 27, 1774, and Clarissa, who married a Mr. Trowbridge.

(VI) James (2) Raymond, son of James (1) and Susan (St. John) Raymond, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York. He married Bethia Bottsford, and they were the parents of three children as follows: Abiel B.; Harry, mentioned below; and Lucretia.

(VII) Harry Raymond, son of James (2) and Bethia (Bottsford) Raymond, was born in Bedford, Westchester county, New York. He passed his entire life at that place. As a young man he engaged in the grocery business and prospered in that line. A little later he took up dealing in salt pork, at first in a small way but he gradually developed this enterprise so that it absorbed his other business and finally grew to such great dimensions that he made a large fortune. He became one of the wealthiest citizens of the region and was well and favorably known in the community. Among his children was James, mentioned below.

(VIII) James (3) Raymond, son of Harry Raymond, of Bedford, was born in that place, probably in the third decade of the nineteenth century, but later removed to Stamford, Connecticut. He inherited a considerable fortune from his father, and was himself engaged successfully in business in New York City, where he owned two large stores. He was also the possessor of a handsome farm of two hundred acres in Bedford, which he operated successfully and where he kept many fine horses, of which animals he was very fond. He married Amarintha Hobby, a

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daughter of David Hobby, of Banksville, New York, and they were the parents of Augustus Hobby, mentioned below.

(IX) Augustus Hobby Raymond, son of James (3) and Amarintha (Hobby) Raymond, was born January 3, 1850, in Greenwich, Connecticut, where his parents were living at the time, and passed his early childhood there. As a boy he attended the Greenwich public schools and later those of Stamford, to which place the family removed. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, he secured a position in a grocery store in Southport, Connecticut, and worked there in a clerical capacity for some time. The owners of this store were the firm of Jennings & Son, who were also engaged in a trading business with New York City and operated a line of freight steamers between that point and Southport. Young Mr. Raymond was also employed on these vessels to take charge of the produce of the local Connecticut farms, which was thus shipped to New York for disposal in the Metropolitan markets. He remained in the employ of Jennings & Son for about two years, and then became apprenticed to a carpenter, learning the trade which he continued to follow as a journeyman for a few years. At the age of twenty-three years he determined to engage in business on his own account, and with this end in view went to Stanwich and opened an establishment as a contracting builder. He also built a mill at that place and engaged in saw milling and grist milling, in season also manufacturing cider. During the warm season he carried on building operations with a high degree of success, and in the winter time engaged in lumber dealing, purchasing the standing timber which he cut, and after converting it into marketable shapes and sizes shipped all over the neighboring region. After a time, however, he

was compelled to give up this exceedingly active and arduous life because of failing health, and nine years after removing to Stamford he purchased a farm in Newfield. Here he resided for some twelve years, operating it successfully in the meantime and also conducting his contracting business at intervals. In the year 1897 he sold this farm and settled in Glenbrook, where for a time he followed contracting and building, but finally turned his business over to his son, Everett, by whom it is conducted up to the present time. During the years of his residence in Glenbrook, Mr. Raymond also interested himself to some extent in real estate and at the present time devotes his entire attention to this line of business.

Augustus Hobby Raymond married, February 27, 1871, Hannah F. Denton, daughter of Samuel Denton, of Greenwich, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, their golden wedding, when their family and friends gathered to congratulate them upon a long union of remarkable happiness and congeniality. Children: Everett, now the head of the contracting and building business established by his father; William M.; Augustus H., deceased; Maude P.; Della E.; Arthur S., mentioned below; Edna May, deceased; Garrett de G. L., mentioned below; Charles F.; Frank, deceased.

(X) Arthur S. Raymond, son of Augustus Hobby and Hannah F. (Denton) Raymond, was born September 16, 1879, and died July 3, 1919, his death being caused by an accident. He was educated in the public schools of Stamford. He served in the Spanish-American War, the company being recruited in Stamford. Before volunteering for the war, he had learned the trade of plumber, and in 1899,



C. D. P. Raymond

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after his return, engaged in the plumbing business independently in Stamford. He carried this on successfully by himself for a number of years and then took his brother, Garrett deGroot Lockwood Raymond, into partnership with him, forming the firm of Raymond Brothers. In 1910 he sold out his interest in the business to this brother and went West to Joplin, Missouri, and there engaged in zinc mining. He became connected there with the Connecticut Zinc Company and was vice-president of that flourishing concern at the time of his death. He was a prominent member of Excelsior Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He married Grace V. Tryon and they were the parents of two children, Edna May and Grace Tryon.

(X) Garrett deGroot Lockwood Raymond, son of Augustus Hobby and Hannah F. (Denton) Raymond, was born September 13, 1882, in Stanwich, Connecticut, and as a lad attended the public schools of Stamford. For a time in early youth he intended to follow a professional career and studied law in the office of George P. Rowell, a prominent attorney of Stamford, for two years and eight months. Later, however, his interest turned more in the direction of business and he served an apprenticeship in the plumber's trade, a line that had already been taken up with success by his elder brother, Arthur S. On July 1, 1905, he was taken into partnership by that brother and became the junior member of the firm of Raymond Brothers, then organized. The two young men met with increasing success for a number of years and the firm was continued until July 1, 1910, when the younger Mr. Raymond purchased his brother's interest. Since that time he has managed the growing business alone and its success has continued uninterruptedly under his capable

direction. He is now a plumbing and heating engineer and is widely employed in that capacity, not only in Stamford proper, but in many other communities in the neighborhood. At the present time he employs fourteen mechanics and helpers and enjoys a reputation for capability and fair dealing second to none in his line. The honesty and liberality of his dealings extend beyond his patrons and business associates to his employees, some of whom have remained in his service for fourteen years, a most significant fact in this era of industrial unrest. Mr. Raymond has always taken a keen interest in the general life of the community of which he is a member, and is prominent in social and fraternal circles in Stamford. In 1921 he was elected secretary of the Stamford Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and attends the Second Christian Science Church which he generously supports.

Garrett deGroot Lockwood Raymond married Lucetta T. Curran, daughter of Philip T. Curran, of Stamford, and they are the parents of two children, Eleanor Viola and Ruth Lois. Mr. Raymond's wife and children are also members of the Christian Science church.

RAYMOND, David W.,

Funeral Director.

The Raymond family originated in France, the surname being a form of the French Christian name. Because of religious persecution, a member of this family fled to England, and later sailed for America, becoming the immigrant ancestor of the family in this country.

(III) John (2) Raymond, son of John (1) and Mary (Betts) Raymond (q. v.),

was born September 9, 1665. He was one of the most important men in his community in his day; was captain of a train band, land surveyor, and a large owner of real estate. He married, March 7, 1690, Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Samuel St. John, and granddaughter of Mathias St. John, the immigrant.

(IV) Lemuel Raymond, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (St. John) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, and lived for many years in New Canaan. He married Sarah Squire, who was born about 1730, and they were members of the Congregational church in New Canaan, in 1752.

(V) Luke Raymond, son of Lemuel and Sarah (Squire) Raymond, was born in New Canaan; he married, May 8, 1765, Lydia Betts.

(VI) Squire Raymond, son of Luke and Lydia (Betts) Raymond, was born in 1773, and lived in New Canaan. He married Mary Seeley, and was the father of Elbert Raymond, of whom further.

(VII) Elbert Raymond, son of Squire and Mary (Seeley) Raymond, was born in New Canaan, and died at Norwalk. He married Mary Prior.

(VIII) George Henry Raymond, son of Elbert and Mary (Prior) Raymond, was born in New Canaan, December 15, 1840, and died December 17, 1915. He was but a lad when his parents removed to Norwalk, and there he was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of carpenter. This was previous to the Civil War, and when the latter broke out, Mr. Raymond enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. After his return from the war with his father, Mr. Raymond engaged in the furniture and undertaking business. Upon the death of the former, the son succeeded to the business, in which he continued actively engaged until his death and was then succeeded by his son,

Le Grand Raymond. Mr. Raymond was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; Our Brothers Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Buchanan Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Raymond married Margaret Whitehead, daughter of David Whitehead. The latter was born in England, in 1800, and came to America in 1816, settling at Dover, New Jersey, where he followed his trade of landscape gardener. The maiden name of his wife was Grant. The children of George H. and Margaret (Whitehead) Raymond were: 1. Le Grand, who was born in Norwalk, October 8, 1865. He was educated in the public schools there, and subsequently was variously engaged in business. In 1895 he entered the employ of his father, and thoroughly learned the details of the business. Upon the death of the latter, Le Grand succeeded to the ownership and has since been engaged in carrying it on. He was a member of Company D, Regular Infantry, which later went into the Coast Artillery, and was discharged as second lieutenant after having served from 1901 to 1913. During the late war, Mr. Raymond was a member of the Home Guard. He is a director of the Norwalk Savings Society, and a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Mr. Raymond married Sally N. Ayres, daughter of James H. Ayres, of New Canaan, and Mrs. Raymond is an attendant of the Congregational church of South Norwalk. 2. Cornelia M., who lives at home. 3. David W., of further mention.

(IX) David W. Raymond, son of George H. and Margaret (Whitehead) Raymond, was born May 26, 1870, in Norwalk, and his entire life has been spent in the environment of his birth. He received his schooling in Norwalk's public schools, and became associated with his

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father in business at an early age. Desiring to master the business in all of its detail, and also to learn the most up-to-date methods, Mr. Raymond entered the United States College of Embalming in New York City, and took a complete course in embalming. After his return to Norwalk, in 1896, he engaged in business on his own account as an undertaker and funeral director in South Norwalk. Mr. Raymond has invested in him the power to attract friends, and holds their confidence. His tactfulness and broadness in human sympathies have been factors in his success, and he is highly esteemed in the business life of the Norwalks.

Mr. Raymond is a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons, of South Norwalk; Monker Grotto, No. 56; Our Brothers Lodge, Colfax Encampment, No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Eureka Lodge, No. 42, Rebekahs; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Lodge, No. 79; Sherman Lodge, No. 1342, Royal Arcanum; Lady Jennings' Lodge, No. 7, Order of Shepherds of Bethlehem; Norwalk Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose. His clubs are: South Norwalk, of which he is also a director; Norwalk Country, Roxbury, the Ischoda Yacht, and the Norwalk Rifle.

Mr. Raymond married Alice Layton, daughter of Jacob M. Layton, and they are members of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Raymond is senior warden.

SIMON, William Burr,

Borough Official.

A leading citizen of New Canaan, Connecticut, and one who has been foremost in every movement which tended to enhance the general welfare, William Burr Simon is deserving of the respect and esteem in which he is held. Mr. Simon was born in New Canaan, August 13, 1873.

and now holds the highest public office within the power of the voters of that town to confer on him, that of mayor. He is a son of Robert and Josephine (Schemmel) Simon.

Robert Simon was born in Eisfeld, Germany, October 9, 1844, and died November 20, 1915. He came to America with his mother and settled in New York City. There he went to school and later learned the trade of tailor which he followed for some years. After several years he removed to New Canaan and was engaged in the tailoring business there during his lifetime. He was what is known as a "coat tailor," and his wife was also skilled in this work.

Mr. Simon was a member of the Sons of Herman, and of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was still under age when the Civil War broke out, but so determined was he to go that he persuaded his mother to sign his enlistment papers, and he served in the One Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Simon was a member of Samuel B. Ferris Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Canaan, of which he was quartermaster for a quarter of a century. He married Josephine Schemmel, a native of Waldsee, Germany, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Robert, married Josephine Bowles, and has two children: Marjorie and Edith; they reside in New Canaan. 2. William Burr, of further mention. 3. Lulu C., married William E. Flandreau, and has three children: Lucille, Robert and William. 4. Frank L., married Gerda Paulson, and has three children: Clara, Augusta, and Hilda. 5. Josephine, married John G. Whitney. 6. George J., married, and has two children: Robert and William. 7. Anne, married Charles Smith, and has one child, Gordon.

William Burr Simon was educated in

the public schools of New Canaan and then went to New York City, where he learned the plumber's trade, which he followed there until 1889. In the latter year he established a plumbing business in New Canaan with his brother Robert, under the firm name of Simon Brothers. This partnership continued until 1898, in which year Mr. Simon bought his brother's interest and continued the business alone until April 1, 1913. On the same day he sold his plumbing business he bought a garage and carried on a taxi service in addition to automobile repairing. He was in the garage business until April 1, 1920, and during this time built up a very large business of this kind for a town the size of New Canaan. At times he employed as many as eight men.

Mr. Simon is one of the most public-spirited men in New Canaan and for years has been active in town affairs. He is a Republican in politics, and on several occasions has been the choice of his party for political office. In 1908 he was a member of the Board of Burgesses and served on the committee on sanitation; in 1909 he was chairman of the Highway Commission. The same year he was appointed plumbing inspector, the first in the town of New Canaan. In 1910 Mr. Simon was elected mayor, and after serving his term of office resigned from politics until the spring of 1920 when he was elected mayor a second time and now holds this office. He has always discharged his public duties satisfactorily, as well as bringing satisfaction to his constituents. One of his noteworthy activities was the starting of a movement to erect a triangular monument of stone, the faces of which are to represent respectively the soldiers of the Revolution, the Civil War and the World War. Mayor Simon is past grand of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of

Wachackma Encampment, the Order of United American Men; is past commander of Richard E. Holcomb Camp, Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Simon married Margaret Lochmann, daughter of Christopher Lochmann, born in Carlstadt, New Jersey, and they are the parents of one child, William Henry Simon, born December 3, 1902. Mayor Simon and his family attend St. Mark's Episcopal Church of New Canaan.

BOHANNAN, Dr. John G.,

Physician, Soldier, Legislator.

This ancient race is of Scottish origin, and its history in the New World embraces the periods of our Colonial, Revolutionary and National annals, in each of which the Bohannans, in the successive generations, have rendered able, devoted and patriotic service.

(I) Ambrose Bohannan, founder of the American branch of the family, was a native of Scotland and a loyal subject of the exiled Stuarts. When King Charles II., in 1660, was restored to the throne of his ancestors, he rewarded the faithful service of Ambrose Bohannan with a grant of ten thousand acres of land in the "Old Dominion." Resolving to plant, in this trackless wilderness, a branch of his race, in the belief that in the "forest primeval" it would attain a development exceeding that of the original stock, Ambrose Bohannan crossed the sea and took up his abode in the broad solitude of his newly-acquired estate. He was twice married, his first wife being a Frenchwoman of the Huguenot family of Le Fondy, and his second springing from the ancient and honorable race of the Gregorys. Ambrose Bohannan passed the remainder of his life in Virginia, and breathed his last in the home which he had made for his

descendants in one of the wildest parts of the colony.

(II) William Bohannon, son of Ambrose and ——— (Gregory) Bohannon, was a shipbuilder in Virginia, having Captain King as his associate in the business. They are entitled to the distinction of having constructed the "Ferratta," the first three-masted schooner ever built in Virginia. This vessel was afterward remodelled and fitted up as a steamer, the name remaining unchanged. William Bohannon married Mary Gordon.

(III) Dr. John Bohannon, second son of William and Mary (Gordon) Bohannon, was reared on the old plantation and enjoyed the advantage of a more liberal education than had fallen to the lot of his father. He took up the study of medicine, and after completing his course, practiced his profession in Virginia, spending his spare time in the management of the plantation. Dr. Bohannon married Ann Billups, daughter of Major George Billups, who won distinction in the War of the Revolution. Major Billups was of Welsh descent and a representative of an old Colonial family.

(IV) Dr. John G. Bohannon, son of Dr. John and Ann (Billups) Bohannon, was born June 20, 1827, and received his early education in such schools as were available in the neighborhood of his home. Later he entered the Military Academy at Portsmouth, Virginia, going for his professional education to Philadelphia. He practiced medicine in that city, and at different periods in his career was engaged in teaching.

Then came the Civil War, but Dr. Bohannon did not immediately ally himself with the States, which, in the beginning, separated themselves from the Union. When, however, Virginia, his birthplace and his home, endeared to him by a thousand ancestral and personal associations,

identified herself with the cause of secession, he placed himself among those who rallied to the standard of the Confederacy. He served in the army as colonel of the Sixty-first Regiment, Virginia Volunteer Infantry, attaining this rank by repeated promotions for valor. After remaining in the service three years, he was detailed to practice medicine as a civilian. When the war came to an end, he continued to reside in Virginia, taking up his abode at Westville, in Mathews county, where he practiced his profession until 1886, when he removed to South Norwalk, Connecticut.

The political affiliations of Dr. Bohannon were with the Democratic party, and while in Virginia he was actively associated with public affairs, representing the counties of Mathews and Middlesex several terms in the State Legislature. In this field of action no less than on the battlefield he gave proof of talent and sterling worth of character.

Dr. John G. Bohannon married Laura Lee, daughter of William Daniel Lee, of Virginia, whose mother, Penelope Lee, was lineally descended from the same ancestor from whom General Robert Edward Lee traced his descent. Mrs. Bohannon was a cousin of John W. Daniel, United States Senator from Virginia, and Raleigh T. Daniel, attorney-general of Virginia. Another cousin was Judge Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court. Of the nine children born to Dr. and Mrs. Bohannon seven reached maturity: 1. Richard Lee, a biography of whom follows in this work. 2. Charles Gordon, a well known physician of South Norwalk. 3. Rosser D., professor of mathematics at the Ohio State University. 4. Benjamin W., whose biography follows in this work. 5. Gertrude, of South Norwalk. 6. Hon. William J. H., of Norwalk, who is well known in the realm of

politics. 7. Lillian, wife of Dennison O. Baldwin, of Columbus. On July 19, 1886, Mrs. Bohannan passed away at Mathews, Virginia.

The latter years of Dr. Bohannan's life were cheered by the respect, admiration and affection of his friends and neighbors of South Norwalk, Connecticut, and it was there that he breathed his last, on October 26, 1897, leaving a record as physician, soldier and civilian which demands assured and perpetual preservation. For more than a century and a half the name of Bohannan has been an honored one in Virginia and to-day it is held in esteem in every portion of the Union in which it is familiar. Its present representatives, in different fields of action, are ably maintaining and extending its ancient and well-deserved prestige.

BOHANNAN, Richard Lee,

Physician, Hospital Official.

In these days when every serious pursuit is taken lightly and ideals are the luxury of the few, there is genuine satisfaction in finding men who still meet the duties of a responsible position with the earnestness and ardor of a whole-hearted devotee. Dr. Richard Lee Bohannan, the dean of practicing physicians of Stamford, is such a man. With the keenness of youth in his level glance, and eternal youth in his dauntless spirit, he ministers to the health of the city of Stamford with the rich experience of a long and successful practice, built upon the foundation of thorough academic preparation, and patient, exhaustive study and research along the lines of his profession.

Richard Lee Bohannan was born November 12, 1850, at the village of Mathews Court House, Virginia, and is a son of Dr. John G. and Laura (Lee) Bo-

hannan, both of whom are now deceased, the former being represented in this work by the preceding biography, which includes full ancestral record.

The preliminary education of Richard Lee Bohannan was received at Chesapeake Academy, in his native town. From his earliest years the tradition of medical science was familiar to him, his grandfather having been a physician and his father being of high standing in the profession in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Westville, Virginia.

This gave him the great advantage of a studious atmosphere in the home of his boyhood along the lines of the profession which he made his choice of a life-work. His father supplemented his academic training with the experience gained during years of practice, including the period of reconstruction in the South, and this formed in him habits which stood him in good stead during his own practice. He received his technical training in the Medical Department of the University of New York, from which he was graduated with the class of 1874. After spending two years in a hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, he settled, in August, 1876, in Stamford, where he has since practiced his profession with the success which is due the thorough student in his chosen work. He has long been recognized as a leader in medical circles, a man who keeps himself informed of the latest discoveries and of their bearing on his profession.

For years Dr. Bohannan has been a member of the Stamford Medical Society, having served as its third president and once since. He was one of its founders and has also helped to organize the Stamford Medical Society, and is a member of the State and American Medical associations. He is visiting physician at the



Richard Lee Bohannon

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Stamford Hospital. The best people, not of Stamford alone, but also of the surrounding country, have always been numbered among his patients. His fraternal associations are with Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Rippowam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford.

Dr. Bohannon married Ella W. Beers, daughter of Louis F. and Adelia Virginia (Hoyt) Beers, the latter a daughter of Charles Hoyt, of Darien. Dr. and Mrs. Bohannon are the parents of two daughters: Virginia Lee, aged fourteen; and Elizabeth Wheaton, aged eleven.

One of Dr. Bohannon's distinctive traits is his love of a good horse, and both here and in the South he bred many fine trotters, some of them exceeding the 2.20 mark. He also has a kennel of Kentucky fox-hounds. Dr. Bohannon is a true physician, winning not only the implicit confidence of his patients, but also their profound respect and sincere affection.

BOHANNAN, Benjamin W.,

Physician, School Official.

Of all the myriad activities in which the people in the centers of population participate, there is none so exacting, so vital to the public well-being, and withal, so thankless as that of the physician. He is too often only employed when every other means of cure has been proved without avail and when the truly unfortunate patient is so far on the decline that the good physician is, perforce, obliged to drag him back to health alone. If any physician among the splendid group with whom the city of Stamford is favored could accomplish this restoration it would seem that Dr. Benjamin W. Bohannon would be found to be the man, for science has proved that cheerful sur-

roundings are a great aid to recovery, and the doctor's genial, magnetic personality must have therapeutic value. Dr. Bohannon, being the son and grandson of physicians, is thoroughly imbued with the traditions as well as the science of healing. From childhood he has known the anxieties and triumphs of the physician; the conscientious endeavor and the long wearisome hours of waiting and watching which fall to the lot of the man of healing.

Dr. Benjamin W. Bohannon was born June 8, 1857, at the little village of Matthews Court House, Virginia, the son of Dr. John G. and Laura (Lee) Bohannon (q. v.). His education was very thorough and complete, and always more or less under the general supervision of his distinguished father. He attended the private school of Professor A. Olmstead, and later, while studying medicine under the preceptorship of his father, went to sea for four years in coastwise vessels. He began his career as a sailor before the mast and ended it as the holder of a pilot's certificate. In 1886 he entered the University of the City of New York, and was graduated from the Medical Department, in 1888. He took a post-graduate course at the University of Maryland, following special lines of medical study, and was graduated from that institution a year later. In 1889 he took a summer course at the University of Vermont, in Burlington. A finishing course at this college is sought by many medical students all over the United States, for its standard of scholarship is considered to be of the highest.

In the autumn of 1889, Dr. Bohannon entered upon the practice of medicine in Stamford, Connecticut, in association with his brother, Dr. Richard L. Bohannon. He then removed to Danbury, Con-

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necticut, where he opened an office in 1891. He remained there for two years, returning in 1893 to Stamford, where he has since practised continuously with gratifying success.

In politics Dr. Bohannon is a Democrat in a Republican town, and the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens of both parties may be inferred from the fact that he served, in all, about fourteen years on the School Board.

Dr. Bohannon is a member of the Stamford Medical Society, and also of the County, State and American Medical associations. His social affiliations are broad. He affiliates with Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Excelsior Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the Improved Order of Red Men; the Daughters of Liberty; and the Order of United American Mechanics. He belongs to the Loyal Order of Moose, and Philip H. Sheridan Court, Foresters of America. He is an ex-commander of the Rippowam Yacht Club, and was at one time rear-commander of the old Corinthian Yacht Club. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Disciples, of Danbury.

Dr. Bohannon married (first) July 15, 1891, at Danbury, Connecticut, Mollie Austin, daughter of T. J. Austin, Sr., and they became the parents of one child: Claudine Austin, who died at the age of seven years. Dr. Bohannon married (second) January 15, 1904, Nellie C. (Weed) Briggs, daughter of Alexander Weed, of Stamford, and widow of Frederick Briggs, by whom she had one son, Frederick A. Briggs. Mr. Weed is an old resident of Stamford, having, in 1848, established himself in the jewelry business in that city.

MARSH, Bayard L.,

Prominent in Baking Industry.

One of the finest things in life is the holding fast to high ideals in the working out of business success. This attitude is the source of far-reaching good in every instance, but it is particularly beneficent, and that in a most practical way, when the health and daily well-being of the people are involved. Bayard L. Marsh, who has achieved well-earned success in the bakery business and allied interests, is a man who has held his ideals of greater importance than mere pecuniary gain, and has made them a part of the very fabric of his success.

The name of Marsh is one of those surnames derived from location. It was a common name in England long before the thirteenth century, when the use of surnames became a general custom. In the very earliest days of English history the means commonly employed of distinguishing one man from another was by connecting with his given name some reference to any distinct peculiarity of person, or of the location of his home. For instance, John who lived near a body of water was called John atte Water, and this gave us the present form of Atwater. So it was with John of the Marsh; his descendants soon became designated by the name of Marsh. This ranks among the most honorable and ancient of English names.

(I) George Marsh, grandfather of Bayard L. Marsh, of Stamford, Connecticut, was a native of England. He came to America early in life, and after his marriage settled in Buffalo, New York. His wife was also a native of England.

(II) Chester Louis Marsh, son of George Marsh, was educated in Buffalo, New York. He was active and ambitious

as a lad, and possessed great tenacity of purpose; he was not easily discouraged, and a choice once made was a permanent decision. When he had completed his education, he learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed it a few years as a journeyman. He then went to Seneca Falls, New York, where he engaged in the business of contracting and building. This was during a period of rapid growth in this community, and he found a field of activity awaiting him which not only contributed materially to his success, but also afforded him the opportunity of giving to the line of work in which he was engaged an impetus toward the constant improvement which to him was a part of the day's work. He remained in Seneca Falls, and continued in this business until his death, in 1881, at the early age of forty-six. He married Caroline Gould, adopted daughter of Samuel Gould, of Seneca Falls. They were the parents of four children: Anson C., now of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Emma, who married Horace N. Silsby, of New York City; Judson H., who died aged twenty-one; and Bayard L., of whom further.

(III) Bayard L. Marsh, son of Chester L. and Caroline (Gould) Marsh, was born on February 20, 1877, in Seneca Falls, New York. His educational opportunities were limited to the public schools and a practical business course. But he has permitted this to be no hindrance to his success, for in many lines which are related to his interests he is efficiently self-taught. He is endowed with an active mind, and a capacity for absorbing information pertinent to any line of interest which is occupying his attention. That he has used this ability to good purpose is evidenced by the success he has made in his chosen line of work. At first he worked for his brother in the knitting business; but he was never a man to fol-

low a beaten path, and at the age of nineteen he set out to make his own way in life unaided by the support of his family or friends. He went to Bennington, Vermont, and embarked in the bakery business, in partnership with Charles Russell, of that city, whose daughter he later married. This partnership continued for about a year, when Mr. Marsh became sole proprietor of the business. He went through all the inevitable discouragements connected with every mercantile venture, but his native sagacity has always been strongly seconded by that quality which in the business world is known as initiative. He never fears to adopt a new idea, or try out a fresh course of procedure, and his success proves that he is a good judge of conditions.

Mr. Marsh continued in Bennington for about two years, then removed to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where he bought a retail bakery. He carried this business on for three years on the same progressive lines which he had found practical in his early experience. But he was not satisfied to confine himself to the small interests of which he had thus far had control. He sold the business in Perth Amboy and went on the road as a salesman for a wholesale bakers' supply house for a period of three years. The firm was located in New York City, but his work took him over a wide range of territory. This experience brought him in touch with all the latest and most approved methods in the trade, and placed him in a position to handle big things. In March, 1908, he came to Stamford, Connecticut, and bought an old-established bakery on Main street. He was not slow to introduce the improvements in method and equipment which his experience and observation had taught him, and the business rapidly grew. He opened a second store in 1915, and this was soon doing a

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thriving business. In February, 1918, the business was incorporated under the name of The Marsh Bakeries, with Mr. Marsh as treasurer and general manager. The history of the business is one of constant improvement and expansion. The corporation now has four stores in Stamford, one in Darien, one in Springdale, one in New Canaan, one at Sound Beach, and another in Greenwich. This chain of stores is doing a big business, and not only do the Marsh Bakeries hold the best trade in the towns of this section, but they give the people a high class product. Their standard of excellence is second to none. They do a large wholesale business, and at present the corporation is operating three baking plants, employing about sixty people.

In 1915, Mr. Marsh became associated with two other men and they organized the Bridgeport Bread Company, and he was made its secretary. This concern later became the nucleus of the Massachusetts Baking Company, which has plants in the principal cities between Boston and Bridgeport. In 1919, when the Borg Products Company was organized for the manufacture of bakers' supplies, Mr. Marsh became the treasurer of the corporation. He stands high in the organizations of the trade, being treasurer of the Connecticut Association of the Baking Industry; and is a member of the National Association of the Baking Industry.

Socially Mr. Marsh is connected with the most prominent Stamford orders. He is a member of Puritan Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Stamford Lodge, No. 899, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and also of the Kiwanis and Suburban clubs of Stamford. In political affiliation he is a Republican.

Mr. Marsh married, on June 30, 1897, at

Bennington, Vermont, Helen Russell, born May 6, 1877, daughter of Charles and Sarah Russell, of Bennington. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh are members of the Church of Christ, of Stamford, Connecticut, and active in the social interests of the church.

LAWRENCE, Edward B.,

Undertaker, Public Official.

One of the surnames which has been traced to a very high antiquity is that of Lawrence. It originated with the Latins. The form in which it is first found is Laurentius, and the first record found of it in England is in connection with a monk named Lawrence. At an early date the name was brought to New England by the immigrant ancestor and to-day is frequently found in all parts of the country. The Lawrence family, of which Edward B. Lawrence is a descendant, removed to South Salem, New York, many years ago. There Cyrus Lawrence, father of Edward, and grandfather of Edward B. Lawrence, was born on the old homestead. He was the leading man of the town in his day, and was everywhere known as Squire Lawrence. For many years he served as justice of the peace, and was an extensive farmer. The surname of his wife was Weed, and she died when their son Edward was only two years old.

Edward Lawrence, son of Cyrus Lawrence, was born in South Salem, New York, and died there. Most of his life was spent in farming with the exception of the years from 1882 to 1886, when he was in the New York City Customs House, during the Harrison administration. Mr. Lawrence married Jane A. Brady, daughter of Joseph Brady, born in Bedford, New York. Their children were: Bertha, who married Edgar Hoyt,



William L. Hervey

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of Mt. Kisco, New York; Martha, who married Dr. Karl C. Smith, of Stamford; Edward B., of further mention; and Norman W., of Stamford. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the South Salem Presbyterian Church and served as its musical director. Naturally possessed of a fine tenor voice, he was active in all the musical work, being one of the old-fashioned singing school conductors.

Edward B. Lawrence, son of Edward and Jane A. (Brady) Lawrence, was born January 21, 1870, in South Salem, New York, and was educated in the public schools of that town and also attended school in New York City during the time his father was in the customs house. He learned the trade of cabinet-maker and undertaker in New York and completed his apprenticeship in Stamford. On New Year's Day, 1893, he came to New Canaan and opened a new establishment, handling furniture along with the undertaking business. After seven successful years, Mr. Lawrence sold the furniture department to H. L. Scofield and has since devoted his entire time to the undertaking business, having purchased the building he now occupies.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Lawrence has been town treasurer since 1901, having been nominated by both parties for several years, which in itself is sufficient warrant of the esteem in which he is held. He was a member of the Board of Education for two years.

Mr. Lawrence's fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order; he is a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is past master of this lodge; he is also a member of the Past Masters' Association of Connecticut. Others organizations of which Mr. Lawrence is a member include: Wooster Lodge, No. 37, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand,

and he has also served the Grand Lodge as district deputy grand. He was the first chief patriarch of Wahackma Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; member of the Improved Order of Red Men; member of the New Canaan Grange and of the Pomona Grange, and is past master of the former.

Mr. Lawrence married Fannie M. Davenport, daughter of William Young and Fannie M. (Jerman) Davenport, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Jennie, who married Claude L. Seale, and has three children: Winifred, Helen, and Jean; they reside in New York City. 2. Ethel, who married Gerhard F. Behre, of New Canaan, Connecticut, and has two children: John Edward, and Ethel. 3. Edward, married Beatrice Green, and resides in New Canaan.

With his family, Mr. Lawrence attends the Congregational church, of which he is a trustee. During the World War he served as one of the "Four-Minute" Men on the Liberty Loan drives.

TIERNEY, William Lawrence, Lawyer.

There are many members of the legal profession whose fame is only local or temporary, yet again, we find those who by virtue of some especial quality attract and hold the consideration of the public. Such a man is William L. Tierney, one of the leading lawyers of Greenwich, Connecticut. He is a learned, fair-minded, conscientious citizen, and has achieved distinction in both professional and private life. Mr. Tierney was born August 6, 1876, in Norwalk, Connecticut, son of Jeremiah and Mary Ann (Loughlin) Tierney, and grandson of John and Judith (Fitzgerald) Tierney.

The surname of Tierney is derived from *Tighearna*, an Irish word, meaning

lord or owner. It was in use as a name first in the spelling, O'Tighearnaighe, which has been anglicized into Tierney.

(I) John Tierney was a native of Ballylooby, County Tipperary, Ireland. He was a carpenter and contractor, and was prospering well when he died at the early age of thirty years. He married Judith Fitzgerald, and they were the parents of Jeremiah Tierney, of further mention; and of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Tierney, deceased, a sketch of whom follows.

(II) Jeremiah Tierney, son of John and Judith (Fitzgerald) Tierney, was a man of keen business ability and determination. His strength of mind and quick grasp of a situation made him a leader among his fellow-men. He was born in Ballylooby, near Mitchelstown, County Tipperary, Ireland, and died in Greenwich, Connecticut. He came to America with his widowed mother when he was but four years old, and they settled in Norwalk, Connecticut. The public schools of that place afforded him his early education, and after leaving school he learned the trade of hatter, which he followed many years. The hatters organized the first labor union in the United States, and Mr. Tierney became the National secretary of the organization. It was in this office that he displayed that force of magnetism which made him a power among his brother workmen. He practically settled one of the first big strikes in that trade in 1884. After his marriage, and while still working at his trade, he took up the study of law under the preceptorship of two able tutors, namely, L. P. Deming, of New Haven, Connecticut, and General Nelson Taylor, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. Mr. Tierney was an admirable lawyer, of clear and impartial judgment.

Soon after 1882 Mr. Tierney removed to Greenwich and there opened a law office.

He entered into the public life of the city and was active in many affairs of public service. He served as clerk of the Borough Court of Greenwich, 1896 to 1899, and was later deputy judge of the same court, while for two terms, 1911 to 1915, he served as judge of probate. In his political views Mr. Tierney was a Democrat; he was appointed by Governor Andrews as one of the commissioners to investigate the labor conditions in prisons throughout the United States.

In 1861 Mr. Tierney enlisted in the Sixty-Ninth Company, New York Volunteer Infantry, and at one time was the only lawyer in the town of Greenwich who had been a member of the Grand Army. He was a member of Douglass Fowler Post, No. 48, of South Norwalk. He was one of the very early members of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Tierney married (first) Mary Ann Loughlin, daughter of Michael Loughlin, a native of Limerick, Ireland, and of five children born to them four grew to maturity: 1. Alice, who is Sister M. Bernerdini, of the Sisters of Charity, Baltic, Connecticut. 2. Kate, who is Sister M. Bertrand, a Sister of Mercy, at Hartford, Connecticut. 3. William Lawrence, of further mention. 4. Bertha, wife of Joseph F. Steegmuller, of Greenwich.

(III) William Lawrence Tierney was educated in the public schools of Norwalk, Connecticut, and later was graduated from Fordham University, in 1898, with the degree of B. A., and from New York Law School in 1900, with the degree of LL. B., and he has an honorary degree of M. A. from the same college. Previous to entering Fordham, Mr. Tierney had taken up the study of law under private tutors, and for a time read law in the office of DeLancey Nicoll, and was associated with John R. Dos Passos for two years. Mr. Tierney was admitted to the

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New York bar in 1900, and the same year opened an office in that city, which he maintains to the present time in addition to his office in Greenwich, Connecticut. He conducts a general practice, has a very large clientele, and is one of the acknowledged leaders of Fairfield county bar. An eminently public-spirited citizen, Mr. Tierney is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his State. He served for two years as judge of the Borough Court of Greenwich, being appointed by Governor Baldwin during the famous deadlock in the Legislature, at which time he was an active State leader. Governor Baldwin's right to do this was disputed, and to test the question, he made three appointments of judges, one each in Hartford, Middletown and Greenwich. The Supreme Court upheld Governor Baldwin's contention. For two years Mr. Tierney was a resident of Denver, Colorado, and while there was admitted to the Colorado bar.

Mr. Tierney's fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Columbus, a member of Orinoco Council; he is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the Greenwich Country Club, and the New York Athletic Club.

Mr. Tierney married Mary I. Brady, daughter of John T. Brady, of New York City. The latter was a prominent contractor and builder; he built Grant's Tomb and the Singer building, and remodeled the old City Hall. He is now a widower. Mr. and Mrs. Tierney are the parents of a son, William Lawrence, Jr.

TIERNEY, Michael A., Rt. Rev.,

Former Bishop of Hartford.

The administration of Bishop Tierney, sixth bishop of Hartford, Connecticut, was marked by wisdom and kindness. During the years in which he labored to

advance the interests of religion, he won the friendship and respect of those of every denomination and creed through his gentleness of heart and faithfulness to duty.

Bishop Tierney was born September 28, 1839, at Ballylooby, County Tipperary, Ireland, the son of John and Judith (Fitzgerald) Tierney (q. v.), and died in 1908. When a boy of eight years he was brought to America by his parents, who settled at Norwalk, Connecticut. His education was obtained in the public schools, and his training for the priesthood was in St. Thomas's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, and St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, of Troy, New York. On May 26, 1866, Bishop Tierney was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Conroy, of Albany, New York, and his first pastorate was at Providence, Rhode Island, as rector of the Cathedral.

The school of the Christian Brothers at Providence was erected by Bishop Tierney, and while there he also served as chancellor to the Rt. Rev. Bishop McFarland. From Providence, Father Tierney was transferred to New London, Connecticut, as rector of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, succeeding Rev. Father O'Connor. Again his zeal was demonstrated in his work of completing the building of the church. However, before it was finished, his labors were transferred to Stamford, Connecticut, where he remained for three years. Thence, Father Tierney went to St. Peter's Church, Hartford, Connecticut, and the convent of the Sisters of Mercy and the addition to the parochial school are both silent testimonials to his efficient work there. After six years he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, New Britain, in 1883, succeeding Rev. Hugh Carmody. It is particularly noticeable that the parishes under the charge of Father

Tierney flourished and grew; in New Britain he built the beautiful stone church and also purchased land for a new cemetery. These were a few of the material works which has marked his administration. Father Tierney was a true father to his flock, to spend and be spent his absorbing desires.

A partial reward and a demonstration of the veneration and esteem in which Father Tierney was held is shown in his appointment, by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, as bishop of Hartford, and on February 22, 1894, his consecration took place at St. Joseph's Cathedral in Hartford.

In the character of Bishop Tierney were embodied noble qualities and sterling traits. He lived for his church and the welfare of the souls entrusted to his care. His courage and patience in the face of obstacles proved his confidence in divine Providence; he was loved in life and lamented in death.

In June, 1895, Bishop Tierney made a visit to Rome, Italy. Three years later he was elected National president of the National Total Abstinence Union. In the city of Hartford, the scene of his final labors, stand two institutions, which for generations to come will be worthy monuments to the memory of this good man, of which he was the founder—St. Thomas's Seminary and St. Francis's Hospital. Bishop Tierney died in 1908.

HOFFECKER, William D.,

Physician, Hospital Official.

A member of the medical profession of Fairfield county, and one who merits the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, Dr. William D. Hoffecker is also among the leading citizens of New Canaan. This family was founded in America by the great-grandfather of Dr. Hoffecker, Abra-

ham Hoffecker, who came from Germany and settled in that part of Delaware known as Dutch Neck.

(II) Joseph Hoffecker, son of Abraham Hoffecker, was born about 1801, and died in 1872, at the age of seventy-one years. He was brought up on the home farm, and soon after attaining his majority went into the bark business with his brother, under the firm name of Joseph and Henry Hoffecker. The bark business was very extensive in that day. The bark of the black oak tree yielded mostly yellow powder, which was ground by huge millstones, run edgewise in circles. This product was called "Quercitron." It was packed in hogsheads and shipped to every prominent local and foreign port on the globe, for dyeing and tanning purposes. At the time of his brother's death, Joseph Hoffecker discontinued the bark business and engaged in the gristmill business in what is now Cheswold, Kent county, Delaware. He was active in this work until several years before his death, when he retired from active duties.

In politics Mr. Hoffecker was a staunch Whig, and although very active in the work of this party did not seek to hold public office, and on several occasions refused to be a candidate for office. He was appointed by Governor William Templeton of Delaware as captain of a company of soldiers during the Mexican War in 1848. Mr. Hoffecker married Sabra Denney, and they were the parents of six children: Nancy, Elizabeth, Robert, John, Joseph, and Albert T., of further mention. The family attended the Methodist Episcopal church.

(III) Albert T. Hoffecker, son of Joseph and Sabra (Denney) Hoffecker, was born March 5, 1841, near Cheswold, Delaware, and he was but a small boy when his father removed to Smyrna, Delaware, and there he attended school and grew to



W. D. Hofferker

manhood. For some time he taught school during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer, as was the custom at that time. Two brothers, Robert and John Hoffecker, was engaged in the woolen mill business in Milford, Delaware, under the name of the Haven Woolen Mills. They had been very successful, and Albert T. went there to work and to learn the business. In all he remained about ten years, during which time he learned carding and spinning. The mill was destroyed by fire and he returned to Cheswold, where he assumed charge of his father's gristmill. In 1882 he gave up the milling business and bought a farm, which he conducted until 1911, making a specialty of grains and fruits. In politics Mr. Hoffecker was a Republican in a section which was strongly Democratic. He was a candidate for the Legislature twice, but was both times defeated.

During the Civil War, Mr. Hoffecker served in the Delaware Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Regiment, and was detailed to guard the bridges at Havre de Grace, Maryland. His fraternal affiliations were with the Odd Fellows, being a member of Stella Lodge. He married Mary Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William and Martha Smith, of Cheswold. They were the parents of two sons: William D., of further mention; and Norman Smith, born September 9, 1889, now residing in Clayton, Delaware, and the father of a son, John Olney Hoffecker. Albert T. Hoffecker and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hoffecker has held many of the offices connected therewith. Mrs. Hoffecker died July 13, 1896.

(IV) William D. Hoffecker, son of Albert T. and Mary E. (Smith) Hoffecker, was born December 26, 1883, in Cheswold, Delaware, and was educated at the Wesley Collegiate Institute at Dover,

Delaware, from which he was graduated in 1904. Thence he went to the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1908. He was president of his class in the junior year. From there Dr. Hoffecker entered the Metropolitan Hospital at Blackwell's Island, remaining for two years, and in 1910 started to practice in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he remained for two years.

Since 1912 Dr. Hoffecker has been located in New Canaan, Connecticut, where he has won an enviable reputation. He is on the staff of the Stamford and Norwalk hospitals; is a member of the Stamford Medical Society; the Norwalk Medical Association; and the Connecticut State Homoeopathic Society.

Fraternally Dr. Hoffecker is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 67, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory; Pyramid Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Bridgeport. He is a member of the New Canaan Grange and of the Pomona Grange of Fairfield county.

Dr. Hoffecker married Helen Richey, daughter of Romaine Richey, of Katonah, New York, April 4, 1910, and they are the parents of two children: Albert T., 2d, born May 8, 1911; Mary Josephine, born August 14, 1915. Dr. Hoffecker and his family attend and support the Methodist Episcopal church of New Canaan.

TUTHILL, James Wood,

Dairyman.

The ancestry of the Tuthill family can be traced back to the earliest period in Colonial history to John Tuthill, one of the Pilgrims. The surname itself is very ancient, record being found of one Wil-

liam Tothill, who was Bailiff in London in 1528, and Lord Mayor in 1552. Members of this family are found among the useful citizens in their communities, and an Hon. William Tuthill, in his address before one of the family gatherings, brings out this fact in his reference to the quotation of William Stoughton, 1668, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice seed into the wilderness." The early members of the Tuthill family were among those selected to go into the wilderness, and many of the fine characteristic traits of these forebears have been imbibed by their descendants.

The surname, Tuthill, is of a very interesting origin. It was originally Toot-Hill, and signified a hill where a beacon light was burned to notify distant towns of a coming battle, or some particular event. As was customary at that early date, some remote ancestor who dwelt nearby this hill derived his name from the location of his home, and it has been retained down through the centuries until it is among the oldest and most honored of surnames.

James Wood Tuthill, undoubtedly a direct descendant of the immigrant, John Tuthill, was born in Elmira, New York. There he grew to manhood, and after completing his schooling secured employment with the W. I. Young Company, of New York City, butter and egg merchants. His next position was with the Erie Railroad Company in their accounting department in Jersey City. Thence he went with the Lester Milk Company, having a direct interest in the business. After learning some details of the business, he engaged in a similar business on his own account and made wholesale shipments of milk from Newton, Falls Village, and Sheffield, Connecticut, with business headquarters in New York City. About 1879 Mr. Tuthill became a resident

of Bridgeport, and at this same time disposed of his creamery in New York City. He engaged in a similar business in Bridgeport under the firm name of the Roger Farm Dairy Company. Mr. Tuthill continued successfully for many years, and was widely known among the leading dairymen of Fairfield county. His fraternal connections were with the Masonic order in Bridgeport.

Mr. Tuthill married Alice A. Durland, daughter of Oscar Durland, of Chester, New York, and a descendant of one of the early families of that State. Mr. and Mrs. Tuthill were the parents of three sons: 1. Frederick, who married May Spinning, and was the father of David Tuthill, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Mr. Tuthill is now deceased. 2. Oscar Durland, whose sketch follows. 3. Percy M., who receives extended mention below.

TUTHILL, Oscar D.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Oscar Durland Tuthill, son of James Wood and Alice A. (Durland) Tuthill (q. v.), was born January 15, 1877, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools there, and immediately after completing his schooling went on a farm and engaged in the retail milk business. He was successful in his business from the start, and continued in the vicinity of Bridgeport until 1902, in which year he sold his interests and removed to Greenwich, Connecticut. Soon after this time, Mr. Tuthill engaged in a similar business, taking as a partner his brother, Percy M. Tuthill. Their business name was Round Hill Farms, and in addition to their business as milk distributors, they also handle butter and eggs in large quantities. A working force of about twenty people is necessary to maintain this large



Oscar D. Tuttle.

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and growing business, and both members of the firm are favorably and widely known for the excellence of their products. Mr. Tuthill is a Republican in politics, and for four years ably served his constituents as selectman. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Tuthill married Jane Hunter, daughter of Samuel Hunter, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a son, Charles Hunter Tuthill, who was born July 5, 1907.

TUTHILL, Percy M.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Percy M. Tuthill, son of James Wood and Alice A. (Durland) Tuthill (q. v.), was born November 12, 1878, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. In the public schools of his native city, he received his early education, and his first step in the world of business was in the employ of the American Graphophone Company of Bridgeport, where he remained for about five years. He then went to New York City, and was in the employ of Swift & Company as a butter and egg salesman. Thence he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, and found employment as book-keeper for the Waterbury Scrap Iron Company. Mr. Tuthill had not yet found work which was entirely pleasing to him, and he did not wish to permanently settle in any business until he felt that it was his calling. Therefore, having an opportunity to go West, to Toledo, Ohio, he did so and for a year or more was employed as a traveling salesman; his territory took him through the states of Ohio and Michigan, and the experience thus gained has been of untold value to him. In the meantime a brother of Mr. Tuthill, Oscar D., a sketch of whom precedes this, had removed to Greenwich

and engaged in a general milk distributing business. He took his brother into partnership in this business, and the very first day their sales amounted to one hundred and eighty-nine quarts. In addition to this they also handle large quantities of butter and eggs. Mr. Tuthill is also a director of the New England Dried Milk Company, which he helped to organize.

In politics Mr. Tuthill is a Republican, and served as a member of the Board of Burgesses. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Tuthill married Lillian Pickett, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

SCOFIELD, Loomis,

Leading Citizen.

In the annals of Fairfield county, Connecticut, there is frequent mention found of the name of Scofield and it is always in connection with the progress and development of the community. It is an old and distinguished family; the surname is derived from the localities where the individuals resided who first took this name. Scolefield, the original form of Scofield, literally signified a field containing small houses or cottages, similar to those which would be found on the estate of the early titled English families. Through the centuries this changed in form and spelling to the present day usage, Scofield. The progenitor of the family was Daniel Scofield, born in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. He was a grandson of Sir Cuthbert Scofield, of Scofield Manor, the family being of ancient and honorable lineage. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth arms were granted to Sir Cuthbert Scofield as a younger son of the Scofields of Kent, who was knighted for services, A. D. in the Spanish Armada. There are

indications that the name could be traced one hundred years farther than Sir Cuthbert Scofield. The name simply has been Scofield in the records for more than three three hundred years. Schofield, Scovile and Scoville are variations.

Daniel Scofield came to America in 1639, in the ship "Susan & Ellen," and after residing for a time at Ipswich, Massachusetts, he located in Stamford, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1671. On December 7, 1641, he received two acres consisting of a home lot, and three acres of woodland, as the first company. He was a man of prominence in the colony and served as marshal of Stamford in 1658. He married Mary Youngs, daughter of Rev. John Youngs. She married (second) Miles Merwin.

A worthy descendant and prominent scion of this old family, Loomis Scofield, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, July 12, 1845. He is a son of Charles William Scofield, born in New Canaan, June 20, 1809, died September 25, 1877. He married, December 20, 1829, Rhoda Northrop, born April 9, 1812, died December 20, 1898. Charles W. Scofield was brought up on a farm and then went into business as a manufacturer of baskets. Early in life he had learned the trade of shoemaker, which business he followed as a manufacturer. He went to New York City to sell his shoes and this was his principal business until the latter part of his life, when he took up the manufacture of baskets.

Loomis Scofield, son of Charles W. Scofield, was educated in the public schools of New Canaan and Norwalk, and until he was seventeen years old was working on the homestead. He enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regular Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War, and after his discharge en-

listed in the navy. He shipped as a landsman and was rated as fireman in charge of the watchman. Subsequently he was rated as a first class fireman and was in the engine room, later becoming chief engineer's yeoman. He served on the United States steamship, "Union," until the close of the war. Then he went into the tea and coffee business, also carrying a line of spices, extracts and light groceries. His business was wholesale and retail, and Mr. Scofield has the distinction of being the first man in that kind of business in his section. When he returned from the war, his parents were living in North Stamford, and there he made his headquarters. Mr. Scofield had several wagons on the road for about twenty-five years, and these covered a wide range of territory. After his son succeeded him in his business, Mr. Scofield went on the road as salesman for S. T. Willetts & Company and was with that firm and also its successor, Jacob Stahl, Jr., & Company, for years. The latter were cigar dealers and Mr. Scofield was their superintendent for Connecticut and a portion of the State of New York. In all, he was in the business about twenty years, until 1910, in which year he unfortunately was injured in a trolley accident and from which he has never fully recovered. For a year he was in a very serious condition, and since then has not engaged in any commercial business, but it can hardly be said that he has retired as will appear in what follows.

Mr. Scofield is a staunch Republican and an active worker, but not a seeker for public office. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of New Canaan; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Veterans' Association of Connecticut; was one of the charter members of the

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Daughters of Liberty; was a charter member of the old council now bearing the name of American Men; member of Women's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of Samuel P. Ferris Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Canaan; he had been commander for four years when he was elected commodore of the National Association of Naval Veterans. He was fleet commander and chief of staff of the National Association of Naval Veterans, and was elected commodore of the National Association of Naval Veterans of the United States of America, 1861-65, in 1919, and was reelected for the third term in 1920, at the convention held in Indianapolis. He has been captain of the Naval Veteran Association of Connecticut since 1916.

In 1901, Mr. Scofield was selected as marshal of the day at New Canaan, when ten thousand people were assembled to celebrate the Centennial of the town. He has been president of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, for about eight years, and felt it to be his duty to write a history of the regiment as a means of instilling patriotism into the minds of the coming generation, the object of which is to keep alive the memory of the services of the Twenty-eighth. One hundred and fifty prominent men of the State are honorary members of this association. On Decoration Day, 1917, Mr. Scofield made the Memorial Day Address in New Haven, and has made many similar addresses in other places. He made the memorial address to the Naval Veterans of New York City, May 22, 1921, near Grant's Tomb, New York City. Mr. Scofield was the organizer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association, and also was the founder of the New Canaan Band.

On February 1, 1866, Mr. Scofield married Adeline M. Selleck, daughter of Sands and Betsey Elizabeth (Austin) Selleck, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Fred Bennett, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Harry S., born July 30, 1870, died in 1911; married Lillian Scott, and their children were: Ethel, Charles, Stewart, Everett, Ralph; Stewart and Everett served in France in Battery F, from Stamford, and at the close of service the former held the rank of lieutenant and the latter that of quartermaster-sergeant. 3. Stewart C., born in 1872, died in 1904; he married Harriet Lane Scott.

Mr. Scofield and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of New Canaan, and Mr. Scofield has held the office of steward there for forty or more years; he has also been class leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school at Selleck's Corner church in this town. Mrs. Scofield has taken an active part in patriotic movements in the district, and from the time of its organization has been a patriotic instructor of the Woman's Relief Corps of New Canaan. She has caused distribution of large quantities of patriotic literature, has addressed many gatherings in the interests of Americanism, located a flag pole at Center School, and has conducted valuable work in teaching children the lessons of loyalty to country. In a time when many sinister influences are spreading their various propaganda, the benefits from such instruction as this cannot be overestimated.

SCOFIELD, Fred Bennett,

Manufacturer.

Fred Bennett Scofield, son of Loomis and Adeline M. (Selleck) Scofield (q. v.), was born in the neighborhood where he now resides, October 29, 1866. He was

educated in the public schools of Poundridge, and was employed by his father, driving through the country selling teas, coffees, spices, drugs and light groceries. Some of the lines were manufactured by his father and sold at wholesale and retail. At the age of seventeen he bought his time from his father and continued in the same line of business on his own account. After his marriage, in 1889, he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law under the firm name of F. S. Byxbee & Company. They manufactured extracts for the wholesale trade, and about a year later Mr. Scofield bought out the drug part of the business and built a laboratory on Henry street, where he carried on business in wholesale grocers' and confectioners' sundries for about two years. After disposing of his interests in this line, he purchased a tenth interest in the firm of S. T. Willetts & Company, of New York City, and continued in their New York store until 1895. In the latter year he accepted a position with D. Osborn & Company, of Newark, New Jersey, as a salesman, and remained with them three years. In 1898 he purchased a place on Highland avenue, Poundridge, and started a factory for the manufacturing of handmade splint baskets, employing about one hundred and fifty men. He also buys and sells lines of baskets he does not make, and in this manner is prepared at all times to take care of his large trade. The business is wholesale and the product is entirely made by hand labor, consisting of oyster, ice, coal and mill baskets. He also deals in farmers' and grocers' baskets, and ships all over America and to England as well.

Mr. Scofield is a Republican, and was commissioner of the town of Poundridge for about six years. He was town super-

intendent of highways for six years, and has also held the office of county committeeman. Mr. Scofield has often served as a delegate to county and State conventions. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of New Canaan; Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of that town, and of the Sons of Veterans there. Mr. Scofield organized a Fife and Drum Corps at Long Ridge, Connecticut, for the Harrison campaign for president, and this corps was kept busy in several subsequent campaigns.

Mr. Scofield married Lucy Monroe Byxbee, daughter of Moses James Byxbee, and granddaughter of Captain James Byxbee, of Norwalk. They are the parents of two children: 1. Marjorie A., a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution through her Byxbee ancestry, and a teacher of violin with studio in New Canaan. Formerly, Miss Scofield taught in Grade VI of Center School, New Canaan. 2. Dorothy F., now deceased. Mrs. Scofield is a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of New Canaan.

RAYMOND, William H., Jr.,

Fire Insurance Special Agent and Adjuster.

The insurance interests of Connecticut have no more aggressive representative than they possess in the citizen whose name heads this article. Mr. Raymond is active in the business community, and is well known in its social circles.

The name Raymond is of very ancient French origin, being derived from two French words, *rai*, signifying a beam of light, and *monde*, meaning world. The Latin word, *raimundus*, is its exact equivalent.

The Raymond family is very ancient, including in its history many generations



William H. Raymond

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of Counts of Toulouse, several of whom participated in the Crusades, and in other ways played important parts in making the history of their times. It is stated on unquestioned authority that Raymond Berenger was one of the earliest Frenchmen to bear a double name. He was slain by the sword of the first Simon de Montfort, presumably in the Albigensian War, the Raymond family being among the prominent supporters of that persecuted sect. The names of Stephen and Pierre Raymond are found on the rolls of the first Knights Hospitaller of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem early in the twelfth century. Prior to that, the persecutions of the Albigenses had scattered many of the Raymond families to the surrounding countries, some of them going to England about the time of the Conquest and settling at a place in the Hundred of Wye, in Kent, which became known as Raymond. The Essex families of the name claim descent from the settlers in Kent.

Richard Raymond, founder of the Connecticut branch of the family, probably came from Sussex, England. The reason for this statement is found in the fact that he lived in the territory included in the Captain John Mason colony, and that the members of that colony came from Sussex. Richard Raymond, who on May 14, 1634, was made a freeman in Salem, Massachusetts, was granted on January 2, 1636, half an acre of land at Winter Harbor (now known as Winter Island in Salem Harbor) "for fishing trade and to build upon." The same year he received a grant of sixty acres at what is now Manchester, Massachusetts. In 1660 he sold a one-fourth interest in "the good Ketch called the 'Hopewell of Salem,'" and on October 20, 1662, he purchased a house and lot in Norwalk, Connecticut, probably becoming, shortly after, a resident of

that place. Two years later he moved to Saybrook, where he was rated a "mariner" and engaged in coastwise trade with the Dutch and English settlers on Manhattan Island. It is also said that he made voyages to the Barbadoes. He and his wife Judith were members of the First Church in Salem prior to 1636, and all his children save John were baptized there. In 1676 he gave by will all his lands in Norwalk "unto those children which my son, John Raymond, already has, or may have, by Mary Raymond, his present wife." He died in Saybrook, in 1692, aged about ninety.

William H. Raymond, Sr., son of Charles Lewis Raymond, and father of William H. Raymond, Jr., was born in Rowayton, Connecticut, and at the time of his father's death was still a child. At the age of fifteen years and ten months he enlisted for service during the Civil War in Douglas Fowler's company. After the war, Mr. Raymond returned to Pine Orchard, where he made his home with an uncle and aunt by the name of Cook. Later he became a locomotive engineer on the New Jersey Central Railroad, afterward filling the same position on the Oswego, Ontario & Western Railroad. Still later he was employed in the railroad shops at Kokomo, Indiana, settling finally at his native place and engaging in the oyster business. He retired in 1912, and in June, 1920, passed away.

Mr. Raymond married Elizabeth Marshall, whose father was a native of England, and who emigrated to Canada, taking up his abode in Ottawa. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond: Charles L., of South Norwalk; Irene, married Thornton Friel, of Brooklyn, New York; William H., Jr., of further mention; Homer E., of Newark, New Jersey; Stephen O., of Yonkers,

New York; Aneita, who married Charles Appleyard, of Port Washington, Long Island; and two who died in childhood.

William H. Raymond, Jr., son of William H. and Elizabeth (Marshall) Raymond, was born March 23, 1886, in Rowayton, Connecticut, and was nine years old when his parents removed to South Norwalk, where he attended the grammar and high schools. On completing his course of study he became a clerk in the office of Coolidge & Lynes.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Raymond found himself financially able to purchase the business and also possessed of sufficient aptitude and experience to conduct it with a fair measure of success. At the end of a year, he formed a partnership with Herbert O. Pollard, under the firm name of Raymond & Pollard. About 1914 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Raymond devoting all his time to fire insurance field work. The result has been most satisfactory. During the last six years Mr. Raymond has done field work for a number of insurance companies, acting as special agent and adjuster, and on January 1, 1921, had rounded out nineteen years of service in the fire insurance business, a truly enviable record. He is recognized as an authority on all matters pertaining to insurance throughout the New England States, and also New York State, and is considered to be a valuable and highly trained specialist.

In the sphere of politics, Mr. Raymond adheres to the Republican party, and has actively exerted himself in the advocacy of its principles. He served as registrar of voters in the old city of Norwalk, and was one of the most energetic in working for the consolidation of the twin cities, an event which took place in 1913. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk, and

belongs to the Craftsmen's, Norwalk, and Connecticut Field clubs, and is an active member of the New England Insurance Exchange. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Raymond married Elizabeth Chittim, daughter of David and Sarah (Lee) Chittim, of Norwalk. Both Mr. and Mrs. Chittim are natives of England. Mrs. Raymond is a member of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

NOXON, George Henry,

Physician, Public Official.

Among the citizens of Darien, Connecticut, there are very few who occupy so high a place in the esteem and affection of their fellowmen as does Dr. George Henry Noxon, for twenty years past the health officer of the town, whose long and successful career has gained him a wide reputation both for his great technical knowledge and ability and for the high standard of professional ethics he has consistently maintained.

Dr. Noxon was born in Union City, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1862, a member of an old New York State family. His ancestors on both sides of the house participated in the Revolutionary War. On the paternal side he is descended from Pascho Noxon, his Huguenot great-grandfather, born March 6, 1769, died January 18, 1828, who was a soldier in that historic struggle, and a resident of the region about Troy, New York, his home being situated at what was known as Noxon's Four Corners. He enlisted from Dutchess county, New York. Other generations of the family lived at the prosperous town of Watervliet, and the name became intimately associated with that region of the State.

On the maternal side Dr. Noxon is de-

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scended from the Massachusetts family of Nortons, his great-grandfather, Dr. Oliver Norton, having been born at Edgartown, Massachusetts, August 10, 1763, and died at Amity (Belmont), New York, July 19, 1838. He enlisted in the Continental army at Hebron, Connecticut, and served in the Revolutionary War. His son, Michael Norton, was the father of Dr. George H. Noxon's mother, who came from Connecticut to New York State, settling at the town of Amity (Belmont).

David W. Noxon, father of Dr. Noxon, was a native of Watervliet, New York, where his birth occurred. He was a man of extremely restless and energetic nature, and in his youth moved to various places, making his home in each place for a time, engaging in several different lines of business. He married Mary E. Norton, of Amity (Belmont), New York, a daughter of Michael Norton, aforementioned.

The childhood of George H. Noxon was passed at Union City and Pleasantville, Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, New York, and it was at the latter place that he gained the greater part of his elementary education. Having determined upon a professional career, he matriculated at the Baltimore Medical College, now the Maryland University, at Baltimore, and there pursued the study of his chosen subject until 1893, in which year he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He supplemented his theoretical studies by serving as interne in the Maryland General Hospital, and then went to Brooklyn, New York, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He did not remain in that city long, however, but removed to Darien, Connecticut, in 1894, and has remained there ever since. In addition to his private practice, Dr. Noxon is also

associated with a number of important medical institutions in the region, and is a member of the staff of the Stamford Hospital, of Stamford, Connecticut, and of the staff of the Soldiers' Home, at Noroton.

Dr. Noxon has always been keenly interested in the general affairs of the community in which he has elected to live, and especially in connection with the matter of public health. He was elected health officer of Darien in 1900 and since that time has discharged the responsible duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens, and has rendered them an invaluable service. He is a member of the Stamford Medical Society; a member and ex-president of the Fairfield County Medical Society; a member and vice-president of the Connecticut Medical Society; a member of the Medical Society of the Greater City of New York; and a member of the American Medical Association. He is also affiliated with Union Lodge, No. 5. Free and Accepted Masons, of Stamford, and a member of the Stamford Historical Society. In his religious belief Dr. Noxon is an Episcopalian, and is a member of St. Luke's Church at Darien.

Dr. Noxon was united in marriage with Annis Brady, a daughter of Commodore William N. and Cornelia (Waterbury) Brady, old and highly respected residents of Darien, Connecticut. William N. Brady was a commander in the United States navy. Dr. and Mrs. Noxon are the parents of one child, Annis Noxon, born September 15, 1898.

FERRIS, Albert,

Farmer, Stockman.

Long prominent as a farmer and stock-raiser and well known as a representative

of an old Connecticut family, the memory of Mr. Ferris is kept green not only among his friends and neighbors of Sound Beach, Connecticut, but also far beyond the confines of his own community.

The Ferris family, which is of ancient Norman origin, was transplanted to England at the time of the Conquest, its founder receiving from William, Duke of Normandy, grants of land in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire. Tradition says that this ancestor was Master of the Horse to the Conqueror. The family derive from Walchelin, a Norman, whose son Henry assumed the name of Ferriers, a small town in Gatinors, France, so called from the iron mines with which that country abounded. The various forms of the patronymic Ferris, Ferrers, Ferrars, Ferier, and similar spellings, probably have some relation to the ancient iron trade of Normandy, and the horseshoes which appear on the Ferris shield could doubtless be traced to some episode in feudal history. The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—Azure, on a chevron or, three horseshoes of the first, between three cinquefoils argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a hand proper between two wings.

Motto—*Multum in floriis artae.*

Jeffrey Ferris, founder of the Connecticut branch of the family, settled first at Watertown, Massachusetts, and was subsequently made a freeman in Boston. He was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, whence he removed to Greenwich, going from that place to Stamford, where he died in 1660.

(I) Shubel Ferris, a descendant of Jeffrey Ferris, owned a flour mill and later became a farmer. He married Sybil Palmer, and after her death resided in the home of his son Daniel, where he passed away at the age of eighty-six.

(II) Daniel Ferris, son of Shubel and Sybil (Palmer) Ferris, was born in 1793, in Greenwich township, Connecticut, and served throughout the War of 1912. After his marriage he settled in Greenwich township, taking up his abode in a little house which cost five hundred dollars. Later he hired a farm, and still later moved to Pelham, New York, where again he rented a farm. He also lived for a time in New Rochelle, New York. In 1834 he returned to Fairfield county, Connecticut, and bought the old Knapp farm at Sound Beach, an estate of about fourteen acres, which he made his home during the remainder of his life, and which was afterward owned by his son. With farming he combined the business of a contractor, contracting on the New York & New Haven railroad, and taking several other large contracts when the road was built. He constructed one bridge at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and another across the Raritan river. He also worked at Stamford and Mianus, and executed other important contracts. In politics he was first a Whig and later a Republican. Mr. Ferris married Maria Marshall, born in 1796, in Greenwich township, daughter of Captain Andrew and Mary (Hobbs) Marshall. Captain Marshall ran a produce boat between Mianus and New York. Daniel Ferris died September 15, 1881, and his wife passed away in September, 1882.

(III) Paris Alonzo Ferris, son of Daniel and Maria (Marshall) Ferris, was born May 29, 1829, in Westchester county, New York, and attended local schools and also a boarding school presided over by Professor Richards. He was reared on the home farm and acted as assistant in the blacksmith shop kept by his father for repair work on contracts. As a young man he owned a schooner, the "John Ransome," and during the Civil War carried



Chas. C. Hakeman.

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iron and other freight between New York City, Albany and points in New England. Most of his life was passed on the homestead, where he bred livestock, driving the animals in earlier times to New York, but later transporting them by rail. He married Matilda Palmer, born in October, 1828, in Stamford township, Connecticut, daughter of Walter and Polly (Scofield) Palmer. On August 26, 1905, Mr. Ferris met his death in a burning building which he had entered in an endeavor to save his horse, thus giving his life in an attempt to save that of the noble animal which had faithfully served him.

(IV) Albert Ferris, son of Paris Alonzo and Matilda (Palmer) Ferris, was born May 30, 1850, in Sound Beach, Connecticut, and received his education in the public schools of his native town and in those of Stamford. He grew up on his father's farm, devoting much of his attention to the breeding of horses and to breaking them for road driving. He also engaged in the breeding of cattle.

Always a good citizen, Mr. Ferris never took any active part in local politics, the demands of his farm, combined with his responsibilities as a stock-raiser, absorbing the greater portion of his time and attention. No one, however, was readier to do his utmost toward the furtherance of any project having for its end the improvement of community conditions. He attended and supported the Congregational church.

Mr. Ferris married, June 17, 1869, Josephine Flood, whose family record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of one daughter, Matilda Ferris.

The death of Mr. Ferris, which occurred November 24, 1914, was deeply and sincerely mourned as that of a man whose place in the community could with difficulty be filled and whose departure sad-

dened the hearts of a large circle of warm and true friends. The record of Albert Ferris should be preserved, for it depicts a man of quiet force and sterling integrity whose example might with profit be emulated by younger men in the different walks of life.

(The Flood Line).

(I) John Flood, grandfather of Mrs. Josephine (Flood) Ferris, was of Westchester county, New York, and was the son of a sea captain who was lost on one of his voyages.

(II) Samuel Flood, son of John Flood, was born in White Plains, New York, and was a builder of stone walls and stone fences, many of the best of these in the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, remaining as monuments to his skill. His work may also be seen in New York State. Mr. Flood married Catherine Finch, daughter of Jonathan and Jane (Davis) Finch, of Northcastle, New York. Mrs. Jane (Davis) Finch was a sister of Thaddeus Davis, the famous ink manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Flood were the parents of ten children, of whom the following reached maturity: Josephine, mentioned below; Hortense, married Charles S. Seeley, and is now deceased; Louise, became the wife of Thomas Jackman, of Sharon, Pennsylvania, and is also deceased; Samuel, deceased; Llewelyn, of Port Chester, New York; and Alden, of Sound Beach, Connecticut.

(III) Josephine Flood, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Finch) Flood, became the wife of Albert Ferris, as stated above.

WAKEMAN, Charles Clifford,

Business Man.

Charles Clifford Wakeman, one of the progressive business men of Westport,

Connecticut, bears the name of a splendid ancestry. While it is common knowledge that the majority of surnames were originally derived from occupation, location of home, or some personal characteristic, the origin of Wakeman has an added interest because of its great antiquity. It was a title originally given to the chief magistrate of Rippon, in Yorkshire, England, and literally signified wide-awake man. This title descended from father to son, and in this manner the surname originated. The family has long been settled in New England; the founder, John Wakeman, is listed among the freemen in New Haven, Connecticut, as early as June 4, 1639.

(I) John Wakeman was born about 1598-99 in Bewdley, Worcestershire, England, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1661. He was a son of Francis and Anna (Goode) Wakeman, of Bewdley. On January 28, 1628-29, John Wakeman married, in Bewdley, Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of William and Helen (Vickaris) Hopkins, baptized October 7, 1610, in Ribbesford Church, England, died at New Haven, in 1658.

(II) Rev. Samuel Wakeman, son of John and Elizabeth (Hopkins) Wakeman, was baptized June 7, 1635, and died March 8, 1692, in Fairfield, Connecticut. He was ordained, September 30, 1665, second pastor of the church in Fairfield. His early education was obtained in Harvard College. Rev. Mr. Wakeman married, August 28, 1656, Hannah Goodyear, daughter of Governor Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven, and she died in 1721.

(III) Captain Joseph Wakeman, son of Rev. Samuel and Hannah (Goodyear) Wakeman, was born in 1670, and died December 5, 1726. He was particularly prominent in affairs, and was considered a good business man. Sufficient warrant of this fact is found in his will showing

his estate at his death to be five thousand pounds. On December 13, 1704, he was appointed lieutenant by the Council (Queen Anne's War), and he was appointed captain in Fairfield, May, 1708. Captain Wakeman held many offices of trust and responsibility, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. He served as justice of Fairfield, and as probate judge and judge of the County Court; he was a member of the Governor's Council from 1724 to 1725, and was deputy for twenty-eight sessions. His house, which was built in 1770, was for many years a landmark in Fairfield. This house and that of his grandson were the only ones the British did not burn. At one time Captain Wakeman had been kind to some prisoners, and it was in consideration of this that they spared his house. It is said that Captain Wakeman often wished they did not spare it as he was afraid his neighbors would think he was a Tory. At one time several British officers were quartered in his home, and in one of the rooms they had considerable gold money. One of Captain Wakeman's daughters, hoping to save some of it, concealed a gold piece under each bed post, but it was discovered. Captain Wakeman married, in 1697-98, Elizabeth Hawley, born May 6, 1679, died August 18, 1753, daughter of Ebenezer and Esther (Ward) Hawley.

(IV) Stephen Wakeman, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawley) Wakeman, was born in 1716, and died March 23, 1760. He graduated from Yale College in 1738 with the degree of B. A. On January 11, 1734, Stephen Wakeman married Mary Adams, born in 1717-18, died August 16, 1741, daughter of Stephen Adams.

(V) Jesup Wakeman, son of Stephen and Mary (Adams) Wakeman, baptized September 25, 1748, died January 2, 1780.

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He married, in Greenfield, Connecticut, December 29, 1768, Amelia Banks, born 1746, died December 17, 1833, daughter of Nehemiah and Abigail (Bradley) Banks.

(VI) Banks Wakeman, son of Jesup and Amelia (Banks) Wakeman, was born September 12, 1769, and died March 29, 1835. He married, in Fairfield, November 20, 1796, for his second wife, Eleanor Jennings, born April 28, 1776, died March 25, 1861, daughter of Joshua Jennings.

(VII) Captain Charles Wakeman, son of Banks and Eleanor (Jennings) Wakeman, was born January 23, 1800, and died January 5, 1880. He was engaged in farming. He married, in Greenfield Hill, April 4, 1824, Elizabeth Bradley, born March 18, 1800, died July 9, 1874, daughter of Stephen Bradley.

(VIII) Frederick Wakeman, son of Captain Charles and Elizabeth (Bradley) Wakeman, was born February 12, 1842, on what is known as the old Wakeman homestead in Westport. He grew to manhood upon the home farm, which he cultivated all his life. He served in the Civil War in Company E, 17th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, from August 9, 1862, to July 19, 1865. He was taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison until his exchange. After the war, Mr. Wakeman returned to Westport and engaged in onion growing on an extensive scale. He was one of the pioneer onion growers in his section of the State, and onions with other produce were his principal crops. For about the first ten years Mr. Wakeman engaged in market gardening and sold his products in South Norwalk. He married, September 12, 1867, Sophia Fairchild, daughter of George and Polly Ann (Nash) Fairchild, born November 25, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Wakeman's children were: Frederick

Dwight, born February 16, 1878, and Charles Clifford, of further mention.

(IX) Charles Clifford Wakeman, son of Frederick and Sophia (Fairchild) Wakeman, was born in the house he now occupies, May 3, 1881. He was educated in the grammar and Staples High School, and then became associated with his father on the home farm. For about eight years after the death of his father, he continued to carry on the cultivation of the farm. In 1910 he established his present business as a dealer in sand and gravel, also doing a trucking business. The business was incorporated under the name of Wakeman Brothers in 1919. Two auto trucks are operated and eight horses employed. Besides his brother, Mr. Wakeman employs ten persons on an average. In politics Mr. Wakeman is a Republican, though by no means a politician. He takes the interest of every good citizen in municipal affairs, but does not seek to hold office. Mr. Wakeman is a member of the Westport Club.

Mr. Wakeman married Edna C. Bennett, daughter of Arthur B. Bennett, of Norwalk, originally of Weston, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Frances Wakeman. Mrs. Wakeman is an attendant of the Congregational church of Westport.

CRAWFORD, Henry P.,

County Official.

One who deserves, in the very best sense of the word, the title of self-made man is Henry P. Crawford, county commissioner, who was born April 12, 1880, in Greenwich, Connecticut, the son of William Henry and Sarah (McBride) Crawford. The surname of Crawford is a very old one and has a most interesting origin. According to "Arthur," an authority on

the derivation of surnames, it was derived thus:

The name was first assumed by the proprietor of the lands and barony of Crawford, in Lanarkshire, Scotland. The extreme ancestor of the ancient family of Crawford, in Scotland, was Reginald, youngest son of Alan, the fourth Earl of Richmond. He seems to have accompanied David the First to the North and to have received extensive grants of land in Strath Cluyd, or Clydesdale, whence his immediate descendants adopted the name of Crawford, then forming one of the largest baronies in Scotland, and signifying in Gaelic "The pass of blood," from *cru*, bloody, and *ford*, a pass or way, as commemorative, probably, of some sanguinary conflict between the Aborigines and the Roman invaders.

The ancestors of Mr. Crawford were early settled in Ireland, in County Antrim. There his father, William Henry Crawford, was born. He learned the trade of butcher, and after the birth of his second child came to America, where he located in Stamford, Connecticut. There he followed his trade of butcher for a time, and later went to Greenwich. His wife did not accompany him on the first trip, and after his removal to Greenwich he sent for her. Mr. Crawford married, in Ireland, Sarah McBride, daughter of John McBride. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of James Stewart, of Greenwich; Hugh F., resides in Dover, New Jersey; William J., in charge of the Fairfield County Temporary Home for Children at Westport; Robert, of Greenwich; Henry P., of further mention; Freeman J., now deceased; and Joseph L., of Greenwich.

Henry P. Crawford was educated in the public schools of Greenwich, and early learned the trade of barber, which he followed for twenty-seven years. During the last twenty years of this time, he was in business for himself. His appointment to the office of county commissioner required his full attention, and in view of

this fact, Mr. Crawford disposed of his barbering business in order that he might give the office his entire time. In politics Mr. Crawford is a Republican, and has ever been active in public matters. He was a member of the Greenwich Board of Burgesses for three years, and also selectman of that town for two years. He was elected first selectman, which office he held until October, 1914, in which year he was appointed county commissioner. In the performance of the duties incumbent on these different offices, Mr. Crawford has always given satisfaction to his constituents, and he is highly respected among his fellow-citizens. He is a member of the Bridgeport Club, the Algonquin Club, and fraternally is a member of Acacia Lodge, No. 86, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Improved Order of Red Men, and is past grand sachem of the Grand Tribe of Connecticut.

Mr. Crawford married Sarah E. Kuroski, daughter of John Kuroski, of Greenwich, and their children are: Marion E., Henry P., Jr., Kenneth John.

WRIGHT, Luther M.,

Business Man.

Many centuries ago when men, in order to distinguish themselves more readily, took surnames, many assumed the name of the art or craft at which they worked. "Wright" originally denoted a workman, an artificer, a maker, and was a designation usually applied to those who wrought in wood, as smith was applied to those who worked in metal. It is highly probable that almost every person bearing the name Wright as his original surname is descended from an English ancestor who was an artificer. The name appears in the Colonial records at an early date, and



Luther M. Wright.

has been borne by many distinguished citizens both in Colonial and recent times.

One who bears this name, and who has distinguished himself in the business life of Norwalk, Connecticut, is Luther M. Wright, who was born September 21, 1867, in Whitestone, Long Island, son of John Wright. John Wright was a fisherman, and was drowned in 1870. His father, Jonathan Wright, followed farming, and lived to the grand old age of ninety-seven.

Luther M. Wright lost his parents while still a small boy, and was placed in an orphan asylum in Brooklyn, New York. When thirteen years of age, he came to South Norwalk and there learned the blacksmith's trade. His ambition was great, and this, combined with his tireless energy, soon placed him in a position where he was able to open his own shop. Mr. Wright's success in one measure has been due to his keen ability in keeping abreast of the times. He added carriage making and repairing to his blacksmith work, and as time wore on, the automobile replacing the horse, Mr. Wright branched out into that business. In his establishment he employed as many as thirty-five men. His workmanship achieved a wide reputation for its dependability, and the esteem in which he is held by his contemporaries is well deserved. In January, 1920, he sold his three-story brick building to the Wrigley Paper Box Company. Today, he conducts one of the largest automobile agencies in Connecticut, and also a repair shop.

Mr. Wright's political affiliations are with the Republican party. For many years he has been a member of the Common Council, and for four years was president of that body, prior to the union of the two Norwalks in 1913. He also filled

the office of street commissioner for seven and one-half years.

Mr. Wright was one of the organizers of the Uncas Tribe, No. 26, Improved Order of Red Men, in South Norwalk, and is a past chief sachem of the tribe. For many years he was a member of Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is identified with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons. For thirty-five years he has been a member of the local volunteer fire department, and he has been on the roll of the South Norwalk Club since its organization. Prior to his coming to South Norwalk, Mr. Wright was active in the 12th Regiment, New York National Guard, and for eight and one-half years was a member of Company D, 4th Regiment, Connecticut National Guard.

In June, 1914, Mr. Wright was one of a party of business men of South Norwalk who organized the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk. He has been a director since its organization, and in 1919 was made vice-president of the organization.

Luther M. Wright married, in 1889, Angeline Smith, daughter of William P. Smith, of Norwalk. She was born in South Norwalk, July 31, 1867. Her father, William P. Smith, was born in 1841, in Norwalk, and was employed in the foundry of the Norwalk Lock Shop most of his life. He served all through the Civil War in Company C, 12th Battalion, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, enlisting January 21, 1864, and was discharged August 12, 1865. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post in South Norwalk. William P. Smith married Caroline Crawford, of South Norwalk, and their daughter became the wife of Luther M. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of nine children,

and of these seven grew to maturity, as follows: 1. Robert, born June 21, 1890, married Alice Roberts, and is the father of Luther R. Wright. 2. Frank, born June 3, 1893, married Eva Knowlton, and has three children: Eva, Mildred and Dorothy. 3. Edna, born June 20, 1894, married Adelbert Knapp, and has two children: Blanch B. and Kenneth H. 4. Ethel May, born June 28, 1899. 5. Stanley Irvine, born December 17, 1901. 6. Frances Mildred, born May 24, 1903. 7. Percy Crawford, born September 14, 1904. The family attend and aid in the support of the Methodist Episcopal church.

HOBBIE, Charles Edwin,

Master Mariner, Public Official.

The passing of an upright, useful member of society is a loss not only to his family and friends, but to the community in which he has been a familiar figure. The world can ill afford to spare the industrious, straight-forward, progressive men whose every act tends to strengthen the security of our government. Such a man was Captain Charles Edwin Hobbie, late of Stamford, Connecticut. In the business world, in the vital interests of political life, and in the ordinary, everyday exchange of friendly greetings, his genial manner and frank, wholesome outlook on life will long be missed by the many friends who mourn his loss.

(I) Harvey Hobbie, grandfather of Captain Charles E. Hobbie, was a lifelong resident of Stamford, an upright, highly-respected citizen, actively interested in all public affairs, and in the time of need one of the first to offer his services to his country. He served in the Mexican War, making an honorable record. He learned the trade of blacksmith in his youth, and was in business for himself along that line

for many years. In those days the blacksmith shop was the clearing house for the ideas of the more prosperous citizens, and weighty matters of public interest and political import were discussed there. That these discussions were of genuinely constructive character cannot be doubted, for these were the men who laid the foundations for the Stamford of the present day. The Hobbie blacksmith shop was located on the site which is now the corner of Westover street and Stillwater road. Mr. Hobbie remained actively busy at his trade almost to the time of his death. He married Patty Newman. They had seven sons, six of whom served in the Civil War.

(II) George Edwin Hobbie, son of Harvey and Patty (Newman) Hobbie, followed the water all his life. As a young lad he was fascinated with the shipping in the harbor. He became a captain when he was only twenty-one years of age. For two or three years he sailed between Baltimore and Boston; then the rapidly increasing trade between Stamford and New York City offered such excellent opportunity for profit that he gave up the longer route, and followed the Stamford-New York line as long as he lived, making Stamford his home. Although not so closely identified with the daily life of Stamford as his father, he was an important figure in business and shipping circles, and keenly interested in the development of the town. He was a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He married Emily Morrell, a daughter of Darius Morrell, and they were the parents of one son, Charles Edwin, of whom further.

(III) Captain Charles Edwin Hobbie, the only child of Captain George Edwin and Emily (Morrell) Hobbie, was born in Darien, Connecticut, January 11, 1857. He received his education in the public



Chas E Hobbie

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schools of his native town. From his earliest boyhood he took the greatest interest in his father's life on shipboard. As soon as he left school he became a deck hand on one of the many schooners then forming the principle means of freight traffic between Stamford and New York City. Beginning at the bottom he worked up, and in 1878, when his father died, the young man took his ship, running it for eight years. Thrifty and ambitious, with an eye for the future, he saved his money, and in 1885, with a group of interested friends, formed the Cove Transportation Company, of which later he was president. He did not, however, give up his active interest in seafaring life, and up to 1913 ran a steamer for the Stamford Manufacturing Company, plying between Stamford and New York. His father had sailed for this company for over twenty years. In all he followed the life of a seaman for forty years, winning for himself the same respect and loyalty which his father had enjoyed.

Captain Hobbie was long affiliated with the Democratic party, and was often sought for public service. He was elected first as a member of the School Committee, in which capacity he served for three years. This was in 1900. In 1902 he was elected selectman, and served for four years. Was again elected in 1914, reelected in 1916, and still again in 1918. Captain Hobbie was always considered one of the strongest candidates that could be nominated by the Democratic party in Stamford. His general popularity was very great. He was well known as a friend of the people, in fact, was one of them, always genial and friendly, while his strict integrity and utter fearlessness gave him the full confidence of the party leaders and the respect of every oppos-

ing element. Socially, Captain Hobbie was connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Royal Arcanum, and the New England Order of Protection.

Captain Hobbie married Mary E. Prendergast, daughter of John Prendergast, of Stamford. They were the parents of one child, George Edwin, born December 15, 1879, in Stamford; he is successfully engaged in the plumbing business; is a member of St. Augustin Council, No. 41, Knights of Columbus, and a Democrat in politics; he married Elizabeth U. Gallagher, and they have one child, Charles Edwin, born February 7, 1907, in Stamford.

The name of Hobbie holds an honored place in the history of Stamford, and it is eminently fitting that the memory of Captain Hobbie should be kept alive in these records, as it is cherished in the hearts of those who knew him best. He lived out in full measure the principles of truth and justice for which his grandfather fought in the Mexican War, and gave his sons in the War of the Rebellion. This record of family devotion to duty has long been commemorated in the name of Hobbie Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Captain Charles Edwin Hobbie's name will live in the annals of peaceful citizenship as they have lived in the records of military honor.

FAWCETT, George Gifford,

Physician.

The pioneer spirit of his forefathers has been imbibed in the character of Dr. George Gifford Fawcett, of South Norwalk, Connecticut. Having chosen the medical profession for his career in life, he has come far from his native haunts to make his success. He was born in

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Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 30, 1884, son of William Hamilton and Rachel (Porter) Fawcett.

William Hamilton Fawcett, his father, was born in Ohio, and died in Moscow, Idaho. When he was a small lad his parents removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and there he grew to manhood on a farm, and agricultural pursuits formed his life's occupation. He was but a youth of seventeen years when the Civil War broke out, and he enlisted in Company F, 13th Regular Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Crocker's brigade, in 1861. He was with Sherman, and was captured in the first day of battle at Atlanta, Georgia, and spent some time in Andersonville and Libby prisons. He was slightly wounded in the leg, and altogether served four years. After the war he farmed in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, until 1892, when he removed to Aster, same State, and engaged in farming. Six years later he removed to Stanberry, Missouri, remaining until 1902, thence removing to Fresno, California. His last place of residence was in Moscow, Idaho, where he lived until his death. Mr. Fawcett was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Shellsburg, Iowa. He married Rachel Porter, and they were members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Fawcett was an elder for many years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Fawcett were: 1. Mary, wife of Charles Henry, of Pullman, Washington. 2. Inez, wife of Thomas Morgan, of Rock Springs, Wyoming. 3. Elma, who married Edward Theodald, of Manilla, Iowa. 4. Charles, of Alberta, Canada. 5. George G., of further mention. 6. Myrle, who married Rev. Joseph Adams, of Spokane, Washington. 7. Vernon Porter, now residing in Portland, Oregon, where he is em-

ployed in the seed department of the United States Agricultural Service.

George Gifford Fawcett was educated in the public schools and completed his college preparation in the preparatory department of the University of Idaho. He was graduated from that institution in 1909 with the degree of B. S., and the subsequent two years were spent at the Rush Medical College of Chicago. From there he went to Cornell University, and was engaged in research work, as well as completing his medical studies. He received his M. D. degree in 1915. Until 1917 he was associated with St. Francis' Hospital of New York City, and in April of the same year came to Norwalk, Connecticut. Dr. Fawcett established himself there in the practice of his profession, and in the two years since has made very commendable progress. His practice is a general one, with a tendency to specialize on surgery.

Outside of his professional duties, Dr. Fawcett has entered into the social life of Norwalk, and is a member of several organizations and clubs, among them being: Old Well Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of South Norwalk; the South Norwalk Club; Business Men's Club; Norwalk Country Club; New Canaan Country Club; the fraternities, Phi Delta Theta and Nu Sigma Nu. Dr. Fawcett also holds membership in the Norwalk Medical Association, and is a member of the staff of the Norwalk Hospital.

Dr. Fawcett married Gertrude Lang, daughter of Horatio Seymour Lang, of Hornell, New York, and they are the parents of a daughter, Georgine Elizabeth, born October 25, 1917, and a son, George Gifford Fawcett, Jr. Dr. and Mrs. Fawcett attend the South Norwalk Congregational Church.

SCHLICHTING, George M. V., Jr.,

Merchant, Soldier in World War.

That this is the name of one of the most aggressive of South Norwalk's business men of the younger generation is something of which Mr. Schlichting's fellow-citizens do not need to be informed. It may be added that he is equally well known as a patriotic American, having made a most honorable record of active service in France during the late World War.

George M. V. Schlichting, father of George M. V. Schlichting, Jr., was born in Freiburg, on the Elbe, Germany, and there received his education. When about sixteen years of age he came with his parents to the United States, settling in Brooklyn, New York, where he attended night school, thus completing his formal education and at the same time acquiring a knowledge of the English language. After a brief experience as clerk in a grocery store he went into the cracker business on his own account, and from the beginning was successful, building up an extensive trade. Upon the organization of the National Biscuit Company they purchased his business and he became their general manager in Brooklyn, New York. This position he retained until about ten years ago, when he retired, later becoming a resident of Darien, Connecticut. He is a Republican, and in 1916-17 served as selectman of Darien. Mr. Schlichting married Frieda Seeliger, and they are the parents of the following children: Bertha, married Frank R. De Courcy, of Darien; Henry C., of Darien, who was in the 56th Artillery and served nine months in France; George M. V., mentioned below; and Frieda. The family are members of a German Lutheran church in Brooklyn.

George M. V. Schlichting, Jr., son of

George M. V. and Frieda (Seeliger) Schlichting, was born November 24, 1887, in Brooklyn, New York, and received his education in the public schools of his native city and in those of Darien, Connecticut. He then entered the service of the National Biscuit Company and had been with them about six years when his father resigned the position of manager. During the next two years Mr. Schlichting was employed first in a hardware store and then in a grocery store, serving one year in each.

After getting acquainted with these different lines of business, Mr. Schlichting purchased a store in Darien, which in 1918 was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt by Mr. Schlichting, Sr., and in 1915 the business was sold to the Walter Stewart Company.

In 1916 Mr. Schlichting, Jr., went into business at Hickory Bluff, a summer resort in South Norwalk, Connecticut. At first he rented his present quarters, but in 1920 purchased the entire property, including the store, a fine bathing beach and about eighty bath houses. He added to the bath houses, which he rents by the season, and also rents canoes and boats. The business has flourished continuously since its inception, thus proving Mr. Schlichting possessed of a large amount of initiative and also of the executive talent which causes that initiative to result in marked and substantial success.

Always a good citizen, Mr. Schlichting gave conclusive evidence of his loyalty when his country stood in need of his services as a soldier. In December, 1917, he was drafted and became a member of the 102nd Company, 26th Division. On March 18, 1918, he was sent to France, and had been there only about six weeks when he was assigned to Company D. He saw in all thirteen months' foreign service. Company D, it may be mentioned, was

popularly known as the "New Haven Blues." Mr. Schlichting was slightly wounded in the ankle, but as he refused to go to a hospital the wound did not receive official recognition. As an able business man, a brave soldier and a good citizen, Mr. Schlichting is a man who would be a valuable acquisition to any community.

ERSKINE, Ralph Child,

Furniture Manufacturer.

The mental and spiritual qualities which first impelled the American pioneers to build a new civilization were neither changed by the untoward conditions which they met, nor lost in the long struggle which conquered these conditions. From generation to generation were handed down, along with the patrician features and gentle manners, the lofty ideals and artistic tastes which are now finding expression in the everyday life of the Nation. This trend has broadened out to include the manual, as well as the fine arts, and in this fact is found the source of that culture which has become the distinguishing characteristic of the present day American, child and man. A noteworthy instance of this significant development is that of Ralph Child Erskine, of Stamford, Connecticut, who has built an important industry on the combining of art and utility.

According to Harrison, an eminent authority on the derivation of names, the surname of Erskine is of Celtic origin, first being Iriskine, subsequently Erskin. The meaning of many names is lost in the mists of antiquity, but it is clear from ancient records that the name of Erskine signifies literally "height of the cleft." It belongs to the class of surnames known as "local."

(I) Christopher Erskin came from Ireland, and settled near Boston, Massa-

chusetts. He died April 19, 1775, at the age of seventy-five years. He married, in 1729, Susannah Robinson, daughter of Gaius Robinson; she died August 19, 1787.

(II) John Erskine, son of Christopher and Susannah (Robinson) Erskin, was born in 1732. It was in this generation that the use of the final "e" was begun in writing the name.

(III) John (2) Erskine, son of John (1) Erskine, was born in 1752, and lived in Winchester, New Hampshire. He won his rank in the Revolutionary war, where, among the flower of the sturdy pioneer youth, he helped lay the foundations of the Republic which has now taken the lead among the nations of the world.

(IV) Walter Erskine, youngest son of Lieutenant John (2) Erskine, was born May 8, 1795. He married, May 16, 1816, Margaret Bowen, born May 15, 1802, daughter of Zephaniah Bowen. Her grandfather was Thomas Bowen, formerly a resident of Warren, Rhode Island. He left that section in 1767, and married Penelope Aldrich, of Northbridge, Massachusetts, who was born November 26, 1748, daughter of John and Mary Aldrich. Thomas Bowen died July 12, 1834, and his wife June 10, 1825. His son, Zephaniah Bowen, was born October 10, 1776, in Richmond, New Hampshire, and died June 4, 1851. He married, February 25, 1798, Martha Alden, daughter of Moses Alden, Sr. She died October 10, 1854. Their daughter, Margaret, became the wife of Walter Erskine, as above noted.

(V) Massina Bertier Erskine, son of Walter and Margaret (Bowen) Erskine, was born December 19, 1819, and died in 1893, in Royalston, Worcester county, Massachusetts. From infancy until he was fifteen years of age he lived in Richmond, New Hampshire. From there

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he removed to Massachusetts, and learned the trade of shipwright. As was entirely natural, the atmosphere of the shipyards was a keen incentive to the lad toward travel by sea. On March 1, 1849, when the first California gold fever was at its height, he took a sailing vessel bound around Cape Horn, and in due course reached the Western coast. He located on the Sacramento river, and built there the first steamboat constructed on the Pacific coast. He spent some time in the gold district, and when he returned East brought some gold nuggets which are still in the possession of the family, although, in truth, he came back much richer in experience and practical knowledge of the world than in material wealth. He remained on the Western coast for about two years, returning overland to Massachusetts, where he rejoined his family. The call of the West was not to be entirely forgotten, however, and on June 8, 1852, he started for Racine, Wisconsin, with his family. At that time Racine was a typical New England settlement in the then Far West. In the development of the little frontier town the young man was to be a prominent figure. He helped to establish one of the early industries of the town, organizing, in 1863, the firm of J. I. Case & Company, which manufactured threshing machinery designed by Jerome I. Case. His first threshing machine, which was the first ever built in the West, was a great improvement over any theretofore built, and in the rapid development of the immense fertile prairies into productive grain fields, the machinery found a waiting market. Not long after this start, Mr. Erskine designed the first combined thresher and separator built in the West. He had practical charge of the marketing end of the business, which became the leading industry of Racine, capitalized in the millions and

having five hundred agencies in North America. Mr. Erskine is considered the father of the exclusive agency idea, which now generally governs the marketing of special products, such as talking machines, automobiles, office specialties, etc. He also founded the Racine Wagon and Carriage Works, which he developed to the largest business of its nature in his time. He was a man of broad interests and quick sympathies, interested in all public affairs, and always ready to do his share in public matters. He was treasurer of the Taylor Orphan Asylum for a number of years, served as school commissioner and supervisor; was mayor of Racine in 1869, 1870 and 1871; was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church; and was a member of the Masonic Lodge in Racine. He was far from being a politician for the game's sake, but held that obligation to public service rested upon every citizen in proportion to his abilities. In every way in his power he furthered every movement for the public good, and with the indefatigable energy and keen business acumen which made him a power in the business world made him a force for progress in the world of public life, and in organized benevolence. A record of his life would lack simplest justice without saying that in all his business interests, as well as in public and private life, he was actuated by the highest principles, holding lofty ideals and demanding of himself that every word and deed should measure up to these ideals. Upon such a foundation he built the success which was due entirely to his own efforts.

On April 7, 1841, Mr. Erskine married Susan Perry, of Matick, Massachusetts, daughter of William and Hannah (Leland) Perry (see Leland). Mrs. Leland was a descendant of the old Massachusetts family, originating in England.

(VI) Charles Edwin Erskine, son of

Massina Bertier and Susan (Perry) Erskine, was born December 26, 1847, and died July 8, 1908. At the time his parents went to Wisconsin, the public schools of that section were for the greater part in the unformed condition of all pioneer institutions. But in Racine the schools were under the supervision of Colonel McMinn, a man whose skill as an educator gave him more than local renown, and provided the youth of the town with training of a standard rarely to be found in a frontier town. After completing the public school course, young Erskine became associated with his father in business, and was soon made treasurer of the J. I. Case Company, a position which he held for about fifteen years. While his start in the business world was made under auspicious circumstances, nothing but the sterling worth and aggressive spirit of the young man could possibly have such a record as that which he left on the history of the business world of Racine. He had charge of the credits of the company, and built up a splendid system, making for himself an enviable reputation in business sagacity and judgment. He became a director of the company, and was largely responsible for its success, remaining in this office until the business was sold. The growing town did not fail to appreciate the solid business ability of the man, and deferred to him in public matters, also in the affairs of the economic institutions of the town. He was for years a director of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of which his father had at one time been president.

But Charles Edwin Erskine was a man of broad interests, and the foregoing gives only one side of his nature. He was a man who delighted in his home and family, a man of native culture and refinement. Music was his chief interest and recreation. Naturally talented along this

line, he was possessed of an infinite capacity for patient and intelligent application, and early became a really fine performer, playing the organ in the Presbyterian church when a lad of seventeen. He also possessed a very fine voice, rich and strong, yet exceedingly flexible and sympathetic. His early circumstances had made it necessary to work out his own financial independence, and his environment had placed him in the business world, but as soon as he was able comfortably to retire from business, he withdrew from all active mercantile interests and devoted himself to music. Long habit made it impossible for him to relinquish all active interests, and he spent a considerable share of his time in gardening. He was also deeply interested in the raising of fine cattle, his herd of Jerseys being the pride of that section. In these varied lines of congenial effort he found the self expression which the business man too often foregoes. He was very fond of flowers, for his esthetic instincts were highly developed, and his delight in lovely form and color was as keen as his appreciation of harmony. He spent considerable time in travel with his family, for after all his chief pleasure was in his family circle. He had a home in Pasadena, and one in North Carolina.

Mr. Erskine married Emma Payne, daughter of Alfred Payne, an artist, born in England. Her mother was Olive (Child) Payne, a descendant of Benjamin Child, who came from England with Governor Winthrop, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Of the six children of this marriage, all have shown, to a marked degree, the native ability and mental capacity which are but the natural legacy of such an ancestry. Alfred, the eldest, was an explorer, and has added an appreciable contribution to the sum of human knowledge; Harold Perry, following an-

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other art with gratifying success, is a sculptor in New York City; Ralph Child, of whom extended mention follows, is the third; Violet Leland, the elder daughter, married Parish Watson, of New York City; Malcolm Edwin, the youngest son, has for some years been an officer of the J. I. Case Plow Works, of Racine, Wisconsin; Susan, the youngest daughter, married C. P. Rogers, of Flat Rock, North Carolina. The parents were for many years devout and earnest members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Erskine was an elder, and in which Mrs. Erskine was a leader in the various social and benevolent organizations.

(VII) Ralph Child Erskine, son of Charles Edwin and Emma (Payne) Erskine, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, November 10, 1880. He received his elementary education in the public schools of the place, then fast becoming a thriving young city. As he grew to manhood, he faced life with the assured confidence of the youth with a record of honorable achievement behind him. But he was possessed of an aggressive spirit of his own, not content to rest upon the dignity of his forbears. As the field of higher education opened before him, he left no stone unturned that could yield him useful material for the building of his career. He prepared for college at St. Paul's School, in Concord, New Hampshire, and Lake Forest, (Illinois) Academy. Matriculating at Williams College, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1904. During all his school life he was wise enough to keep a sane balance between the active sports of the campus and study. He found study no grind. He was keenly interested in the fine arts, and found most absorbing those courses which disclosed the history of civilization as interpreted in the things which men have made, the inception and

slow, but wonderful, development of the arts and industries.

Social by nature, and holding high ideals of life, the welfare of the younger lads appealed to him strongly, and after his graduation he taught in a boy's school in Hoosick, New York, for six years. But his personal taste was the determining factor in his choice of a life work. He began, in 1911, in Tryon, North Carolina, the manufacture of period furniture, paying special attention to the Colonial school of design. He searched New England for the best products of old Colonial handiwork, and used as models the finest examples of American Windsors, fiddle-backs and other distinctive designs. He brought skilled artisans from Scotland, and began the manufacture of copies of these models, all work being done by hand as it was in Colonial days. The business soon gave promise of future success. But his social responsibility toward those in his employ was not forgotten. The educational facilities of the South by no means measured up to the standard which he considered proper for the families of his workmen, so in 1915 he brought the manufacturing department of his business North, locating in Stamford, Connecticut.

This venture has evoked a hearty response from cultured people who have been quick to avail themselves of the opportunity of securing choice reproductions of furniture, the originals of which are now to be found almost exclusively in the possession of museums and discriminating private collectors. At present about one hundred and twenty-five skilled workmen are employed in this industry. The products now include many charming bedroom, breakfast-room, dining-room and sun-room pieces, reproducing some of the most exquisite designs of Sheraton, the Adams Brothers, Chippendale and Hepplewhite. The finishes in-

clude the natural wood, and beautiful lacquer colors of the Colonial period, harmonizing with the fine English fabrics used for upholstery and hangings. In the entire history of the industry very little money has been spent on the sort of publicity to be gained from printer's ink. Nevertheless, the fame of this beautiful furniture has reached a wide range, and it now adorns homes in various European countries, and even in far-off South Africa. In 1914 the business was incorporated as the Erskine-Danforth Corporation, with Mr. Erskine as president.

In the social and public life of Stamford, as well as in the business world, Mr. Erskine is a prominent and welcome figure. He is a member of Delta Psi, the Williams Club of New York, St. Anthony Club, and Mendelssohn Glee Club. In his senior year at college he was leader of the Williams Glee Club, of which he was a member during the entire four years' course.

Mr. Erskine married (first) Barbara Peattie, daughter of R. B. Peattie, of Chicago. She died in 1915, aged thirty-one years, leaving three young children: Charles Robert, born July 31, 1907; Malcolm Edward, born February 8, 1909; and Ralph Child, Jr., born September 15, 1912.

Mrs. Erskine's mother has been an author since girlhood, writing under the pen name of Payne Erskine, novels of American life. Among these are "When the Gates Lift Up Their Heads;" "Joyful Heatherby;" "The Eye of Dread;" etc. Perhaps the one which reached the widest audience was "The Mountain Woman," published serially in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. A warmly sympathetic picture of Southern mountain life, it still gives the world, to an unusual degree, a keenly interpretative analysis of the true character of the mountain people—wildly rugged, like the physical character of their

uncultivated home country; tenacious of possession, fiercely jealous, yet loyal as truth itself to the traditions of the hills. "Payne Erskine," Mrs. Eliza W. Peattie, was literary editor of the Chicago "Tribune" for many years, and Mr. Peattie is now the head of the New York office of that paper. Mrs. Peattie is the author of a play, "Sunrise," a story of the North Carolina mountains, which is being produced by Smith & Goldberg. Her poems, which have been grouped together and published, seem to her friends to breathe her own personality, that rich essence, which, with every really gripping novel, is utterly lost in the story.

Mr. Erskine married (second) Margaret Burbank MacCullen, daughter of Frank R. MacCullen, a leading clothing merchant of Boston.

Mr. Erskine has always been cordially interested in the prosperity of the church. While a resident of Tryon, he was a member of the vestry of the Episcopal church there, and also sang in the choir. The family now attend and support the Episcopal church in Stamford, where they reside.

In such a record as the foregoing it is difficult to present the personality of the man whose life is under review. What he does seems to overbalance what he is. But after all, the achievement measures the man, as no other estimate can do, and with Ralph Child Erskine it is a true index of the man and his character.

(The Leland Line).

(I) Henry Leland was born in England about 1625. He married Margaret Badcock. Coming to America in 1652, he united with the Dorchester church in 1653; then settled soon after in Sherburne, Massachusetts, where he died April 4, 1680.

(II) Hopestill Leland, son of Henry

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and Margaret (Badcock) Leland, was born November 15, 1655, and died in Sherburne, in 1729. He married (first) Abigail Hill; (second) Patience Holbrook. He was thrifty and industrious, a farmer, and highly respected in the community.

(III) Hopestill (2) Leland, son of Hopestill (1) Leland, was born in 1681, and died in 1760, in Sherburne. He married Mary Bullard. He also followed farming, and was a prominent man in the church, holding the office of deacon for many years.

(IV) Daniel Leland, son of Hopestill (2) and Mary (Bullard) Leland, was born in 1707, and died in 1764. He married Mary Death. He passed his life in Sherburne, on his father's farm, surviving his father by only four years.

(V) Adam Leland, son of Daniel and Mary (Death) Leland, married Prudence —, and they were the parents of Hannah, of whom further.

(VI) Hannah Leland, daughter of Adam and Prudence Leland, was born in 1781. She married William Perry, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rowe) Perry, born in 1777, in Natick, Massachusetts. He was a grandson of Samuel and Ruth (Leland) Perry.

(VII) Susan Perry, daughter of William and Hannah (Leland) Perry, married Massina Bertier Erskine, as above noted.

CORBETT, Matthew,

Manufacturer.

Among those who have made a marked success in manufacturing interests in Connecticut, Matthew Corbett, late of Norwalk, is well deserving of mention. Very early in his life Mr. Corbett realized the truth of the old adage that "Fortune's best fruit grows on the mountain top. It falls unheeding, but only those who have the

strength to climb may gather it." Mr. Corbett not only had the strength, but he possessed the ambition and thrift, combined with an honesty of purpose which enabled him to gain his goal. From a very modest beginning, he worked himself upward in his business to the position which he held at the time of his death, that of president of the Old Well Cigar Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Corbett was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 25, 1852, son of James and Elizabeth (McCauley) Corbett. His father, James Corbett, was born in Rathfriland, County Down, Ireland, where he died at the age of seventy-eight years. Three years of his life were spent in America, at which time he was a resident of South Boston, Massachusetts. He had come to New England in the interests of the British army to purchase horses for their needs. Mr. Corbett married Elizabeth McCauley, daughter of Samuel McCauley; she was a native of the same town in Ireland and they grew up together. They were married before coming to America.

Matthew Corbett was educated in the parochial school of the Episcopal church in Rathfriland, and when he was seventeen years of age he came to America, settling first in Boston, Massachusetts, and soon after removing to Norwalk, Connecticut. In the latter city Mr. Corbett learned the trade of cigar maker with C. Swartz & Company. He was an ambitious lad and faithful to the interests of his employers. In 1880 he was rewarded by being admitted to the firm, and in this same year the business was incorporated under the name of The Old Well Cigar Manufacturing Company. About 1900 Mr. Corbett became superintendent of the plant, and in 1910 was appointed president, which office he held until his death. About forty people are employed, and

sales are made direct to the retailers through a force of traveling men who cover Southern New England and New York City.

In politics Mr. Corbett was a Republican, and served as treasurer of the old city of South Norwalk; he was a member of the Common Council. He was in no sense of the word a politician, but was a public-spirited citizen and willing at all times to further any movement for the public welfare. He served as a member of the board of directors of the South Norwalk Trust Company. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Corbett were: Member of Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Colfax Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; he was a member of the Country Club of Norwalk; and the South Norwalk Club, of which he was also president and a director.

Mr. Corbett married Isabelle Powell, daughter of John W. Powell, of South Norwalk, and they were the parents of two children: Grace, who lives at home, and Matthew, Jr., who is married and the father of two daughters, Ruth and Ethel. Mrs. Corbett was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Corbett died July 10, 1921. His wife died March 1, 1906.

WEBB, Charles Pond,

Business Man.

Since 1626 the name of Webb has been an honored one in New England. The name itself is very ancient in England, being derived from the old English word, meaning weaver. Thus we learn that the early ancestors of this family were weavers by occupation, as it is from trades, or characteristics, that the first surnames were derived.

Richard Webb, the first of the name in America, came in 1626 from Dorsetshire,

England, to Cambridge, Massachusetts, thence moving to Boston, where he was made a freeman in 1632. In 1635 he was in Connecticut; in 1650 in Norwalk, and in 1655 in Stamford, where he died January 1, 1656. He married Elizabeth Gregory, daughter of John Gregory, and they were the parents of eight children, all of whom settled in the vicinity, and today are the ancestors of many of the leading citizens of Fairfield county. One of the latter, Charles Pond Webb, is among the prominent business men of Stamford.

(I) Henry Webb, great-grandfather of Charles Pond Webb, was a seafaring man. He married a Miss Bell.

(II) Charles H. Webb, son of Henry Webb, was born on Noroton Hill, Connecticut. He began following the sea as a boy, and later became owner of a sloop and sailed between Darien and New York City. He carried freight and produce. When the railroad was built, Mr. Webb gave that up and bought the dock where J. H. Webb's grocery store is now located; there Mr. Webb engaged in business as a general merchant, at the same time carrying on business as an oyster planter and dealer. He sold most of his oysters in Norwalk, and a few years before his death retired from active work. He married Mary Shaw.

(III) James Harvey Webb, son of Charles H. and Mary (Shaw) Webb, was born on Noroton Hill, Connecticut, December 20, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Darien, and as a boy, when not at school, began following the water with his father. He grew up in the oyster business, in which his father was engaged, and succeeded him in it. About 1905 he gave up the oyster business to engage in the grocery business, in which he also succeeded his father. Mr. Webb has been very successful, and is one of the

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oldest business men in Stamford. In politics he is a Republican. He married Louise Coggeswell, daughter of William Coggeswell, of Milford, and they are the parents of two sons: Frederick, a resident of Darien; Charles Pond, of whom further.

(IV) Charles Pond Webb, son of James Harvey and Louise (Coggeswell) Webb, was born in Noroton, Connecticut, August 18, 1886. He attended the grammar school of his native town. He graduated from the Stamford High School in 1905, and then entered the employ of the Stamford Foundry Company as a clerk. After six months there he left to become a stenographer in the law office of Hart & Keeler, where he remained about two years. Later he went to work for Judge Martin J. Gray, remaining until the death of the latter in 1910. For the following two years, Mr. Webb was with the law firm of Cummings & Lockwood, resigning to take charge of the real estate department of the Harris Construction Company.

The years spent in the several offices of some of the most prominent lawyers of Fairfield county were of great value to Mr. Webb. He fully appreciated the opportunities before him and made the most of them. On January 1, 1917, Mr. Webb engaged in the real estate and insurance business on his own account, and for the past three years has been successfully occupied. Mr. Webb has also taken an active interest in matters of local affairs; he is a Republican, and is now serving as alderman for the Third Ward. Fraternally, he is a member of Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Wascussee Encampment.

Mr. Webb married Florence Dugdale, daughter of William Dugdale, of Norton Heights, and they are the parents of two children: Clifford, born November 16,

1909; Roland, born in May, 1913. With his family, Mr. Webb attends St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

SILLIMAN, Joseph M.,

Merchant, Public Official.

Although the origin of the Silliman family was in Italy, where the name was originally Sillimandi, members of this family were early settled in Holland, whence they came to New England and settled at Holland Heights, in the town of Fairfield, Connecticut. A descendant of this early family, Joseph M. Silliman, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, son of Joseph and Caroline (Hoyt) Silliman.

Joseph Silliman was born in New Canaan, also, and spent his life there. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Seth Chauncey Weed under the firm name of Weed & Silliman, and bought Mr. Weed's father's mercantile business. After a few years Mr. Weed withdrew and Mr. Silliman continued the business alone, adding a line of groceries to the stock of hardware which had been previously the exclusive merchandise handled. Until 1912 Mr. Silliman continued in the grocery and hardware business, although during the last few years of that period he was not very active in the business. In the same year the grocery department was sold and the business removed to its present location and incorporated as The Silliman Hardware Company, with James H. Silliman, president; Nelson Silliman, vice-president; Joseph M. Silliman, secretary and treasurer. Joseph Silliman was a Republican in politics, and served as first selectman for a number of years. He represented his district in the Legislature and the Senate, and was deacon and clerk of the Congregational church for many years.

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Mr. Silliman married Caroline Hoyt, daughter of Stephen Hoyt, the nurseryman, and they were the parents of seven children.

James Hoyt Silliman, son of Joseph and Caroline (Hoyt) Silliman, president of The Silliman Hardware Company, Incorporated, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 20, 1868. He was educated in the public schools. He then went to work in his father's store, and has been in business a longer period than any other man now living in the town of New Canaan. As his father's years advanced, Mr. Silliman assumed more of the responsibilities and eventually charge of affairs. He is a Republican in politics and takes a keen interest in civic matters. He is a member of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past grand, and attends the Congregational church.

Nelson Silliman, son of Joseph and Caroline (Hoyt) Silliman, and vice-president of The Silliman Hardware Company, Inc., was born in New Canaan, Connecticut. He attended the public schools, and since completing his formal education has been connected with the business founded by his father. He is past grand of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Congregational church, succeeding his father as clerk of the church and as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Mr. Silliman married Nellie Dow, daughter of J. M. Dow, of New Bedford, New York, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Gertrude, and of a son, Roger Silliman.

Joseph M. Silliman, third son of Joseph and Caroline (Hoyt) Silliman, is secretary and treasurer of The Silliman Hardware Company, Inc. He was graduated from Lafayette College, and after two years engaged in surveying, became associ-

ated with his brothers in the hardware business, continuing to the present time. Mr. Silliman is a Republican, and served on the School Board. He was also a member of the Board of Burgesses for a number of years. Fraternally, he is a member of Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Silliman married Mrs. Gertrude (Dow) Penoyer. They attend the Congregational church.

SOUTHEY, Alfred George, **Business Man.**

Among the progressive citizens of Westport, Connecticut, who have contributed a share to the upbuilding of that place through real estate developments is Alfred G. Southey. Mr. Southey was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, of English parentage, the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Martin) Southey.

John W. Southey was born at Penryn, about twenty miles from Plymouth, England, and learned the trade of granite cutter. His father was a stone cutter at Penryn, where he owned large granite quarries. A part of the Thames embankment was built by the father of John W. Southey. The family is directly descended from the famous English poet laureate, Robert Southey. Penryn was the home of the family for many generations. When John W. Southey was twenty-one years of age, he came to America and first located in Rockville, Connecticut, where he followed his trade for a short time and then removed to Plymouth, same State, where he was in the employ of the Plymouth Granite Company for some years. Subsequently, Mr. Southey engaged in business on his own account in Bridgeport, Connecticut, opening the Armstrong



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Granite Quarries, and was active in this work until shortly before his death. He was made a member of the Masonic fraternity at Thomaston, Connecticut. Mr. Southey married Elizabeth Martin, a native of Penryn, England, and they were the parents of three children: Alfred George, of further mention; Ernest G., an architect of Bridgeport, and Dr. Wilbur J., a veterinary surgeon of Bridgeport. The members of the Southey family were attendants of the Congregational church.

Alfred G. Southey attended the public schools of Plymouth, Connecticut, until he was twelve years old, and his schooling was completed in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He learned the trade of stone-cutter with his father, then accepted a road position with the Capitol Granite Company of Barre, Vermont. Later he traveled for nine years in the interests of the Northfield Pocket-Knife Company, his territory covering seventeen states. About seventeen years ago Mr. Southey removed from Bridgeport to Westport, Connecticut, and in 1909 opened his present real estate office. He has a general real estate business, and has made several developments of property, among them being the development of the subdivision known as Brookside Terrace, on North Main street.

Mr. Southey is a Republican in politics and while in Bridgeport was elected alderman-at-large. He served two terms in this office, and afterwards served two terms as street commissioner. Fraternally he is a member of Adelphian Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Southey married Minnie Mead, daughter of Cyrus L. Mead, of Weston, Connecticut, a scion of one of the earliest Colonial families. Mr. and Mrs. Southey are the parents of two children: Alfred Mead, of Oakland, California, and Pearl Vivian.

BRETTMAN, William H.,

Banker.

This record of the family of Brettman begins with August F. L. Brettman, who was born in Osmabrick, in the Principality of Hanover, Germany, where his father was burgomaster. He was born May 28, 1817, and married, in his native land, Maria A. Dorfmeier, born May 20, 1814. This marriage met with opposition from his family and occasioned a rupture, whose effect, added to his dissatisfaction with the policy of the government, led to his emigration to the United States in 1845. Prior to this time he had served the customary time in the German army, and his honorable discharge is dated January 3, 1841. After leaving his home he never corresponded with any of the members of his family in the homeland, nor mentioned their names to his children. His home until his death was in lower New York City and Greenwich Village, and the forty years of his residence witnessed many changes in the metropolis. August F. L. Brettman died April 29, 1886; his wife died May 4, 1888. Among his children were: Frederick John, of whom further; William H., and Maria.

Frederick John Brettman, son of August F. L. and Maria A. (Dorfmeier) Brettman, was born opposite the old Barnum Museum in downtown New York, April 26, 1845. On the night of his birth the Barnum Museum was destroyed by fire, and there being danger of the flames extending to the Brettman home, the mother was carried upon her bed to a carpenter shop across the way, where Frederick J. Brettman was born. He was educated in the public schools, attending North Moore street school, and subsequently was graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy, becoming the proprietor of a retail drug store at Charles

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and Hudson streets, New York City, in which district he was a well known business man. Later he became connected with the city administration in New York, and at the time of his retirement, about 1911, was auditor of accounts for the borough of Manhattan. He is a member of the Masonic order, affiliating with Evangelist Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Loyal Association, and is an honorary member of Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New York City. He was a member of the Lutheran church and later was admitted to the communion of the Episcopal church.

Mr. Brettman married, in New York City, November 26, 1884, Minnie Eudora Larke, who was born at Stryker's Farm, in the neighborhood of Fifty-sixth street, New York City, July 4, 1859, and who met an accidental death from burns, November 17, 1916. The earliest record of the Larke family is of John Larke, of Stratton, Cornwall, England. He was the father of John (2) Larke, who married Hannah Drake, a lineal descendant of John Drake, brother of Sir Francis Drake. They were the parents of Julian K. Larke, born in London, England, who was educated in Westminster College, and was ordained an Episcopalian clergyman, although he never preached. He held the rank of colonel in the English army in the Crimean War, and subsequently came to the United States, engaging in newspaper work. He was personal correspondent for the New York "Herald" on the staff of General U. S. Grant, and subsequently was associated with the "Mail and Express," which later became the "Evening Mail," and other New York newspapers. After the Civil War he went to the Isthmus of Panama, where he founded the only newspaper then pub-

lished in Central America. Here he contracted the dreaded Isthmus fever, and came North. Subsequently, he was twice afflicted with pneumonia and once, while engaged in journalistic work, was hit by a spent bullet, but his marvelous constitution has withstood all these physical ills and he is now a resident of Brooklyn, remarkably vigorous for his great years of over ninety. He is the author of many books, notably, "General Grant and his Campaigns," which was cited a few years ago in the New York State Court of Appeals as an authority on the life and Christian name of General Grant and his generals. He is also the author of some works of fiction. Mr. Larke has been a Republican all of his life, and is a Mason, holding the Knights Templar degree, originally belonging to Evangelist Lodge. For fifty years he was organist of his Masonic lodge, each year going through the ceremony of installation in office.

Mr. Larke married, in London, Ontario, Canada, Catherine Lawrence, of Canada, who died August 28, 1870. She was also possessed of literary talent, and wrote short stories for a paper called "Ben Wood's Daily News," owned and operated by Ben Wood, brother of Fernando Wood, who was mayor of New York in 1854, reëlected in 1856. Julian K. Larke married a second time. He was the father of thirteen children by his first marriage and of one by his second. Among his children were: Frederick Stansfield; Minnie Eudora, who married Frederick J. Brettman; Josephine; Edwin, and George.

Children of Frederick J. and Minnie Eudora (Larke) Brettman: 1. Frederick Julian, born September 17, 1885; married, December 8, 1914, Florence Irene Garnsey, of English Colonial descent. Mr. Brettman is assistant to the president of

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the Chemical National Bank of New York City, and is a member of the New York Athletic Club. They have one child, Jean Garnsey, born October 15, 1915. 2. Addie Eudora, born March 21, 1887; married James E. Whitaker, of a Southern family, June 26, 1911. They had one child, James E., Jr., born April 3, 1912. Mrs. Whitaker subsequently obtained a divorce. 3. William H., of whom further. 4. Charles Reed, born April 13, 1890, died April 14, 1890. 5. Emily Maud, born July 19, 1893; married, February 26, 1921, Francis J. Sorg.

William Henry Brettman, son of Frederick John and Minnie Eudora (Larke) Brettman, was born in New York City, September 8, 1888. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and since entering banking as his profession has completed a large amount of study with the American Institute of Banking and in other special courses, including those branches of the law that have a bearing on his work. His first employment was as a messenger with the Fourth National Bank of New York, and during his thirteen years of association with this institution he filled various positions, including the office of transit manager. In 1913 the Fourth National Bank was purchased by the Metals National Bank, and for a few months Mr. Brettman remained with the latter organization. In June, 1914, he accepted the post of teller in the Putnam Trust Company of Greenwich, Connecticut, and two years later succeeded to the treasurership, of which he is the present incumbent. Mr. Brettman finds recreation in fishing, and he is especially fond of and well informed concerning animals and birds. He is a member of the B. D. L. Sutherland Association of New York, and is a member of the Christ Church Club, of Greenwich.

Mr. Brettman married, October 15, 1912, Annette Ackerman, daughter of Julian and Cora (Hollister) Ackerman, of New York City. They are the parents of one child, Marjorie A., born May 23, 1917. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brettman are members of Christ Episcopal Church.

HEALY, John Francis,

Business Man.

Some Irish genealogists deduce the descent of the Healy family from Cosgrach, son of Lorcan, King of Thomond, who was grandfather of Brian Boroimhe (Boru), and who was one hundred and seventy-fifth Monarch of Ireland; others take it from the "O'Haly" family, which is an anglicized form of the Irish O'h-Algaich, while in fact it is from the Irish O'h-Eiligh, anglicized O'Healy, Healy, and Hely, who was a descendant of Milesius in the line of Ir. The founder of the line of the Earls of Donoughmore was John Hely, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, Secretary of State for Ireland, and Keeper of the Privy Seal in 1774, the celebrated author of "The Commercial Restraints of Ireland."

The family of which John F. Healy is a representative was long resident in County Galway, in Ireland. Galway was named from the River Gaileamh (rocky river). Michael Healy, father of Mr. Healy, was born there about 1824, and lived in Brooklyn, New York, retired. He is remarkably well preserved for his years, and is in full possession of his faculties. Michael Healy was about twenty-one years old when he came to America and located in Stamford. At home he had been accustomed to farm life, and this is the occupation in which he engaged in his new home. Later in life he was employed as gardener on several of the large

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estates of the locality, and followed this work until his retirement from active duties. Mr. Healy was the father of the following children: John F., of whom further; and Mrs. P. J. Lynch, of Brooklyn, New York.

John F. Healy was born April 12, 1872, in Stamford, Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools. He went to work at an early age, starting as a teamster and in various other employments. Mr. Healy was possessed of the will to do and to accomplish his purpose, and he was yet a young man when he established in independent business as a contractor. His business rapidly developed, and he secured many contracts to build sea walls, roads, etc. He was actively engaged in this business when the World War broke out. The labor situation then became so acute, so many of the Italian laborers answering the call of their native land, that it was almost impossible to fulfill contracts. It was at this time that Mr. Healy withdrew from contracting and started an auto trucking business. Considering the time Mr. Healy has been in his new line, it has developed into large proportions. There are seven men employed and five trucks are run between Stamford and New York City. In addition these trucks make regular trips between New Haven and Stamford, and Mr. Healy plans the opening of branch offices in the cities between. Fraternally, Mr. Healy is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Healy married Helen Whalen, daughter of Patrick Whalen, a native of County Tipperary. Mr. and Mrs. Healy are the parents of two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Francis Joseph, married Anna O'Neill; John William is at home; and the daughter, Mary, is the wife of Harry Mysel.

REYNOLDS, Frank,

Head of Important Business.

The fame of the Reynolds Motor Car Company, of which Mr. Reynolds is president, has rendered his name familiar not only to his fellow-citizens of Norwalk, Connecticut, but also to multitudes of the residents of a very extensive territory. Mr. Reynolds is a good citizen, quietly but helpfully identified with all that most concerns the welfare and prosperity of his home town.

The name of Reynolds is derived from Reinhold, a Teutonic personal name of great antiquity. In Domesday Book several tenants in chief are: Reinaldus, Reynell, Reynard, Reynardson, and Rennals. Renn, Renney, Rennie, Renny, and Rennyson are diminutives.

John Reynolds, born in England, came to America in 1633, settling first in Watertown, Massachusetts, where records of 1635 give information in regard to him. He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and thence, in 1641, to Stamford, finally settling, in 1650, in Greenwich, Old Town. His wife, whose Christian name was Sarah, was born about 1614, in England, and their children were: Elizabeth, Jonathan, and John. John Reynolds, the immigrant, died about 1660, in Greenwich, his wife having passed away in Stamford, August 21, 1657.

Nathaniel Reynolds, a farmer owning a large tract of land near Stanwich, Connecticut, in the town of Greenwich, married Sarah Lockwood, daughter of Nathan, granddaughter of Gershom, great-granddaughter of Jonathan, and great-great-granddaughter of Robert Lockwood, who about 1630 came from England and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts.

Captain William H. Reynolds, from all indications the grandson or great-grand-

son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Lockwood) Reynolds, was a native of New York State, and learned the blacksmith's trade in Norwalk, following it for some years. For a time he was in business for himself, afterward becoming one of the pioneers in the oyster industry. He married a woman by the name of Davis, and they were the parents of Charles Edward, of whom further.

Charles Edward Reynolds, son of Captain William H. Reynolds, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut. He received his education in the schools of that town, and even as a boy began to work with his father on an oyster boat. Later he engaged in the business on his own account, becoming one of the early oyster planters in that part of Connecticut, and conducting a flourishing trade as long as he lived. He married Anna Godfrey, daughter of Silliman Godfrey, of Redding, Connecticut, a representative of an old New England family. The name, sometimes spelled Godfree, is an ancient Teutonic personal name, the same as Geoffrey, the form Goisfridus being very common in Domesday Book. The family appears to have been originally of Kent, England, and to trace descent from Godfrey le Fauconer, who was Lord of the Manor of Hurst in that county in the reign of Henry II. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds the following reached maturity: Charles Silliman, of East Norwalk, Connecticut; Lulu, married David P. Trounson, of East Norwalk; Frank, mentioned below; and Flora, wife of Lewis St. John Keeler, of East Norwalk. Mr. Reynolds, up to the time of his death, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as were also the other members of his family.

Frank Reynolds, son of Charles Edward and Anna (Godfrey) Reynolds, was

born October 7, 1879, in Norwalk, Connecticut, and received his education in the grammar and high schools of East Norwalk. His first employment was in a meat market, where his aptitude and fidelity soon procured for him admission to partnership. At the end of two or three years he withdrew from the concern and learned the machinist's trade, which he followed for about seven years, during the latter part of that time holding the position of foreman in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

On August 16, 1907, Mr. Reynolds embarked in the automobile business on his own account, opening a repair shop in Westport, which he conducted until July, 1912. Soon after establishing himself in Westport he began selling cars, his first agency being for the Mitchell car. In the meantime Mr. Reynolds had taken over the old Armory Auto Company's shop in Norwalk, and so succeeded to their agency for the Studebaker car and also a number of others. He now handles the Studebaker and Dodge cars and the Republic and Federal trucks. In November, 1912, the business was incorporated under the name of the Reynolds Motor Car Company, with Mr. Reynolds as president, and W. L. Olsen as treasurer.

The strenuous and constant demands of an extensive business allow Mr. Reynolds little time for anything outside its own sphere, but he is never neglectful of the duties involved in good citizenship, and his membership in the South Norwalk Club proves that he does not entirely ignore the claims of the social side of life. The career of Frank Reynolds may be epitomized in a simple but most significant sentence: He has always been an upright citizen and an honorable, successful business man.

ELTINGE, Charles Robert,

Dairy Proprietor.

Settled in New Paltz, New York, at a very early date was the Eltinge family. This family has the distinction of being the only one settled there at that time not of Huguenot origin.

(I) Jan Elten, or Eltinge, the ancestor of the family, was born in Swichsselen, Holland, a dependency of Beyle, in the province of Drenthe, July 29, 1632. He was a son of Roelif and Aaltze Elten. The time of his coming to America is not known exactly, but he was in Flatbush in 1663. His occupation at that time was a carpenter. Soon after this time he was of New Paltz, and was one of those who signed the treaty made by the Huguenots and Indians in 1677. In June, 1686, in company with two others, Jan Elten bought the tract of land on which is now located the home of the Hon. Levi P. Morton. Jan Elten married, about 1677, Jacomyntze Slecht, daughter of Cornelius and Tryntje (Tyssenbos) Slecht.

(II) Roelif Eltinge, eldest son of Jan and Jacomyntze (Slecht) Elten, was baptized January 27, 1678. He left Kingston for New Paltz, about 1720, and tradition states that he wore a belt of gold when he came to the latter town. He was a justice of Ulster county, New York, and although the exact date of his death is unknown, his will was dated 1745 and proved in 1747. Roelif Eltinge married, in Kingston, New York, June 13, 1703, Sarah DuBois, born in New Paltz, baptized in Kingston, June 20, 1682, daughter of Abraham DuBois. The latter was born in Mennheim, Germany, and was one of the twelve patentees of New Paltz; he married Mary Deyo.

(III) Josias, or Josiah, Eltinge, as it is

sometimes found, son of Roelif and Sarah (DuBois) Eltinge, was baptized October 12, 1712, and was a very prominent man in his day. In a tax list of 1765, his name appears as the wealthiest man of the town. Josias Eltinge married, July 15, 1734, Helena DuBois, daughter of Solomon and Tryntze (Gerritse) DuBois, baptized April 17, 1705.

(IV) Abram Eltinge, son of Josias and Helena (DuBois) Eltinge, married Dinah DuBois, daughter of Hendricus DuBois, of Nescatack.

(V) Josiah Eltinge, son of Abram and Dinah (DuBois) Eltinge, born about 1761, died May 15, 1813. He married Hester Broadhead, and she died in 1848 at the age of eighty-six years.

(VI) Charles Eltinge, son of Josiah and Hester (Broadhead) Eltinge, made his home on part of the original homestead. He married and was the father of Nathaniel, of whom further.

(VII) Nathaniel Eltinge, son of Charles Eltinge, in his youth was a school teacher in Libertyville and New Paltz, New York. For several years subsequently he was a general merchant, and then formed a partnership with Abraham Hasbrouck to run a barge from Roundout and Poughkeepsie to New York City. In this venture they were very successful. Nathaniel Eltinge married Ann Maria Wurtz.

(VIII) Watson Eltinge, son of Nathaniel and Ann Maria (Wurtz) Eltinge, was born in Libertyville, New York. He was a farmer, active in the pursuit of his calling until 1915, in which year he retired. He married Agnes Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford, of Burlingham, Sullivan county, New York, and they were the parents of nine children: Charles Robert, Emma J., Anna W., C. Martin, Watson, Agnes, Marguerite, de-



Conrad P. Huey

ceased; Ida, Gerow. Mr. and Mrs. Eltinge are regular attendants of the Dutch Reformed church, and are both active in church work.

(IX) Charles Robert Eltinge, son of Watson and Agnes (Crawford) Eltinge, was born on the old Eltinge homestead, September 28, 1885. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. Thence he went to Brooklyn, New York, and studied for a short time in a college of pharmacy. From the time that he left school, Mr. Eltinge had taken care of the home farm for his father and seemed fitted for this work, in which he was very successful. He returned to the homestead, and after his marriage took over the running of the farm on his own account. In 1916 he came to New Canaan, Connecticut, and bought the Elm Shade Dairy, having previously taken over their milk business. Subsequently he bought his present place and built the present dairy buildings, which are kept in the most sanitary condition and are equipped with the latest devices for handling milk quickly in a scientific and hygienic manner. Mr. Eltinge is both progressive and aggressive, and he has enlarged his business considerably; the name is now Sunnyside Dairy. While a resident of New Paltz, he was active in political matters, and since coming to New Canaan, although as keenly interested, has not had sufficient time to devote to outside interests. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the New Canaan Grange.

Mr. Eltinge married Ann Deverill, daughter of William J. Deverill, of Tarrytown, New York, and they are the parents of a son, Charles Robert, Jr. The religious affiliations of the family are with the Dutch Reformed church.

FREY, Conrad P.,

Insurance Actuary.

Conrad P. Frey, general agent for Fairfield county of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in Brooklyn, New York, May 22, 1877. He is very well equipped for his career in the business world. Alert, and well-poised, Mr. Frey is a master of detail, necessary qualifications to one who would succeed, especially in the business of insurance.

Daniel Frey, father of Conrad P. Frey, was born in Germany, and at the age of sixteen years came to America, locating in New York City. There he learned the trade of tailor and later that of cutter. After serving some years at this business, he was able to engage in a business of his own, and for over forty years was among the best known merchant tailors of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Frey was also among the prominent citizens of Brooklyn, ever interested in its welfare. Although in no sense of the word a politician, Mr. Frey was always willing to do his share of public service. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for many years, almost half a century. He was past grand of Wallenstein Lodge, No. 28, of Brooklyn, and was treasurer of this lodge for thirty-three years, and delegate to the Grand Lodge for thirty-five years. Mr. Frey was also past chancellor patron of Roland Encampment, of Brooklyn, and a trustee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows home in Westchester county. Other fraternal connections of Mr. Frey were with Von Mench Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Frey is a member of Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, and Lady Washington Circle of Red Men.

Mr. Frey was a man who was very domestic in his tastes, his chief enjoyment being found in his family circle. He was the father of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity. They were: 1. Henry, who is a resident of Brooklyn. 2. William, married Celia Stamm, and has two children. 3. Daniel, married Mary Powers; he is now deceased. 4. Conrad P., of further mention. 5: Herman F., married Adelaide Hartdgen, and has two children. 6. Annie, who lives at home.

Conrad P. Frey was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, and until he was twenty-four years of age was associated with his father in the tailoring business. At that time he entered the employ of the Prudential Insurance Company, where he remained for sixteen years. He was in the industrial department and rose to be assistant superintendent of his division in Brooklyn, which is in itself sufficient warranty of his ability. In 1915, Mr. Frey was transferred to South Norwalk, Connecticut, and two years later became identified with the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company. He is now holding a very responsible position, that of general agent, with the latter firm, and is well and favorably known among the business men of South Norwalk. During the years Mr. Frey has been a resident of South Norwalk, he has entered actively into the social and business life of the city. In politics he is a Republican. Previous to his removal to Connecticut, he had become a member of the great Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Commonwealth Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, and also was a member of Monker Grotto, No. 56. Other connections of Mr. Frey are: Member of Butler Lodge, No. 97, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of South Norwalk; Rebekah Lodge, of Brooklyn; Orpha Chapter, Eastern Star, of South Norwalk;

South Norwalk Club, and the Craftsmen's Club, of Norwalk.

Mr. Frey married Isabella G. Wardlaw, daughter of Charles H. Wardlaw. The latter was a native of the North of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Frey are the parents of two children: Everett C. and Dorothy E. Frey.

It is not always that a church is so fortunate as to have men possessed of business ability active in the management of its affairs. The South Norwalk Congregational Church has known and appreciated the services of Mr. Frey in many respects. Previous to coming to the city, he was active in church work in Brooklyn, being assistant superintendent of the Sunday school there for several years. In South Norwalk, he is a member of the business committee of the church, and was assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

BRUSH, Joseph,

Business Man, Public Official.

Financier, business man and public official. This is, in brief, a summary of the career of the well known citizen of Greenwich, Connecticut, whose name heads this article. Mr. Brush has loyally made his native city, which was also the home town of his ancestors, the scene of his various activities, and in all he has done has given proof that he had at heart the best interests of his community.

The name of Brush, which is another form of Bruce, appears to have been derived from the French Brues, Bruys, Brus, or Brousse, meaning brushwood, or thicket.

(1) Thomas Brush, born about 1610, probably in Nottinghamshire, England, came to New England in 1638, with John Conklin. After a short stay in Salem, Massachusetts, he moved to Southold,

Long Island, where he owned land in 1653, but sold it in 1658, and removed to Huntington, Long Island, where he died in 1670. He married Rebecca Conklin, daughter of John and Mary Conklin.

(II) Richard Brush, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Conklin) Brush, was born about 1643, and married, in 1669, Johanna Corey.

(III) Benjamin Brush, son of Richard and Johanna (Corey) Brush, was born October 20, 1682, at Huntington, Long Island, and removed to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he bought land in 1726. His wife, whose name was Mary, died in May, 1759. The death of Benjamin Brush occurred in December of the same year, and his will was probated at Stamford, Connecticut.

(IV) Edward Brush, son of Benjamin and Mary Brush, was born about 1731, and married Deborah Wood, of Ingersoll. Edward Brush died November 18, 1772.

(V) Benjamin (2) Brush, son of Edward and Deborah (Wood) Brush, was born July 5, 1764, and was a farmer in Stanwich, Connecticut. He married, in 1784, Samantha Reynolds, a descendant of John Reynolds, the latter born in England, in 1612, and came to America in 1633. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, removing first to Wethersfield, then to Stamford, and finally to Greenwich, all these places being situated in Connecticut. He died in Greenwich about 1660. Benjamin Brush died March 8, 1847, and his widow passed away November 15, 1849.

(VI) Joseph Brush, son of Benjamin (2) and Samantha (Reynolds) Brush, was born August 3, 1792, in Stanwich, Connecticut, and was reared on the farm until fourteen, when he went to live with his Grandfather Reynolds in North Cos Cob, remaining a member of that household until the age of twenty. He then became a schoolmaster in North Greenwich and

Greenwich, and about 1820 formed a partnership with Reuben R. Finch for dealing in dry goods and groceries. They became, eventually, pioneer meat-packers at Cos Cob, slaughtering cattle at their own place and shipping meats to foreign countries. After a time Mr. Finch withdrew, but Mr. Brush continued the business as long as he led an active life. He then retired, his sons, Amos and Benjamin, succeeding to the proprietorship of the enterprise. Their foreign trade was chiefly with the West Indies. Mr. Brush was a Democrat and held a number of local offices, among them those of justice of the peace and town clerk, both of which he filled for many years. He built the original edifice of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, in 1823, Sarah Elizabeth Mead, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Amos, Richard, Elizabeth Sarah, Mary Louisa, Joseph E. B., Emily C.; Benjamin Platt, mentioned below; Stella P., George Webb, Julia, and Catherine C. Joseph Brush, the father, died November 21, 1870, and his widow passed away August 19, 1877.

(VII) Benjamin Platt Brush, son of Joseph and Sarah Elizabeth (Mead) Brush, was born October 2, 1836, at Cos Cob, Connecticut, and received his education in the district schools and at Greenwich Academy, then presided over by Philander Button. Mr. Brush began his business career by assisting his father in the store at Cos Cob and after a time engaged in the meat business in Stamford. Ere long he returned to Cos Cob and formed a partnership with his brother Amos, their intention being to conduct a general store and meat market. His last years were spent in Greenwich Village, where for some time he was the proprietor of a meat market. Like his father he was a Democrat. He married Sarah A.

Mead, whose ancestral record is included in the biography of her brother, Charles N. Mead, which appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. Brush passed away June 19, 1875, leaving the record of an excellent citizen and a truly successful man.

(VIII) Joseph (2) Brush, son of Benjamin Platt and Sarah A. (Mead) Brush, was born April 30, 1866, at Cos Cob, Connecticut, and received his earliest education in a private school, afterward attending a public school in Greenwich, where it might almost be said that his whole life, thus far, has been spent, as it was in his childhood that his parents moved there. At the age of sixteen Mr. Brush accepted a desirable position in New York City, but after retaining it about six years he returned to Greenwich to become teller in the Greenwich Trust and Deposit Company. After the lapse of about five years he found himself in circumstances which justified him in making an independent business venture and in 1893 he resigned his position. Immediately, thereafter, he organized the firm of Banks, Brush & Mead, buying out Waterbury & June. In 1895 the firm became Banks & Brush, Mr. Mead having retired, and in 1896 it absorbed the trade of another firm. In April, 1910, Mr. Brush disposed of the business to Maher Brothers, Inc.

The political principles of Mr. Brush were those upheld by the Republican party and in public affairs he has always taken the keenest interest, invariably adding the weight of his influence to any movement having for its object the promotion of needed reforms and the advancement of the general welfare. His fellow-citizens testified to their confidence in him by making him township auditor, and since 1915 he has been a member of the board of assessors. He is identified with the Amogerone Fire Company. He

and his wife and family are members of the Congregational church.

Mr. Brush married Ella H. Lyon, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they are the parents of two daughters: Annie Louise, and Ruth Seaman. Joseph Brush is the bearer of a name old and honored in Greenwich township, and by his career both as business man and citizen has done much for the maintenance of its ancient prestige.

(The Mead Line).

The first mention of this historic family is found in Norman records of the twelfth century and it appears in English records from the close of that century to the present time. The name, in its various forms, Mead, Meade, Mede and Meads, is the English translation of the Norman *de Prato*, meaning meadow. The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three pelicans or, vulned gules.

Crest—An eagle displayed.

Motto—*Semper paratus.*

Thomas Meade, Esq., was the first of the family who came from Somersetshire, England, into County Essex in the reign of Henry VI. He settled at Elmdon, where his descendants were numbered among the leading families of the county. In other counties, also, the Meades were represented, some of them attaining distinction in various walks of life.

(I) William Mead, founder of the Fairfield county and Greenwich Meads, is thought to have sailed from Lydd, County of Kent, in the ship "Elizabeth," in April, 1635, with Gabriel, or Goodman, Mead, whose brother he is supposed to have been. When they arrived in Massachusetts Gabriel remained there, but William proceeded to Connecticut, settling, probably at Wethersfield, and in 1641 removing to Stamford, where he received

from the town a home-lot and five acres of land. His wife died in Stamford, in 1657. No record of his own death has been found.

(II) John Mead, son of William Mead, was born about 1634, and was one of the early settlers of Connecticut, being made a freeman of Greenwich in 1670. In 1679-80-86 he was a member of Assembly. He married, probably in 1660, Hannah Potter, daughter of William Potter, of Stamford, Connecticut, who was the owner of Shippan Point. Thus, through his wife, John Mead came into possession of a large amount of property. He died February 5, 1699.

(III) Ebenezer Mead, son of John and Hannah (Potter) Mead, was born in 1663, and was the proprietor of the Greenwich tavern. He married, in 1691, Sarah Knapp, of Stamford, Connecticut, and his death occurred in 1728.

(IV) Ebenezer (2) Mead, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Knapp) Mead, was born October 25, 1692, and married, in 1717, Hannah Brown, of Rye, New York. Ebenezer (2) Mead died May 3, 1775.

(V) Dr. Amos Mead, son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Brown) Mead, was born February 22, 1730, and married, in 1753, Ruth Bush, daughter of Justus Bush. The death of Dr. Mead occurred February 24, 1807.

(VI) Richard Mead, son of Dr. Amos and Ruth (Bush) Mead, was born in 1753, and married (first), in 1776, Sarah Mead, daughter of Nehemiah Mead, who died November 28, 1777, leaving one daughter, Sophia. Mr. Mead married (second), in 1798, Rachel (Mead) Mead, daughter of Deliverance Mead and widow of Whitman Mead. Richard Mead died April 20, 1826, and his widow passed away September 25, 1831.

(VII) Sarah E. Mead, daughter of

Richard and Rachel (Mead-Mead) Mead, was born January 9, 1803, and on March 18, 1823, became the wife of Joseph Brush, as stated above.

(The Lyon Line).

This name, sometimes written Lyons, is of French origin and first appears in history as De Lyons, the family taking the name of the castle and forest of Lyons, France. Ingelram de Lyons accompanied William the Conqueror to England.

(I) Thomas Lyon, called "of Rye" during the latter years of his life, was born about 1621, in England, and is supposed to have come first to the Massachusetts colony. He is known to have been in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1647. He married (first) Martha Joanna Winthrop, who died about 1653, daughter of Henry Winthrop and granddaughter of Governor John Winthrop, of Salem, Massachusetts. He married (second), about 1654, Mary Hoyt, daughter of Simon Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut. Thomas Lyon removed from that place and died in 1690, at Byram Point, Greenwich, Connecticut.

(II) John Lyon, son of Thomas and Mary (Hoyt) Lyon, was born about 1655, probably at Fairfield, Connecticut. From 1725 to 1730 he was deputy from that town to the General Assembly of Connecticut, a fact which shows him to have been a prominent man in the community. The name of his wife is unknown. John Lyon died in 1736, in Greenwich, Connecticut.

(III) Thomas (2) Lyon, son of John Lyon, was born before 1689, at Byram Point, Greenwich, Connecticut, and married Rebecca Hobby, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Hobby. Thomas Lyon died in 1732 or 1733, and his widow became the second wife of Samuel Banks.

(IV) Caleb Lyon, son of Thomas (2)

and Rebecca (Hobby) Lyon, was born October 20, 1718, in Greenwich, Connecticut, and was a farmer and blacksmith. On January 2, 1782, he was one of the signers of a petition against allowing forces which had served in the British army to return as citizens of either Stamford or Greenwich. He married Eunice Mead, daughter of Elnathan Mead, of Greenwich, who died April 9, 1803. The death of Caleb Lyon occurred at Greenwich, August 30, 1809.

(V) Job Lyon, son of Caleb and Eunice (Mead) Lyon, was born November 16, 1758, at Greenwich, Connecticut, and was by occupation a tailor. Inheriting the homestead, he made it his lifelong home. During the Revolutionary War he served in the Continental army. He married, in 1786, Elizabeth Mead, daughter of Deliverance and Abigail (Howe) Mead. Mrs. Lyon died May 31, 1823, and the death of Mr. Lyon occurred September 23, 1841.

(VI) Isaac Lyon, son of Job and Elizabeth (Mead) Lyon, was born May 12, 1795, and married (first), in 1828, Amelia Mead, daughter of Zophar and Huldah Mead, who died February 28, 1833. He married (second), in 1840, Eliza W. Mead, daughter of Job and Elsie Mead, who died February 15, 1847. Isaac Lyon died July 3 or 30, 1873.

(VII) Edwin Lyon, son of Isaac and Eliza W. (Mead) Lyon, was born February 21, 1842, at Greenwich, Connecticut, and married Mary A. Seaman, daughter of Charles H. and Mary A. (Mead) Seaman. Mr. Lyon died July 12, 1892.

(VIII) Ella H. Lyon, daughter of Edwin and Mary A. (Seaman) Lyon, was born June 21, 1874, and became the wife of Joseph Brush, as stated above. Mrs. Brush, like her husband, is a native of Greenwich.

FAIRTY FAMILY,

Ancestral History.

Ambition is a noble comrade; it walks beside a man as a faithful friend, and yet every man who would succeed must first overcome many difficulties.

James Fairty, grandfather of the brothers, Thomas J. and Charles H. Fairty, believed that greater opportunities awaited him in America, and when a youth of eighteen years came to this country. He had not found it easy to leave his native land and friends, but the realization of the benefits to be derived encouraged him. Mr. Fairty settled in New Canaan, becoming a resident of the section known as Silver Mine. There he married, January 19, 1830, Eliza Monroe, daughter of Nathan and Sally (Jarvis) Monroe, and she died November 6, 1894, aged eighty-four years. James Fairty went to New York City in 1862, during the Civil War, and was run over and killed by a mob in one of the streets there. In his early days in New Canaan, he had been a shoemaker, and it was this occupation which the son followed for many years.

Thomas Monroe Fairty, son of James Fairty, was born in Silver Mine, August 28, 1832, and died in September, 1906. As before stated, he followed his father's occupation and had a small shop of his own. He made fine work for local manufacturers, and during the Civil War worked on army shoes. After the war, he established himself in the meat and grocery business, which he continued interested in until about five years before his death. He was succeeded in his trade by his son, a sketch of whom follows. In politics Mr. Fairty was a Democrat, and was active in public affairs. He served as selectman for several years, and was

an incorporator of the Lakeview Cemetery Association.

Mr. Fairty married Margaret C. Geddes, daughter of Jeremiah Geddes, of Silver Mine, and their children were two sons, both of whom receive extended mention below.

FAIRTY, Thomas J.,

Retired.

Thomas J. Fairty, son of Thomas Monroe and Margaret C. (Geddes) Fairty, was born in the town of Wilton, Connecticut, March 10, 1856. He attended school in that town and in Silver Mine. When he was twelve years old he went to the Center School in New Canaan. After leaving school he entered the store of his father, where he made himself generally useful and at the same time learned the business in detail. In 1880, Mr. Fairty went to Stamford and there established himself in the meat business, continuing successfully for seven years. At the end of this time he returned again to New Canaan and was with his father until his retirement in 1896. Mr. Fairty is a Democrat in politics, and in his young manhood served several years as tax collector. He is an incorporator of Lakeview Cemetery Association, and one of the active members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Fairty married, October 20, 1880, Caroline Elizabeth Lockwood, a direct descendant of Robert Lockwood, the immigrant ancestor. Mr. and Mrs. Fairty are the parents of a daughter, Flora Louise, born September 22, 1881. She married Herbert A. Sibley, of Westfield, Massachusetts, and has one daughter, Juliet Lockwood, born September 26, 1911.

(The Lockwood Line).

The name of Lockwood is one of the most ancient surnames found on English

records in the County Yorkshire, record being found as early as the fourteenth century. In the beginning the spelling of the name differed and in many instances it is found spelled Lokewood and Lockewood. The derivation of the name is from Locke or Lock, referring to a dwelling in or by an enclosure or confine—and wod, which is the old English form of wood. Hence a remote ancestor dwelt in a clearing or by the side of a large wood, and derived his surname from the location of his home.

(I) Robert Lockwood, the ancestor of the family, came to New England about 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman, March 9, 1636-37, and in 1646 removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1658. On May 20, 1652, he was made a freeman there. His wife, whose Christian name was Susannah, died December 23, 1660, in Greenwich.

(II) Lieutenant Gershom Lockwood, son of Robert and Susannah Lockwood, was born September 6, 1643, in Watertown, Massachusetts, and died March 12, 1718, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He removed to Greenwich with his father at the age of nine, and was one of the twenty-seven proprietors there. A carpenter by trade, he also held many positions of trust. Lieutenant Lockwood married Lady Ann Millington, daughter of Lord Millington, of England, who had come to America in search of her lover, a British army officer. In 1660 her parents sent her a large oak chest, carved and strongly built.

(III) Gershom (2) Lockwood, son of Gershom (1) and Ann (Millington) Lockwood, was born in 1708. He married Mary Ferris, born in 1708, died February 9, 1796.

(IV) Gershom (3) Lockwood, son of Gershom (2) and Mary (Ferris) Lock-

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wood, was born about 1728, and died in 1798. He married Eunice Close, of Greenwich, and she died in 1808.

(V) Captain Gershom (4) Lockwood, son of Gershom (3) and Eunice (Close) Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, and died in Stamford in 1816. He enlisted, May 11, 1775, and was appointed corporal of the 3rd Company, Captain Thomas Hobby's company. He married Polly Waring, of Greenwich.

(VI) John Lockwood, son of Captain Gershom (4) and Polly (Waring) Lockwood, was born November 15, 1787, and died December 18, 1845. He married, January 1, 1811, Mercy Weed, born September 23, 1786, died May 27, 1874, daughter of Amos and Abigail (Weed) Weed. He was a cooper, and after his marriage lived in New Canaan.

(VII) George Lockwood, son of John and Mercy (Weed) Lockwood, was born in New Canaan, May 5, 1814, and died August 6, 1884. He learned the trade of shoemaker and made turned shoes for the Southern trade and some New York houses, and at times employed quite a number of men. A Republican in politics, Mr. Lockwood served as selectman. He was held in high respect and esteem. One who knew him well said of him when he died: "Of humble birth and blessed with few of the privileges that children now enjoy, he has demonstrated what a boy and man can do. No matter what his station in life may be, if he only makes use of those he does have and determines to be worthy of the respect and confidence of his fellows." Mr. Lockwood was one of the original incorporators of the Lakeview Cemetery Association, and was a staunch supporter of the government in the Civil War. He bought bonds and held them when other people thought them to be worthless. He married, November 14, 1847, Amelia Raymond, born November

21, 1821, daughter of Timothy Elliott and Ruth (Bouten) Raymond.

(The Raymond Line).

(I) The Raymond family originated in France, the surname being a form of the French Christian name. Because of religious persecution, a member of this family fled to England and later sailed for America, becoming the immigrant ancestor of the family in this country. The latter, Richard Raymond, was for a time in Essex county, England, and was settled in Salem, Massachusetts, at an early date. He was made freeman, May 14, 1634, and on January 2, 1636, was granted land on which to build a house. Before the latter years, Richard Raymond was a member of the First Church of Salem, as was his wife, Judith. Richard Raymond was a mariner by occupation, and previous to removing to Norwalk, October 20, 1662, he sold a quarter interest in his fishing smack. After settling in Norwalk, he engaged in a coast-wise trade with the Dutch and English settlers. In 1664, he removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, where he died in 1692, aged ninety years.

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was baptized in the Salem Church. He was among those who shared in the division of lands in Norwalk in 1668. He married, December 10, 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, of Norwalk.

(III) Thomas Raymond, son of John and Mary (Betts) Raymond, married, November 15, 170—, Sarah Andrews, daughter of Abraham Andrews, of Waterbury.

(IV) Comfort Raymond, son of Thomas and Sarah (Andrews) Raymond, lived in New Canaan, and was the father of William, of whom further.

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(V) William Raymond, son of Comfort Raymond, was born about 1746. He served in Colonel Zebulon Butler's regiment, Connecticut Line, from 1777 to 1780. In 1760, he married Priscilla Hayden.

(VI) Thomas (2) Raymond, son of William and Priscilla (Hayden) Lockwood, was baptized December 6, 1772. In 1796, he married Polly Darrow. Thomas Raymond was among the early settlers in Walton, New York, then a frontier town and almost a wilderness between New York City and Walton. All communication was by pony express and stage coach. Mr. Raymond used to relate how he had heard his mother tell of the howling of the bears and wolves. Thomas Raymond was a carpenter and hewed his own timber.

(VII) Timothy Elliott Raymond, son of Thomas (2) and Polly (Darrow) Raymond, was born in Walton, Delaware county, New York, March 17, 1797. He was only nine years of age when his father was killed by a falling tree, and was among the settlers in New Canaan, Connecticut in 1811. He apprenticed himself to his uncle, Samuel Raymond, to learn the trade of shoemaker. At the time of his death he was the oldest person in town with one exception. When he was twenty-two years old he joined St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and when Harmony Lodge was instituted in New Canaan in 1825, he became a charter member. On February 21, 1821, he married Ruth Bouton, daughter of Jackin and Rhoda (Richards) Bouton, born in Schoharie, New York, September 28, 1801, a descendant of John Bouton, of Stamford and Norwalk. Mrs. Ruth (Bouton) Raymond was a sympathetic and kind woman, interested in the welfare of her friends and neighbors. Their daughter, Amelia Raymond, be-

came the wife of George Lockwood and the mother of Mrs. Thomas J. Fairty, as above noted.

FAIRTY, Charles H.,

Business Man.

Charles H. Fairty, son of Thomas Monroe and Margaret C. (Geddes) Fairty, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, May 22, 1858. After completing his studies in the public schools, he went to work in his father's store and was associated with him for almost a quarter of a century before succeeding him as proprietor. In 1915 Mr. Fairty turned the business over to his son, thus bringing it to the third generation.

When Charles H. Fairty was but a boy his father purchased a farm of about fifty acres, and this farm eventually passed to the son who has resided on it for forty years. Most of his time and attention have been devoted to the cultivation of its crops, especially since retiring from the grocery business. The main crop is fruit, apples and peaches. Sixteen acres of the farm are orchards, and about seventy-five acres are cultivated.

Mr. Fairty married Sophia Catherine Rover, daughter of Charles F. Rover, and she was born in New York City. Their children are: 1. Florence May. 2. Charles Edwin Thomas, married, and has two children, Raymond and ———. 3. Harry C., of New Canaan; he served in the World War with the Battery from Stamford. 4. Frederick Rover, served in the Aero Construction Squadron in the New England Division.

NEDLEY, Edmund R.,

Business Man.

One of the energetic citizens of Greenwich, Connecticut, who was prompt to see

and take advantage of an opportunity is Edmund R. Nedley, president of the Community Bus Company, of Greenwich. In this day of travel and haste the automobile bus is taking a prominent part. It has opened many lines which otherwise would be unavailable to the large majority or accessible only by a circuitous route.

Mr. Nedley is a native of Greenwich, and is a grandson of Francis Nedley, who was born in County Longford, Ireland, and came to America as a young man. He learned the trade of blacksmith but did not follow that in this country. He was employed in Jackson's Foundry in New York City, being chief iron man there for many years. Mr. Nedley married Ann Lynch, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who was fourteen years old when she came to America.

Captain James J. Nedley, son of Francis and Ann (Lynch) Nedley, was born in New York City, January 20, 1858, and was educated in the public schools. Later, he worked in a law office and at other employment, becoming a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1887. There he entered the screw factory of Russell, Bruce & Ward, and later the bolt and nut works at Port Chester, New York, where he remained several years. In 1889, Mr. Nedley went on the police force as constable, which office he held until 1913. About 1903-04 he was appointed on the police force as a regular patrolman and in due time was promoted to sergeant, then lieutenant, and in 1914 was made captain. Captain Nedley is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Columbus, and the Volunteer Firemen.

Captain Nedley married Mary Jane Quinn, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and they were the parents of eight children: Francis B., of New York; May,

wife of Byron C. Mead, of South Norwalk, Connecticut; James J., of New York; John A., of Greenwich, Connecticut; Charles A., of Greenwich; Edmund R., of further mention; William H., of Greenwich; and Catherine Grace.

Edmund R. Nedley, son of Captain James J. and Mary J. (Quinn) Nedley, was born January 20, 1892, and was educated in the East Port Chester public schools. After leaving the high school he went to St. Bonaventure College, Allegheny, New York, for two years, specializing in engineering, and then went on the road as salesman for the International Silverware Company, of Meriden, Connecticut. After a year and a half he resigned that position to become a machine setter for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, of Stamford, Connecticut, where he remained until April, 1915. Mr. Nedley then became associated with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, working in Greenwich from their Stamford headquarters. In October, 1919, Mr. Nedley went to Bridgeport and was with the U. M. C. Company there until in the spring of 1920. Mr. Nedley had long observed the need of a transportation line between Stamford, Connecticut, and Port Chester, New York, and in March, 1920, he organized the Community Bus Company and now has three buses running between Stamford and that town. The enterprise has received splendid support, as it has supplied a long felt want for the public, and it is planned to add more busses from time to time as circumstances require. Mr. Nedley is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Nedley married Hazel I. Hadden, daughter of Charles L. and Esther J. Hadden, of Greenwich, Connecticut, and they are the parents of three sons: Edmund R., Jr., Richard E., and Charles L. Nedley.

RAYMOND, George S.,

Banker.

The family of Raymond traces far back into the past, including in its history many generations of the Counts of Toulouse, and the name is conspicuous among those crusaders of old who fought for possession of the Saviour's tomb, held in possession of the Moslems until the English army wrested it from them during the recent World War, 1914-1918. It is said that that portion of France governed by the Count of Toulouse in the twelfth century surpassed all others in its civilization and the refinement of its people. The name itself is of ancient French origin—*rai*, a beam of light; *monde*, meaning world. Authorities, unquestioned, state that Raymond Berenger was one of the earliest Frenchmen to bear a double name. Stephen and Pierre Raymond in the twelfth century were enrolled among the first Knights Hospitaller of the order of St. John, but previously a branch of the French family, driven by persecution, went to England and at about the time of the Conquest settled at a place in the Hundred of Wye, in Kent, which became known as Raymond.

(I) The Connecticut family trace descent from Richard Raymond, who came from England and was made a freeman at Salem, Massachusetts, May 14, 1634, and twenty-eight years later, October 20, 1662, bought a house and lot in Norwalk, Connecticut. It is most likely that he became a resident of Norwalk soon after this purchase, but he only stayed two years before moving to Saybrook, Connecticut, where he is rated a "mariner," engaged in coast-wise trade. Prior to coming to Connecticut, Richard Raymond and his wife Judith were members of Salem First Church, and all his children, save John, were bap-

tized there. In 1676 he willed all his lands in Norwalk to the children of his son John and "his present wife Mary Raymond."

Prior to Richard Raymond little is known of Raymonds in this county further than that in 1630-31 "The Company of Laconia," headed by John Mason, sent out to Little Harbor (now Portsmouth), New Hampshire, a company of about forty, among them William Raymond, and a John Raymond is also mentioned. As early as 1636, Richard Raymond was granted land for fishing purposes at Winter Island, Salem, and as he styled himself "mariner," he was probably master and certainly part owner of the "Hope-well," a ketch of forty tons. Concerning the relationship existing between Richard Raymond and others of the name in Salem there is nothing decisive known. Richard Raymond died at Saybrook, in 1692, aged about ninety.

(II) John Raymond, son of Richard and Judith Raymond, was of Norwalk, Connecticut, where in a division of lots in the winter wheat field, in 1668, he drew lot No. 21. In 1687 he shared in another division of lands, again drawing lot No. 21. His father's will of 1676 gave all his lands in Norwalk to the children of his son John and his then wife Mary. John Raymond married, December 10, 1664, Mary Betts, daughter of Thomas Betts, and among their children was a son, John (2), of further mention.

(III) John (2) Raymond, son of John (1) and Mary (Betts) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 9, 1665, died April 12, 1737. He was an important man in the early history of the town, was captain of the train band, a land surveyor, and a large property owner. He married, March 7, 1690, Elizabeth St. John, daughter of Samuel St. John, and granddaughter of Matthias St. John, the

founder of his family in New England. Descent in this branch is traced through John (3).

(IV) John (3) Raymond, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (St. John) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, May 19, 1693. He married, in Norwalk, December 24, 1719, Katherine Hanford, who died October 2, 1741, daughter of Thomas Hanford, of Norwalk, and they were the parents of Gershom Raymond, of further mention.

(V) Gershom Raymond, son of John (3) and Katherine (Hanford) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, January 18, 1725. On December 5, 1774, the town chose a committee to take into consideration a proposition submitted by the Continental Congress, held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, relating to the advisability of holding a County Congress. The town approved the same, and among others appointed Gershom Raymond to serve on that committee. On February 6, 1775, he was among those chosen to represent Norwalk in the County Congress. On April 20, 1781, his name with others was reported to the town as "Inimical and Dangerous to the Liberties and Independence of the United States of America." He married, April 12, 1749, Abigail Taylor. Their youngest son, Gershom (2), is next in line of descent.

(VI) Gershom (2) Raymond, son of Gershom (1) and Abigail (Taylor) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, November 13, 1762. He married, January 4, 1787, Mary Whiting, and they were the parents of Lewis Raymond, of further mention.

(VII) Lewis Raymond, son of Gershom (2) and Mary (Whiting) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, June 4, 1796, died February 10, 1838. He married Eliza Warren, born September 3, 1803, died October 14, 1857, daughter of

Samuel and Lydia (Raymond) Warren, her father a descendant of the ancient and honorable Warren family of Massachusetts, from which sprang General Joseph Warren, who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill, her mother a daughter of Hezekiah Raymond, born January 22, 1743, son of Simeon Raymond, born in Norwalk, in 1711. Simeon Raymond held a commission as captain under the king, and at the beginning of the struggle for independence, resigned his command and joined his neighbors, "the Rebels." This so incensed the "Loyalists" or "Tories" that they burned all his property. There is in possession of George Warren Raymond a sword handed down in the family as an heirloom, bearing the name "Joseph Warren," engraved on the hilt. The tradition accompanying the sword is that it was made for General Warren as a gift from his parents who were en route from New Haven to deliver it to their son in Boston, but before reaching there the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought and General Warren had fallen. It was to the General Warren family that Eliza (Warren) Raymond belonged. Lewis and Eliza (Warren) Raymond were the parents of: Samuel Warren, of further mention; Ann Eliza, born June 5, 1823, married William A. Parmody; Losena Vincent, born August 10, 1825, died September 6, 1827; Robert B., born September 22, 1830, married Elizabeth A. Beers; Henry A., born March 15, 1833, married Mary E. Canfield; Horace H., born April 7, 1835, married Ella M. Warner.

(VIII) Samuel Warren Raymond, eldest child of Lewis and Eliza (Warren) Raymond, was born October 7, 1820, at South Norwalk, Connecticut, died there, February 7, 1890. After his school years were completed he learned the tailor's trade, then, for about eight years, was

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proprietor of his own shop in South Norwalk. While in business there he became selling agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, and for many years he retained that agency in connection with his other lines of activity. He continued business until his death. He was a lieutenant under Captain Peter L. Cunningham in the old Mohegan Military Company; and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Raymond married, January 13, 1842, Rebekah Hodges, born August 17, 1824, at Summerstown, New York, died September 28, 1897, daughter of Timothy Hodges, of Danbury, Connecticut. Children: George Warren, of further mention; Rebecca Jane, born at South Norwalk, December 11, 1844, married A. G. Davis, of Darien, Connecticut; Almira E., born September 17, 1846, died November 1, 1847; Phebe Eliza, born at Darien, Connecticut, December 8, 1850, died there, August 26, 1852; Esther Mary, born at Darien, October 21, 1852, died at Norwalk, October 16, 1855; James Henry, born at Norwalk, January 4, 1857, and died there, March 9, 1857.

(IX) George Warren Raymond, son of Samuel Warren and Rebekah (Hodges) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, October 14, 1842, and was there educated in the public schools. At the outbreak of war between the States in 1861 he enlisted in Company D, 7th Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and served during the entire four years that war was waged. He was wounded at the battle of Drury's Bluff, being orderly to General Hawley at the time. He was honorably discharged at the close of the war, and after returning home was associated with his father for about two years, their place of business Five Mile River. About 1872 he located in Norwalk, and

for eight years was engaged as a grocery clerk with Holmes & Keeler. He then established in the grocery business for himself at No. 9 Main street, Norwalk, where he continued in successful operation for thirty-one years. He then moved to the corner of Wall and River streets, where he conducted his business until May, 1917, when he sold out and retired after nearly a half century of active mercantile life. He has passed the years since 1917 in quiet contentment in his Norwalk home, and although nearing octogenarian honors is interested in current events and in all that interests his friends.

Mr. Raymond was for a term of four years, 1913-1917, a member of the charity board of this city; is a member of Buckingham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is a past commander; is affiliated with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; Washington Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, all of Norwalk; and is a thirty-second degree member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, affiliating with the New York City Consistory. He is also a member of lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Raymond married (first), October 14, 1866, Sarah Ann Dowd, of Pennsylvania, who died February 5, 1870, aged twenty-nine years, two months, two days. Their only daughter, Minnie M., born August 9, 1867, married George W. Coffin, of Norwalk. Mr. Raymond married (second), March 13, 1872, Philena Selleck, daughter of Jonathan Selleck, of New Canaan, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are the parents of a son, George Selleck Raymond, of further mention, their only daughter, Lena, dying in infancy.

They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Jonathan Selleck, father of Philena (Selleck) Raymond, was born in New Canaan, November 26, 1805, died September 8, 1880, son of Thomas and Lydia (Slausson) Selleck, of New Canaan. He was a cooper, pursuing his trade in winter and farming in the summer time, following these occupations as long as he lived. He married Harriet Jones, born December 3, 1805, died February 1, 1896, daughter of Reuben Jones, of New Canaan. They were the parents of five children: Mary J., Sarah Elizabeth, Betsey Ann, William Henry, and Philena, who married George Warren Raymond. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

(X) George Selleck Raymond, only son of George Warren and Philena (Selleck) Raymond, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, April 17, 1884. He was educated in Norwalk public schools, finishing high school in 1901, and the same year entering the employ of the Central National Bank, of Norwalk, as a messenger. He rose rapidly in rank in the service of that institution and for fourteen years, until 1916, he was its cashier. In that year, with Mr. Raymond in charge, the bank was reorganized and incorporated as a trust company, its corporate title, The Central Trust Company of Norwalk. This was the first trust company organized in the old city of Norwalk, and from its beginning Mr. Raymond has been its efficient secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Raymond is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons; past high priest of Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, all Norwalk bodies; and Lafayette Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and is a noble of Pyramid

Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. His clubs are: The Craftsman, Norwalk, and Norwalk Country.

RAYMOND, Franklin Merwin,
Manufacturer.

It is a pleasant occupation to trace the history of men whose success has been achieved through their own efforts. Such a career is the life story of Franklin Merwin Raymond, one of the leading manufacturers of Fairfield county, Connecticut. Mr. Raymond is a scion of one of the oldest families of that county, and through collateral lines traces to many of the early immigrants of Connecticut.

(IV) Jabez Raymond, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (St. John) Raymond (q. v.), was born April 1, 1705, and his will was proved August 3, 1789. He married Rebecca Platt, born April 9, 1713, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Platt.

(V) Josiah Raymond, son of Jabez and Rebecca (Platt) Raymond, married, in Norwalk, November 5, 1765, Molly Merwine, of the section of Norwalk known as Greenfield Hill.

(VI) Merwine or Merwin Raymond, son of Josiah and Molly (Merwine) Raymond, was born November 8, 1776, and died November 18, 1848. He married, in 1803, Phoebe Marvin, born August 29, 1780, died October 8, 1861, daughter of Stephen and Lois (Disbrow) Marvin, and a descendant of Matthew Marvin.

(VII) Josiah (2) Raymond, son of Merwine or Merwin and Phoebe (Marvin) Raymond, was born in Silver Mine, town of Norwalk, Connecticut, February 1, 1806, and died in 1890. He grew to manhood there, and was educated in the district schools. For a few years he taught school during the winter time, and

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remained at home during the summer months. After his marriage he located in Westport, where he came into possession of a farm inherited by his mother, and lived there until his death. Mr. Raymond was a Republican, and several times was honored with public offices. He was a member of the first temperance organization, and was always active in the work. The seed planted by those early apostles of temperance was of slow growth, but it has recently come to full fruitage. The first building to be raised on Mr. Raymond's farm, a barn, was raised without the aid of New England rum, and was the first so raised in that section. The neighbors said that it could not be done. Those who came to the "raising" came to scoff and jeer, fully expecting to have the laugh on the "temperance crank." He had three brothers and five cousins, all able young men, and a few loyal neighbors, who from personal regard and respect for him, and not from any devotion to his temperance principles, helped at the raising. A large crowd had gathered. The first square went up with effort, the crowd groaning in mockery as it was raised. After the second square had been put into place, the crowd began to melt away, and but a few remained to join in the work. About twenty years before his death, Mr. Raymond engaged in the insurance business and met with success; he was the representative of several companies and built up a large business. Originally an Episcopalian, Mr. Raymond joined the Methodist Episcopal church after his marriage, and was a class leader for fifty years. For just half that time he was a trustee, and was a life member of the Missionary Society.

Mr. Raymond married, April 4, 1828, Abigail Crofut, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Crofut, who was born May 10,

1777, and died November 9, 1828. He married (first), September 3, 1795, Sarah Gregory; she died March 27, 1872. The father of Captain Crofut was Joseph Crofut, born in 1751, died December 15, 1831. He married, May 15, 1776, Esther St. John, born June 15, 1758, died September 11, 1838, daughter of Daniel and Mary St. John. Ebenezer Crofut, grandfather of Captain Crofut, was married, November 1, 1749, to Sarah St. John, daughter of Jacob and Experience (Reed) St. John, and great-granddaughter of Matthias St. John. She died in 1777. The father of Ebenezer Crofut and the great-grandfather of Captain Crofut was Joseph Crofut. He married Lydia Campbell, born March 11, 1706, daughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Henery) Campbell. The children of Josiah and Abigail (Crofut) Raymond were: 1. Phoebe Marvin, married Charles H. Jones, of Westport; both are now deceased. 2. Sarah G., died June 11, 1880; she was a school teacher and hers was the first death in the family. 3. Mary B., married Sylvester R. Keeler, of Norwalk, and they reside in Westport. 4. Emeline, died unmarried. 5. Franklin Merwin, of further mention.

(VIII) Franklin Merwin Raymond, son of Josiah (2) and Abigail (Crofut) Raymond, was born in Westport, Connecticut, March 17, 1846. He was educated in the district schools of Westport, and for three winters walked to Norwalk to attend the Center School. For three years or more after completing school, he remained on the home farm. Then after his marriage he went to Mamaroneck, New York, and for a year was associated with his father-in-law in mercantile business. The following year, Mr. Raymond went to Tarrytown, New York, and was there a little more than a year, still in association with Mr. Wilkins. While there he at-

tended the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1878, Mr. Raymond returned to Westport, Connecticut, having spent the two previous years in business in New York City and Orange, New Jersey. In 1879 he purchased a tract of ground of about six or eight acres, and built a house to which he moved in June, 1880. Mr. Raymond engaged in farming on a small scale, and for about seven years was engaged in the contracting and building business. He built his present factory building for another party, with no thought of occupying it himself, never thinking that some day he would be at the head of his own manufacturing enterprise.

In 1887, he purchased a half interest in the Staples Lumber Yard, the firm name becoming Staples & Raymond. This arrangement continued satisfactorily for five years, at the end of which time Mr. Raymond bought his partner's interest and for four years engaged in business alone. As an illustration between the business methods then and now, it is interesting to note the agreement made between Mr. Raymond and his partner. Mr. Staples took a sheet of letter paper and wrote a note for the purchase price, which Mr. Raymond signed, and that was all the security he asked. This brings us down to 1897, and during all these years Mr. Raymond had continued his farming operations, placing the work in charge of a superintendent.

In 1896 Mr. Raymond contracted to do the mason work on the State street bridge, and he was one of the committee appointed by the town to look after the construction of the new draw. When the contract was made with the King Iron Bridge Company, they let out the mason work to a local builder, who failed to keep his contract, and Mr. Raymond was persuaded to take it over. When the stone

work was completed, the Bridge Company asked Mr. Raymond to remain and assist in the other work, and he remained with them until the last rivet was driven. During the following twenty-nine years, travel over that bridge was never suspended, and when work was started on the present cement bridge, the engineer said the foundation of the old pier, built by Mr. Raymond, was as good as the day it was put in, and the stone work had never cost the town of Westport a penny for repairs.

During his father's latter years, Mr. Raymond assisted him in handling his life insurance business, which had grown to good proportions, and when his father died he succeeded to the agencies he held. During all these years, besides all his other activities, Mr. Raymond has continued to write life insurance, and is now one of the oldest men in the State engaged in this work. For about ten years he has been president of the Norwalk Board of Underwriters.

In 1896 Mr. Raymond organized the Raymond Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of specially patented sterilizing washers for sanitary laundries. It is Mr. Raymond's own invention and unlike anything else in the world. They are used principally by State, city and county institutions, hospitals for infectious diseases, and so forth. The City of New York uses these machines exclusively in its contagious hospitals, and the machines have been shipped to Australia, England, Norway, and other European countries.

In politics Mr. Raymond is a Republican, and has served as a member of the School Board for nine years. It was largely due to his efforts that the district school system was abandoned by the town, and the present system of graded schools adopted. Mr. Raymond is a very



Jos. Leeds N. Jr.

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public-spirited citizen, and takes a deep interest in the town's affairs.

Mr. Raymond married Elizabeth Wilkins, daughter of Luke Wilkins, formerly of Utica, New York. She was a sister of Albert J. Wilkins, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are the parents of a son, Royal Wilkins Raymond, who is a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, and is treasurer of the Raymond Manufacturing Company. He married (first) Clara L. Hovey, daughter of Dr. Horace Hovey, the well known historian of New Haven, and they were the parents of a son, Horace Hovey, who was a student of Yale College. About fifteen years ago, he entered the employ of the Anti-Saloon League, and was connected with them for many years. Mr. Raymond married (second) Mary Corning. Franklin M. Raymond and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Raymond has served as a member of its official board for about fifty years.

NEFF, J. Leeds,

Real Estate Operator.

The first mention of the surname Neff in America is found in Frankford, Pennsylvania, in 1749, in which year two brothers, sons of Felix Naf, a pastor of Zurich, Switzerland, settled there. The name is found with many different spellings, among them being Naaf, Naef, Neiff, Neyf, Nef, and Naf, meaning nephew. The family in Switzerland was founded by Adam Naf, of Wollenweed, near Coppel, a gallant soldier, who distinguished himself by his seizure of the banner of Zurich in the battle near Coppel in 1531 between the followers of the Protestant refugee, Zwingli, and the Roman Catholics. Descendants of the family were set-

tled in Wethersfield early in the nineteenth century, and since that time have scattered throughout Connecticut.

George G. Neff, father of J. Leeds Neff, was born in Rocky Hill, Connecticut. In his young manhood he owned a grocery store in New Haven, and subsequently was in business in New York City as a commission and produce broker. During this time he made his home in Noroton, Connecticut, and Brooklyn, New York. He married Adelaide M. Leeds, daughter of Joseph Harris Leeds, of Darien. (See Leeds line). Mr. and Mrs. Neff were members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church. They are the parents of one child, J. Leeds, of whom further.

J. Leeds Neff was born in New Haven, April 30, 1878, and in early youth lived for a short time with his parents in Hartford. Brooklyn, New York, then became his home, and he was there educated in the public schools. Later he was a special student in scientific and business branches in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in 1895 he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked under the supervision of an uncle, Pulaski Leeds, in the shops of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. There Mr. Neff learned locomotive building, and subsequently went to Boston in the employ of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. When twenty-five years of age he could build and run a locomotive, but withdrew from this industry because its possibilities did not appeal to him. For a time he was engaged in the investment business in New York City, and in 1910 located in the Springdale district of Stamford, Connecticut, foreseeing the growth of an important manufacturing and residential center.

Here, in connection with other business interests, Mr. Neff began real estate oper-

ations, and within the past decade has erected buildings in the vicinity to the value of \$150,000. It may be truthfully stated that he has been the principal factor in the development of that section between the years 1911-1921, and his progressive, constructive efforts have counted largely in its prosperous upbuilding. About 1917 Mr. Neff constructed a six-family, steam-heated apartment building where previously frame dwellings had been the rule, and although there was much question by older residents and real estate operators as to the advisability of such a step, time has proved its wisdom and value. Mr. Neff is a member of the Suburban Club. During the World War he served as a member of the Home Guard. He has always participated in outdoor sports and is particularly fond of tennis and swimming in cold weather.

(The Leeds Line).

Two brothers, John and William Leeds, once were the main owners of the territory on which the present city of Leeds, England, is built. One of the descendants of William Leeds was a Dr. Leeds, who purchased Caxton Manor, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Three of his descendants came to America about 1650; one settled in Stamford, Connecticut, where the first record of John Leeds is in 1692.

John Leeds, probably of the second American generation, and his wife, Mary Leeds, were the parents of: Jonathan, John, Sarah, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Mary.

The next generation of whom record is found is headed by Cary Leeds, who married, December 10, 1713, Martha Holly, and died June 7, 1730. They were the parents of: John, born December 13, 1714; Gideon, born May 4, 1716; Elizabeth; Israel, of whom further; Cary,

born September 4, 1730, after the death of the father.

Israel Leeds, son of Cary and Martha (Holly) Leeds, was born September 29, 1719, and died February 18, 1786. He married, January 27, 1757, Elizabeth Knapp, who died February 1, 1801. They were the parents of: Cary, of whom further; Abraham, born February 26, 1761; Hannah, born November 29, 1763.

Cary Leeds, son of Israel and Elizabeth (Knapp) Leeds, was born February 11, 1758. He married Ann Harris, and they had children: Joseph Harris, of whom further; Lucy, born April 4, 1801; Gideon, born May 29, 1803.

Joseph Harris Leeds, son of Cary and Ann (Harris) Leeds, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, March 4, 1799, and died there. He married, February 17, 1833, Mariah E. Scofield, and among their children was Adelaide M. Leeds, who married George G. Neff.

WOLFE, Robert Milton,

Specialist in Children's Diseases.

At one time, when referring to the medical profession, Abraham Lincoln said: "There is something better than making a living, and that is making a life." We find substantial proof of this wisdom in the life and career of Dr. Robert M. Wolfe, Specialist in Children's Diseases, of South Norwalk, Connecticut. In the years of his practice, Dr. Wolfe has not only alleviated the sufferings of many little ones, but he has also brought peace to the hearts of parents. Every little life which he saves is a life made, and as another great writer has said: "The influence of a human life can never be properly and fully estimated."

Dr. Wolfe was born August 12, 1877, in Hillburn, Rockland county, New York,

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son of Milton and Margaret (Carlough) Wolfe. His father, Milton Wolfe, was born in Falls Village, Connecticut. He learned the trade of carpenter and builder, and after his marriage removed to Hillburn, New York, where he secured work at his trade in the car-building shop there. This shop was operated in connection with the Ramapo Iron Works. Mr. Wolfe was a skilled workman and soon won the admiration and confidence of his employers. He rose through various positions of responsibility, and for a period of more than twenty years prior to his death was superintendent of construction there. He was a very public-spirited citizen, and was foremost in all matters of general welfare. He was a Republican, and served as chairman of the County Republican Committee for many years; he did not seek political preferment, however, and always refused to be a candidate for office. Fraternally, he was a Mason of high degree and held membership in the Knights Templar and Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Wolfe married Margaret Carlough, daughter of John Carlough; she was born in Paterson, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe were the parents of two children: Robert Milton, of further mention; and Georgianna, who became the wife of Edward Roth. The latter is an instructor in heavy artillery in the United States Regular Army.

Robert Milton Wolfe was educated in the public schools of Hillburn and at a private school in New York City. He spent two years in the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey, and was graduated from the University of Medicine in 1901. Returning to his native town, Dr. Wolfe became associated with his preceptor in the practice of his profession. The following year he came to South Norwalk, Connecticut, and im-

mediately engaged in practice. From the outset he has made a specialty of children's diseases, and he has attained success. He is on the staff of the Norwalk Hospital.

Despite his professional duties, Dr. Wolfe has taken much more than a passive interest in public affairs. Undoubtedly he inherited something of the public spirit of his father, and as a public servant he has made an honorable record, one that in the retrospect will bring pride to the hearts of his sons and descendants. Dr. Wolfe held the highest office in the power of the voters of Norwalk to give him, mayor, for two terms, and he was the last mayor before Norwalk and South Norwalk were united under one city government. He is now serving as president of the Common Council, his second term as a member of that body. Dr. Wolfe's fraternal affiliations are with Old Well Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Dr. Wolfe married (first) Hannah Colbert, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of two sons, Robert Milton, Jr., and Jack D. Wolfe. Dr. Wolfe married (second) Mary Eikie, of New York City.

TAYLOR, Joseph Radburn,

Lawyer.

One of the foremost lawyers of Fairfield county, Connecticut, Joseph Radburn Taylor is also among its learned and conscientious citizens. He has achieved distinction in his professional and private life, and the success which he enjoys is well deserved.

The surname of Taylor is derived from an occupation, that of a tailor, which was one of the earliest ways in which a name

originated. It is found at a very early period in English records.

Benjamin Taylor, father of our subject, was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America in his early twenties. He lived in New Jersey and Maine, finally locating for a number of years in Annandale, New York. He was occupied in various ways until 1871, in which year he removed to Norwalk and entered the employ of the Lounsbury & Bissell Company, later becoming superintendent of the plant, which position he held until he retired from business, this occurring about five years before his death. Mr. Taylor was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Taylor married Elizabeth Radburn, who was born in Cheltenham, England, where the Radburn family were long established. Mrs. Taylor came to America in her youth and located in Syracuse, New York. She was the mother of five children, four of whom reached maturity, named as follows: 1. Annie J., deceased. 2. Emily A., deceased, wife of Zachariah Keasler, of Mount Kisco, New York. 3. Walter T., of Norwalk. 4. Joseph R., of further mention. The family attended St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Norwalk.

Joseph Radburn Taylor, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Radburn) Taylor, was born January 4, 1869, in Annandale, Dutchess county, New York. He was educated in the Norwalk public schools and began the study of law in the office of Honorable John H. Light, of South Norwalk, being admitted to the bar, May 23, 1890. For about five years Mr. Taylor was associated with Judge Light in the practice of law, and subsequently became a partner of his preceptor under the firm name of Light & Taylor. This partnership continued for several years, and since

it was dissolved Mr. Taylor has continued alone in practice. For nearly ten years he was the first prosecutor in the Town Court, and was appointed judge of the City Court, which office he held for a similar period.

In politics, Mr. Taylor is a Republican and gives staunch support to the interests of that party. He served as clerk of the old city of South Norwalk for fifteen years, sufficient warrant of his ability and the esteem in which his constituents held him. Fraternally, Mr. Taylor is a member of Old Well Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Taylor married Georgiana Hutchinson, daughter of Andrew Hutchinson, of Norwalk, Connecticut. The latter was born near Belfast, in the north of Ireland, and as a young man came to America and was superintendent of the Norwalk Mills Company for a good many years. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of two sons: 1. Kenneth H., born September 25, 1897, is now with the Bankers' Trust Company of New York City. He spent two and one-half years in Cornell, and then enlisted in the Signal Corps, and was stationed at Fort Wood, New York. Thence, he was transferred to the Medical Corps, in October, 1917, and was sent to Camp Eustis, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, for overseas duties. They had been held there seven weeks when the armistice was signed, and he was then transferred to Fort Wood, and was discharged in July, 1919. 2. Gerald Radburn, born February 9, 1904, and is now a cadet at St. John's School, Manlius, New York.

During the World War our subject was a member of the local Advisory Board, of the Liberty Loan committees, and spoke several nights a week on the Liberty

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Loan drives. Outside of his legal business he serves as a director of the South Norwalk Trust Company, and holds a similar position with the Norwalk Building, Loan and Investment Association. He is also a director of the Country Club Company. Socially, Mr. Taylor is a member of the South Norwalk Club, and the Roxbury Club. With his family he attends the South Norwalk Congregational church and aids in the support of its good works.

MOORE, William J.,

Optician, Optometrist.

Successful both as a business man and scientist, Mr. Moore stands so prominently before the public as to in no way need an introduction from his biographer. Nor is this the case only as regards his friends and neighbors of South Norwalk. The statement applies with equal force to the entire southwestern portion of the State of Connecticut.

The name of Moore, which is an old one, is derived from residence at a boggy heath or moor, and the family, which is very numerous in England, Scotland and Ireland, was founded in America during the Colonial period of our history.

(I) William Moore, grandfather of William J. Moore, of South Norwalk, married Mary Powell.

(II) William (2) Moore, son of William (1) and Mary (Powell) Moore, began to follow the sea during his boyhood. He was among the first of those who developed the oyster industry, and was connected with that business until about eighteen years ago, when he entered the service of the Standard Oil Company, at Wilson's Point, Rowayton. While a staunch Republican, he has never been a politician. He is a charter member of the

Rowayton Hose Company, and belongs to Lincoln Council, No. 4, Senior Order of United American Mechanics. He married Ida Papa, born in Oswego, New York, her father a native of France. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Moore took up their abode in Rowayton, where they have ever since continued to reside. The following children were born to them: William J., mentioned below; Florence, married Lieutenant Benjamin F. Parker, of the New York Fire Department; Ida Marie; and one who died in childhood. The family are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

(III) William J. Moore, son of William (2) and Ida (Papa) Moore, received his education in local public schools and at Brown's Business College, Norwalk. His first employment was in the shop of the Norwalk Lock Company, where he remained several years, continuing his studies in the evenings. Finding himself in circumstances to do so, Mr. Moore went to New York City, where he studied the theory and practice of the trade of an optician, under the instruction of A. Martin. At the end of a year he left Mr. Martin and entered the service of J. P. Reilly, a Brooklyn optician and optometrist. There he began the study of optometry, his preceptor being Dr. John Hutchinson, a well known physician. After pursuing his studies for three years, he took charge of Mr. Reilly's business while the latter devoted himself to acquiring a knowledge of the law. During that time Mr. Moore, in addition to taking charge of the business, read law with Mr. Reilly, gaining a very sound knowledge of the fundamental principles of the profession.

Eventually Mr. Moore left Mr. Reilly to take charge of the optical department of A. Hawkins, of New York City, retain-

ing the position seven or eight years, and during that time he purchased the department and conducted it on his own account. Meanwhile he continued his studies in optometry under the guidance of Dr. Ernest W. Good, also attending Friedlander's School of Optometry. In 1912, while still associated with A. Hawkins, Mr. Moore opened an office in South Norwalk, where he transacted business three evenings in each week. By the time his lease in New York expired, which was on May 1, 1913, his business in South Norwalk had grown to such proportions as to justify him in giving it his entire time. He is the only optician between Stamford and Bridgeport who does his own grinding, and in all departments of the business he has achieved a noteworthy success.

The political principles of Mr. Moore are those upheld by the Democratic party, and for a number of years he has been active in municipal affairs. For two years he represented the Second District in the Board of Aldermen, and for a time filled the office of justice of the peace, his knowledge of law standing him in such good stead that not one of his decisions was ever reversed. He also served as police commissioner of the city of Norwalk. He is a charter member of the Rowayton Hose Company.

The fraternal associations of Mr. Moore are numerous. He affiliates with Hill Grove Lodge, No. 540, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, New York, and the Mouker Grotto, of Norwalk, also the Improved Order of Red Men. He belongs to Lincoln Council, No. 4, Senior Order of United American Mechanics, of Rowayton, and is a member and past councillor of President William McKinley Council, No. 176, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Brooklyn. He has

served as deputy State councillor of New York.

That Mr. Moore is a man of complex personality appears in the fact that he possesses the essential qualities of both a business man and a scientist, and with them he unites a mind capable of acquiring and applying the principles which constitute the foundation of the theory and practice of the law. In addition to these his mental equipment includes yet another set of attributes, those necessary for success in historic endeavor. He is keenly interested in amateur minstrels and has coached, with very gratifying results, a number of local shows for various organizations. Over and above this, he has achieved, in the role of a black-face comedian, a high degree of local celebrity. His clubs are the South Norwalk, and the Trinity Club of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Moore married Blanche Ethel Morris, of Brooklyn, New York, a representative of a family of very ancient origin.

The name Morris is said to be derived from two sources, one of native Welsh origin, the other coming from the Continent of Europe. It is variously spelled, and is compounded with certain initial expressions, as DeMont, Fitz, Clan and others. When these latter occur and when the name is spelled Maurice, it may generally be regarded as of Continental origin, and perhaps of Moorish derivation, coming from Africa by way of Spain and Western Europe at an early period. The Morrice dance and the several branches of magic lore were introduced into those regions by natives of Morocco. Several magnates bearing the names of Morrice, Fitz-Morrice and Mont-Morrice attended William the Conqueror to England and acquired land there. The name is also

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said to be derived from two Welsh words, meaning great or powerful and chief or prince. Some of the families of Morris trace their descent from Welsh chieftains and some from Brut, the first king of Britain. During the Colonial period of American history the Morris family was founded in the New World, branches being planted, early in the seventeenth century, in Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the former province by Thomas Morris and in the latter by Edward Morris. In 1682 a branch was planted in Pennsylvania by Anthony Morris.

The career of William J. Moore has been eventful and varied, presenting in each of its different phases a record of success with honor.

ROMME, John Hunting,

Attorney.

John Hunting Romme, a prominent attorney and influential citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, with which city he has been closely identified in several departments of activity for many years, is a member of a family that had its origin in Alsace-Lorraine, his ancestors coming to this country several generations ago and settling in New York State. Cornelius Romme, his paternal grandfather, was a resident of the town of Roundout, in the valley of the Hudson, where he followed hotel keeping as an occupation, being proprietor of the Schryver House. He married Deborah Swartz, born November 28, 1800, and died October 6, 1875. Cornelius and Deborah (Swartz) Romme were the parents of John Middagh Romme, of whom further.

John Middagh Romme was born at Kingston, New York, February 6, 1834. He spent his childhood and early youth in his native town and later went to New

York City. In that place he resided during the early fifties, and was employed in a clerical capacity in the cloth house of R. T. Woodward & Company. Later, he engaged in the wholesale hat business on his own account, and also dealt in woolen goods, with offices at Nos. 370 Broadway and 39 White street. About the same time he was a member of the firm of Romme, Dunkle, Johnson & Company, dealers in straw goods, this establishment being also in the same building. This was in 1867, and the following year we find him doing business under the firm name of J. M. Romme & Company, at No. 400 Broadway, while in 1869 he had removed to 408 on the same street. He was a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York in 1861, and started with his regiment for the seat of war, only to be recalled when the troops were needed to quell the famous draft riots which threatened the safety of the home city. His death occurred in New York City, July 20, 1870. John Middagh Romme married Mary Adeline Whaites, a daughter of Edward Percy and Elenora (Hedges) Whaites, and a descendant of an old Yorkshire family which came from England in the person of Archibald Whaites, her paternal grandfather. Archibald Whaites was the son of Edward Percy Whaites, an Episcopal clergyman of Yorkshire, whose children were as follows: William, Edward Percy, John Livingston, Archibald, Jr., Maria Hedges, Eliza Gilchrist, and Jane Buchan. John Middagh Romme and his wife were the parents of seven children, three of whom died in infancy, those surviving being as follows: Edward P., deceased; John Hunting, of whom further; Mary Addie, who became the wife of George J. Wright; and William Swartz. Mr. and Mrs. Romme and their children

were all members of the Presbyterian church.

John Hunting Romme was born August 23, 1863, in New York City, and as a lad attended the public schools of his native place. Upon completing his studies at those institutions, he secured a clerical position in a New York store and was employed there for a few years. During this time he was also engaged in the study of electrical engineering, and upon completing this preparation, engaged in the electrical business on his own account in both New York City and Stamford, Connecticut. In 1883 he finally removed to the latter place. He and his brother, William S. Romme, were occupied for a time in perfecting an electrical process for bleaching and disinfecting in collaboration with Professor Albert E. Woolf. Mr. Romme remained in association with that scientist for some years, and during this time they installed the disinfecting plants in New York City used for combating the cholera epidemic there, a similar plant at Swinburne Island, New York harbor, and the first disinfecting plant at Brewster, New York, used for purifying the Croton water supply of New York City. They were also engaged in the manufacture of dynamos and other electric machinery, and did a large and paying business.

The keen analytical mind of Mr. Romme had found much interest in the legal aspects of business, which was rapidly extended to the general problems of the law, and he determined to take up the study of the subject with the intention of making it his profession. Accordingly, he entered Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, where he was graduated, taking the degree of LL. B., the institution conferring it upon him in 1908. He was admitted to the Florida bar in 1908, then,

coming North, he entered Yale University and received a law degree there also, in 1909, and was successively admitted to the New York and Connecticut bars in 1910. Since that time he has been located at Stamford, Connecticut, and has there engaged in the general practice of his profession, being now one of the acknowledged leaders of the local bar. Mr. Romme has taken an active interest in public affairs for a number of years and has always been a staunch Republican in politics, having been the candidate of that party in 1912 for the Legislature of the State. In the election of that year he was defeated for the office, as were practically all of the Republican candidates, owing to the defection from its ranks of the newly-formed Progressive party. Mr. Romme is a member of the Puritan Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford, and is a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles there. In his religious belief he is a Baptist, attending the church of that denomination at Stamford, and has taken an active part in church work, holding many offices in connection with the congregation, including that of superintendent of the Sunday school, and has also been a trustee and chairman of the Board of the Ecclesiastical Society.

John Hunting Romme married, April 17, 1900, Clara L. Smith, a daughter of Charles W. and Lucinda (Webb) Smith, old and highly respected residents of Stamford. Mr. and Mrs. Romme are the parents of two children; as follows: Helen, now the wife of Delos Palmer, Jr., an artist of New York City; Mildred Louise, now the wife of Lieutenant Claude M. DeVitalis, an aviator, formerly of the Royal Flying Corps, of Great Britain, now aviator for Huff, DeLand Company, of Ogdensburg, New York.



Pierre A. Rontey, M.D.

RONTEY, Pierre A.,

Physician, Surgeon.

The younger generation of the medical fraternity of Greenwich is ably represented by Dr. Rontey, who has in the course of a few years built up a satisfactory practice and an assured reputation. For many years before coming to Greenwich, Connecticut, he was prominent in musical as well as professional circles, and he is now active in the Masonic affairs and social life of his home city.

(I) Pierre Rontey, grandfather of Pierre A. Rontey, of Greenwich, was born in Tours, France, a city which had been for generations the home of the Rontey family. The name was originally spelled Rondtete, meaning round head, and in the latter part of the fifteenth century was abbreviated to Rontet. In 1821, when Pierre Rontet (as he then spelled the name) was about to marry Adelaide Chevalier, he took out his marriage license, and the clerk, by mistake, spelled the name Rontey and this form has been retained to the present time. Pierre Rontey had a brother who settled in California and his descendants still spell the name Rontet. The Rontey's were Huguenots, and were numbered among those who suffered martyrdom for their belief, the entire family, with the exception of one member, having been killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

(II) Marcelin Rontey, son of Pierre and Adelaide (Chevalier) Rontey, was born September 9, 1848, in Tours, France, and at the age of three years was brought by his parents to the United States. The family settled in Tremont, which is now a part of New York City, and there the boy attended school and grew to manhood. His father was engaged in the merchant tailoring business, and the lad grew up in the store, succeeding to the

business which he carried on as long as he lived. Mr. Rontey married Emma Frances Smith, born in 1841, daughter of Edmund L. Smith, of Port Chester, New York. The death of Mr. Rontey occurred June 26, 1913, and his widow passed away in December, 1915.

(III) Dr. Pierre A. Rontey, only child of Marcelin and Emma Frances (Smith) Rontey, was born June 27, 1883, in Tremont, New York, and received his early education in New York public schools, passing thence to the Morris High School, and then entering the Medical College of the University of Bellevue Hospital, from which he graduated in 1909 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The five years following were spent by Dr. Rontey in Fordham Hospital, New York City, at first as interne and later as a member of the medical clinic, out-patient department. During that time he was an instructor in clinical medicine at Fordham Medical College. He was for a time connected with the Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary. After practicing in New York City until 1915 he removed to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he has successfully established himself mainly as a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

The study of music, combined with an enthusiastic love for the art, has played an important part in the life of Dr. Rontey. He early evinced a talent for it, and at nine years old began to study under the guidance of Felix La Mond, of Trinity Chapel, New York. At fourteen he received his first appointment as church organist. This was followed by others, and for thirteen years he played in churches, being forced, at the end of that time, to retire in consequence of an injury to the end of a finger which he received during a surgical operation about five years ago. Among the churches he

has served as organist may be mentioned the following: St. Edward the Martyr; Grace Church, of West Farms; Mount Morris Baptist Church; Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn; St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove; and Christ Church, Yonkers. He has always kept up his interest in music, and to a certain extent his work, and it is easy to imagine the pleasure this has afforded him as a relaxation from the incessant strain and the strenuous demands of his professional labors. He affiliates with Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, and is a member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and the Medical Veterans of the World War.

Dr. Rontey married (first) Emeline Boes, daughter of Joseph Boes, and they became the parents of a son, Pierre Anselme, born July 12, 1914. He married (second), in 1916, Harriet Adeline Deinton, daughter of George Deinton, and they have one child, Robert Pierre.

If the early years of a physician's career may be taken as an augury of the future, the time to come holds for Dr. Rontey much professional effort crowned with the distinction which is the result of honorable service.

WATERBURY, Charles Russell,

Business Man.

One of the leading residents of Stamford, Connecticut, certainly requires no introduction to his fellow-citizens. This is particularly true when, as in the case with Mr. Waterbury, he is a representative of one of the oldest Colonial families of Connecticut.

John Waterbury, the first to settle in Stamford, Connecticut, of this family, was among those who came from Wethersfield, Connecticut. He received a grant of land in 1650, and died eight years later.

His children remained there and founded the numerous families of that name which are still prominent in this section of the country. In an old history of Stamford, by Rev. Mr. Huntington, the author speaks of this family in the most glowing terms, as follows: "There were the Waterburys, then known as Senior and Junior, the former being a colonel in the Continental service, who had earned some reputation for good judgment and military ability in the field, and the latter, soon to earn, by his personal fitness for it, the rank of General of brigade."

Charles Henry Waterbury, a scion of this early family, and grandfather of Charles Russell Waterbury, was a native of Stamford. He learned the trade of cooper and followed this occupation for several years, being in business on his own account. He later gave this work up to engage in farming on the homestead. Mr. Waterbury was a quiet, unassuming man, domestic in his tastes. He married Emily Susan Scofield, who was also a descendant of an old family in Fairfield county.

William Fillmore Scofield Waterbury, only child of Charles H. and Emily S. (Scofield) Waterbury, was born April 9, 1857, and died December 31, 1907. He attended the public schools and taught school for two or three years, then went to New York City, where he entered the employ of Arthur & Dimon, wholesale and retail leather merchants. There Mr. Waterbury remained five years, until the death of his father, which necessitated his return to the homestead. He then engaged in general farming and market gardening and about 1902 started in dairying in a commercial way, establishing a milk route in Stamford, Connecticut, and later took up his residence in the city. He was a member of the New Canaan Grange and served as its secretary for several years.

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Mr. Waterbury married, July 29, 1878, Jennie E. White, daughter of Russell G. and Mary Elizabeth (Ryder) White (see White line). Mr. and Mrs. William F. S. Waterbury were the parents of four children: 1. Anna Cornelia, married Stanley Potter, and is the mother of Hazel, Marian, Dorothy, George, Stanley, Russell, and Lawrence Potter. 2. Charles Russell, of further mention. 3. Evelyn W. 4. Harry Clinton. The family attend the Congregational church of New Canaan, Connecticut, and Mrs. Waterbury is a member of the Stamford Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the Stamford Women's Club; the New Canaan Grange; Order of the Eastern Star; and Daughters of Rebekah.

Charles Russell Waterbury was born July 25, 1883, on the Waterbury homestead, where he lived until he was three years old. His parents then removed to Stamford, and there he attended the public schools and the high school, graduating in 1901. After a year he matriculated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, where he remained two years. He then went to work with his father in the dairy business as a producer and retail dealer. About 1905 he gave up the producing end of the business and devoted his entire energies to developing the retail milk business. He succeeded his father in this business, which has grown constantly under his progressive and aggressive management. His routes now cover Stamford, Sound Beach and Shippen Point. Six wagons and three automobiles are necessary to carry the output of about five thousand quarts a day.

About three years ago, Mr. Waterbury started to manufacture ice cream in order to utilize his surplus milk and cream and now manufactures one hundred and fifty gallons of ice cream per day, which is all sold locally, the produce being of such

excellence that demand exceeds the supply. On an average, about fifteen people are employed, and the dairy is equipped with every modern facility for handling milk and cream in the most expeditious and saintary manner. In March, 1919, the business was incorporated under the name of the Maplehurst Dairy Company, and of this firm Mr. Waterbury is president.

Mr. Waterbury is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons; Rittenhouse Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, of Norwalk; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport; Rippowan Lodge, No. 24, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the following fraternities: Beta Theta Pi, Chi Kappa Gamma, and the Wesleyan Club of New York.

Mr. Waterbury married (first) Edith Georgia Provost, daughter of George and Mary E. Provost. He married (second) Jean Parker, daughter of Robert and Emma Whittaker, and they were the parents of a daughter, Jean, born March 25, 1915. Mr. Waterbury married (third) Emma W. Williamson, daughter of James Williamson, of Carlton Place, Ontario, Canada, and they have a daughter, Ruth, born April 5, 1919, and a son, Russell F. Waterbury. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury attend St. John's Episcopal Church in Stamford and aid in the support of its good works.

(The White Line).

Elder John White, born in 1576, in County Essex, England, came to New England in 1632, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. His descendants are to be found in every part of the American Union, and have always been useful and respected citizens, many of them, in different generations, achieving distinction in various walks of life. Following is the

escutcheon which they are entitled to display:

Arms—Argent, a chevron, between three popinjays, vert, beaked, legged and collared of the second, within a bordure azure charged with eight bezants.

Crest—Between two wings argent, a popinjay's head vert, collared gules, holding in the beak a rose gules, slipped and leaved of the second.

Russell White, of Danbury, Connecticut, married Mary Ann Wood. The Whites of Danbury from an early period played an important part in the history of the town.

Russell Gideon White, son of Russell and Mary Ann (Wood) White, was a farmer and contractor, and was born in Danbury, where he grew to manhood. He later established himself in business and built many bridges, roads, etc. He married Mary Elizabeth Ryder, whose ancestry is given below.

Jennie Estelle White, daughter of Russell Gideon and Mary Elizabeth (Ryder) White, was born October 12, 1861, and became the wife of William F. S. Waterbury, as stated above.

(The Ryder Line).

The original home of this ancient race was in Normandy, France, where lived the baronial family of Foliot, several members of which accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Of these, William Foliot, in 1086, held lands in the See of Canterbury which descended to his son, Henry, who married Lucia, daughter of Jordan Bieset, a Great Baron and founder of St. John's Priory, Clerkenwell. The second son of Henry was Jordan Foliot, who prior to 1165 obtained estates in Yorkshire, from the Barony of Pontefract, and was the first to bear the name of de Rythere (now Ryder) which may have been derived from the local name of the parish or castle of Tythere, or from the

office of King's Rider, a mounted forester. Branches of the family settled very early in Lincolnshire, Devonshire, and elsewhere, and from them have descended many English families of the present time.

Thomas Ryder, founder of the American branch of the family, came from England in 1634, in the ship "Hercules," and in 1644 settled in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Lane, daughter of William Lane, of Dorchester.

Samuel Ryder, born December 16, 1791, on reaching manhood, remained with his father on the homestead, and married Roxana Field, daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Brown) Field, of Southeast, New York. Samuel Ryder died November 20, 1820, and his wife passed away in 1881, after a widowhood of sixty-one years.

Cyrus Ryder, son of Samuel and Roxana (Field) Ryder, was born March 13, 1817, and owned a number of farms in Eastern Putnam county, New York, which he successfully managed, improved and sold. He married Mary Jane Field, daughter of Nathan and Susan (Knox) Field, of Southeast, New York, and spent his latter years in Danbury, Connecticut, where he died, March 27, 1903.

Mary Elizabeth Ryder, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Jane (Field) Ryder, was born September 7, 1840, and married (first) Russell Gideon White (see White line). The Ryders are numbered among the American families entitled to bear coats-of-arms.

AUSTIN, Arthur Delmont,

Attorney-at-Law.

Beyond and above the ordinary interests of daily life, stand the men whose minds shape and govern the trend of public thought. This privilege is one not to be held lightly, and fortunate indeed is

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the community in which the leaders are men of sound judgment and dynamic force of character. The legal profession is proud to count among its numbers Arthur Delmont Austin, of Stamford, Connecticut.

Mr. Austin's paternal grandfather was Professor Austin, at one time a member of the faculty of Edinburgh University, Scotland. Professor Austin was a man who thought ahead of his time. Gifted with unusual ability as an instructor, and at the same time endowed to a remarkable degree with the capacity for understanding and drawing out the higher side of youth, of character in the making, he left a lasting impetus in the right direction in the minds of the young men as they passed out from under his influence. Subsequent to his resignation from the University, Professor Austin came to America.

Alonzo A. Austin, son of Professor Austin, was born in New York City, and grew to manhood there, receiving his education in the schools of that city. The practical side of life appealed to him strongly, and when he came to an age where he looked about for some line of effort to which to devote his future, he became interested in the manufacture of textiles. After considerable study along this line, he became associated with a group of manufacturers who were interested in the production of a lustrous fabric less expensive than the silks and satins of the day. The result of their united experiments was satinette, and Mr. Austin went to Sohoe, New Jersey, where he manufactured this fabric. The business was carried on under the name of Hartman & Company, the young man holding an active position in the business. He remained in that connection for about twenty years, after which he retired, and established himself and his family on a fine farm in Caldwell,

New Jersey. He still resides there, is a successful farmer, and a prominent man in the community. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge in Passaic, New Jersey. He married Mary Elizabeth Riker, daughter of Henry V. Riker, of Greenpoint, Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of ten children.

Arthur Delmont Austin, son of Alonzo A. and Mary Elizabeth (Riker) Austin, was born in Passaic, New Jersey, June 18, 1885. When he was four years old his parents removed to Rowayton, Connecticut, and there he received his early education, including the grammar school course. As a boy he was fond of study, although keenly interested in the athletic and social activities of his class. He was graduated from the Boys' High School in Brooklyn, New York, then entered the Brooklyn Law School. He did not finish his professional course there, however, but completed his law studies by means of the extension course of the La Salle University. Having pursued his studies with characteristic thoroughness and unremitting attention, the young man now found himself seriously broken in health. To recuperate, he went to Texas, but the restless energy of his nature would not permit him to be idle. He bought a ranch in Galveston county, Texas, and plunged whole-heartedly into an entirely different line of work. He considered the possibilities of the location and the climate, and decided on orange trees, putting out a considerable acreage. His restoration to normal health was more rapid than even his friends expected, and he remained on the ranch less than a year, returning to his chosen work as soon as he felt warranted in doing so. He went to Houston, Texas, and took a special course on Texas statutes. He was admitted to the bar of that State in May, 1909, and practiced there until April, 1916.

His partner was the eminent Judge E. H. Vasmar, and the partnership was known under the firm name of Vasmar & Austin. Since his return to Connecticut, Mr. Austin has been engaged in the general practice of law in Stamford. He has won the highest esteem of his colleagues in the profession, and his friends anticipate for him a brilliant future.

In Texas, and more recently in this State, Mr. Austin has been active in the political world. By choice a Republican, he found the great majority of the intelligent people of the South arrayed on the Democratic side, so during his stay in that part of the country, he was identified with the Democratic party. He served as criminal district attorney of Houston. Socially Mr. Austin is always eagerly sought. He was president of the Houston Athletic Association; was president of the Young Men's Democratic Club; and was vice-president of the Beavers Association. In Stamford he takes a leading part in all social activities, and organized the Waterside Social Club. He came to Stamford not long before the last presidential campaign and was given charge of the Republican headquarters, which responsibility he held for two years.

Mr. Austin married Maude Anna Petzel, daughter of George Francis Petzel, a ranchman of Corpus Christi, Texas. There are two children: Arthur Delmont, Jr., and Robert Warren.

ANTHONY, Robert Monson,

Building Mover.

As the proprietor of a business which is the only one of its kind not only in Stamford, but in Southwestern Connecticut, Mr. Anthony occupies a conspicuous position in the community. He has now been for more than thirty years a resident of his home town, and is thor-

oughly identified with a number of her most important interests.

The name of Anthony is derived from the Latin Antonius, or Antius, the name of a son of Hercules, and therefore signifies "Hercules-Descended." The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a leopard's head gules between two flaanches sable.

Crest—A demi-goat proper charged with a bezant, armed or, attired or.

William Anthony was born in 1495, in Cologne, Germany, and went to England, taking up his abode in London, where he became chief graver of the mint and seals to Edward the Sixth, Mary and Elizabeth. He married, in England, and established the family in that country.

John Anthony, a lineal descendant of William Anthony, was born in 1607. He married Susanna Potter, and in 1634 came to the American colonies, settling in Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

(I) John Anthony, probably a descendant of John Anthony, the immigrant, married, June 22, 1754, in Rhode Island, Ruth Allen, daughter of Increase Allen, and in May, 1760, moved to Nova Scotia, where he was one of the first settlers.

(II) David Anthony, son of John and Ruth (Allen) Anthony, married ——— Burgess, of Rawdon, Hants county, Nova Scotia.

(III) Richard Anthony, son of David and ——— (Burgess) Anthony, was born in 1775. He was a farmer. He married Jeanie Maine, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and died at the age of sixty-four years.

(IV) Andrew Anthony, son of Richard and Jeanie (Maine) Anthony, was born July 1, 1831, in Lower Selma, Hants county, Nova Scotia. He learned the ship carpenter's trade, which he followed all his life. He formed a partnership with Dr. Samuel Brown under the firm name of

Brown & Anthony, and for thirty years they were engaged in the building of that class of ocean-going vessels known as square-riggers. After the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. Anthony continued the business alone. He owned much timber land and had a saw mill, by means of which he cut and shipped lumber for both English and American markets. Though not a politician, he was elected by both parties to membership in the Provincial Parliament. Mr. Anthony married Alicia Ann Maine, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and their children were: Robert Monson, mentioned below; Edwin Stuart, member of the Athens Shipbuilding Company of Cox-sachie, Nova Scotia; Amanda, married Frederick Faulkner, of Lower Selma; Andrew Maine, of Lower Selma; Eliza, married Lewis Aubrey, of Rawdon, Nova Scotia; Levanard, of Hartford, Connecticut; William, of Edmonton, New Brunswick; George, of Noel, Nova Scotia; Bessie Stanton, married ——— O'Brien, of Noel; Silas, a clergyman of Brighton, Massachusetts; Frederick, of Selma; and Margaret, married Harry Densmore, of Selma. The death of Mr. Anthony occurred in 1915, and his widow did not long survive him, passing away in 1916.

(V) Robert Monson Anthony, son of Andrew and Alicia Ann (Maine) Anthony, was born October 18, 1860, in Lower Selma, Hants county, Nova Scotia. He learned the shipbuilding trade under the guidance of his father. When but twenty years of age, he possessed sufficient foresight to become fully convinced that wooden shipbuilding was fast declining, and acting upon that conviction he went to Boston, Massachusetts, to learn the machinist's trade. A year elapsed before he could find an opening, but he was determined not to accept defeat and return home, and finally went to

work in the ship-yard of a Nova Scotia friend, at Athens, on the Hudson river. After remaining there three years, Mr. Anthony went home on a visit and helped his father in the building of a vessel. He then returned to his employer on the Hudson river, with whom he remained another three years.

In 1887 Mr. Anthony became a resident of Stamford, Connecticut, being sent thither by the Gifford Manufacturing Company to put up an ice elevating machine for John E. Knapp. He expected to remain in Stamford three weeks, but has resided continuously there for thirty-three years. When the erection of the ice elevating machine was completed, he took charge of Knapp's mechanical department, and after retaining the position a year became chief millwright and carpenter for the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. For nine years he filled this dual position, and then went into business for himself as a member of the firm of Banks & Anthony. At the end of sixteen months the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Anthony retaining the business which is the only one of its kind in that part of the State. It includes the moving of buildings and heavy machinery, safes and all articles of that description. Later Mr. Anthony added tar and gravel roofing and waterproofing. He employs, on an average, from thirty to forty men. So fully occupied is Mr. Anthony's time that he has little leisure for outside interests, though never neglecting the duties of citizenship. His only fraternal affiliation is with Rippowam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his family are members of the Congregational church.

Mr. Anthony married Annabel Crowe, daughter of James and Hettie (Alexander) Crowe, and granddaughter of the Rev. Thomas Crowe, who was born in

Dunning, Scotland, and educated there. For more than fifty years he was a minister of the Presbyterian church in Selma. James Crowe, who was born in that place, followed the sea all his life and for many years was captain of a vessel. His daughter Annabel was also a native of Selma. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony are the parents of the following children: 1. Hettie Alexander, married Arthur Wilson, of Stamford, and has two children: Arthur Gray and Janet. 2. Robert Sydney, born May 30, 1893, married Marian ———, of Hartford. 3. Douglas Maitland, born June 18, 1896; now associated with his father in business; married Ethel Brown, of South Norwalk. 4. Muriel Elizabeth, born November 5, 1898, now a qualified dietician. 5. Allen Maine, born December 14, 1903.

Throughout the entire course of his career, Mr. Anthony has proved himself a man of fearless initiative, and his efforts have been crowned with that success which is the almost invariable result of courage combined with good ability and strict principles.

(The Maine Line).

(I) Andrew Maine, founder of the family in Nova Scotia, came from Dunfermline, Scotland, in the ship "Hector" and landed in Pictou, where he became a farmer. He was the father of a son and a daughter: Andrew, mentioned below; and Jeanie, who became the wife of Richard Anthony, as stated above.

(II) Andrew (2) Maine, son of Andrew (1) Maine, the immigrant, studied, in his youth, for the ministry, but the failure of his health demanded an outdoor life and he became a farmer. He was active in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Maine married Eliza Stanton, and he and his wife were residents of Noel, Hants county, Nova Scotia.

(III) Alicia Ann Maine, daughter of

Andrew (2) and Eliza (Stanton) Maine, was born May 24, 1840, and became the wife of Andrew Anthony, as stated above.

MORSE, Robert B.,

Business Man, Public Official.

Robert B. Morse, a prominent business man of New Canaan, Connecticut, is also a scion of one of the early families of that State. He was born August 11, 1869, in Willington, Connecticut, son of Ezra and Susan (Church) Morse. Ezra Morse was born in Willington, and was brought up on a farm. He followed the occupation of farming throughout his lifetime, and was also very active in the town affairs. Mrs. Susan (Church) Morse was a daughter of Abner Church of Willington, and they were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living, as follows: Wayne Ezra; Wallace R., a resident of Stafford Springs, Connecticut; Clayton W., of Stamford; Gertrude, wife of Joseph LeJeune, and a resident of Brooklyn, New York; Louis W., Robert B., Edna, Alice, Harold, Grace, wife of Guilford Knapp, of Springdale, Connecticut. The family attended the Congregational church.

Robert B. Morse attended the district schools in his native town until he was about twelve years old, and then his parents removed to Stafford Hollow, later returning to Willington. Mr. Morse worked for a time in Pinney's mill at Stafford Hollow, and when he was twenty years old, he entered Yale Business College at New Haven, where he took a business course. Subsequently, Mr. Morse was employed in the office of Schorer & Company, dealers in woodenware, at first as a billing clerk, and later in their shipping department. He then became shipper in the National Folding Box Factory, later going to New York



D. J. Collins

City, where he entered the employ of E. P. Bellows & Company. He started in the office and worked his way upward until he was placed in charge of the sales floor of their retail department, and still later was on the road. They were dealers in agricultural supplies, and Mr. Morse traveled over a radius of one hundred miles from New York City.

In 1900 he resigned this position and came to New Canaan, Connecticut, where he took charge of the Birdsall House for about eight years. In 1908 he engaged in the real estate business on his own account, renting the hotel for several years, after which time he converted it into an apartment house. His business is a general one of real estate and insurance.

In politics, Mr. Morse is a Republican, and he has served as a member of the Board of Relief. He was elected justice of the peace, but did not qualify for this office. In 1917 he was the representative of his town in the State Legislature, and served on the State Library Committee. The following year Mr. Morse was elected selectman and served for one year, continuing throughout this time to serve on the Board of Relief. Fraternally he is a member of Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Morse married Anna Stevens, daughter of Franklin Stevens.

COLLINS, Andrew J.,

Theatre Proprietor, Man of Affairs.

The business men of South Norwalk, Connecticut, are as a rule rarely found lacking in enterprise, but it is safe to say that never have they possessed a representative more signally endowed with that quality than the citizen whose name stands at the head of this article. The A. J. Collins Company, of which Mr. Collins was the founder, strikingly testifies

to the truth of this statement, and as a member of the Chis O. Brown Amusement Company, which operates the Palace Theatre in South Norwalk, of which Mr. Collins is general manager, he further proves his right to the place we have assigned him.

The O'Collins, or Collins, family traces its descent from King Milesius through the line of his son Heber. The name in Irish signifies a whelp, or a young fearless warrior, the Gaelic form being O'Cuileann, from the word cuileann. The escutcheon of the family is as follows:

Arms—Azure on a chevron argent between three bezants, as many birds sable on a chief or, a griffin passant per pale gules and sable.

Crest—A griffin passant gules.

Another Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a griffin passant per sable and gules.

The ancient arms of this family were as follows:

Arms—Two swords in saltire, the blades streaming with blood.

The family of O'Collins were lords of Eighter Conghalach, or Lower Connello, in County Limerick. They were also chiefs of a portion of Eoghanacht Ara, now a barony in the same county, as we are informed by O'Heerin:

"O'Collins, a distinguished chief,
Rules over the Eoghanacht of Aradh."

In 1228 the "war-loving O'Collinses" were deprived of their possessions by Maurice Fitzgerald, second "Lord of Of-faly," and removed to Carbery, in County Cork, where they obtained lands from their kinsman Catheal, son of Crom O'Donovan, a powerful prince in that country. From one of the settlers in Carbery was descended John Collins, the author of several works, both historical and poetical. He was pronounced to be "the last of the bards, genealogists and historiographers of Munster." He died

in 1819, in the town of Skibbereen. From very early times the O'Collinses were eminent in church and state. In 1657 John Collins, a native of Kilfenora and a Dominican friar, suffered martyrdom for his faith at the hands of Oliver Cromwell's troopers. Michael Collins, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross, died in 1832. William Collins, "the finest poet England has produced," was, though a native of England, of Irish extraction. Of the Cork family was the late Stephen Collins, Esquire, Q. C., whose son, John T. Collins, Esq., barrister-at-law, was (1887) its chief representative. There are now several highly respectable families of this name and race in the counties of Cork, Limerick, Louth, Down, Tyrone, Dublin, Clare and Tipperary. A few families of this name, long settled in Ireland, are regarded as of English extraction. About 1651 a cadet of a Cornish Collins family (probably founded in Cornwall by an off-shoot of the family of the lords of Lower Connello who migrated from Ireland in the thirteenth century) acquired property and settled in County Galway. His descendants intermarried from time to time with members of the Blake, French, Daly, Kelly, McMahon and Fitzgerald families, Lord Clare Fitzgerald being governor of West Australia for eight years.

Andrew J. Collins was born November 22, 1881, in Danbury, Connecticut, and was a son of Andrew M. and Bridget (Keating) Collins. Mr. Collins, Sr., is still a resident of Danbury (1921). The education of Andrew J. Collins was obtained in public and parochial schools of his native town, and he was fitted for a business career by a commercial course at a business college, also in Danbury.

After completing his studies, Mr. Collins learned the hatter's trade, but within a short time turned his attention to undertaking and embalming, in which he

took a course of instruction. In 1904 he organized the A. J. Collins Company and began business as an undertaker and furniture dealer in a little store 20x20 feet on South Main street, South Norwalk. The floor space was piled high with furniture of the period, and there was about the place an atmosphere of enterprise and aggressiveness which contrasted with the more conservative aspect of the older furniture houses. Almost from the moment of opening the doors patronage flowed in upon the newly-established firm. Within eight months the business had outgrown its cramped quarters and the firm moved to a building on North Main street.

Since the time of this removal the A. J. Collins Company has grown with a rapidity almost unparalleled in the history of Norwalk business enterprises, and is today, in point of floor space and variety of stock carried, the largest furniture warehouse between Bridgeport and New York City. Eventually, larger quarters again became necessary and in the course of time almost the entire block, familiarly known as the "old Ely block," was occupied. Later came the purchase of the building, which has since borne the name of the Collins building, and which they sold in May, 1920, and then purchased the Harvey block on North Main street, which they remodeled, and it is now one of the most attractive structures in the city, having expansive show windows not only on the street front, but also on the two floors above, giving them a floor space of 30,000 square feet. The building is all outlined with tapestry brick, thus producing an effect at once substantial and pleasing to the eye. An extension on the rear affords 5,500 additional square feet of floor space, rendered necessary by the phenomenal growth of this most aggressive business house.

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This great and constantly growing enterprise has, however, failed to supply sufficient occupation for the time and energy of a man of Mr. Collins' caliber. In 1913, in association with Thomas C. Cavanagh (a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work), he organized the Palace Theatre Company, buying out Van Scoy and taking over the management of the Palace Theatre. In a town the size of South Norwalk it is uncommon to find the high class vaudeville and motion picture entertainments which are furnished by this theatre and which secure for it the best patronage of its community. Mr. Collins also operates the Empress Theatre in Danbury, Connecticut, presenting a variety of attractions, including vaudeville and motion pictures, and new good road attractions. As above mentioned, the Palace Theatre is now under the control of the Chis O. Brown Amusement Company, and Mr. Collins is the secretary and treasurer of this company, and he also holds the same positions with the Chis O. Brown Theatre Company, which now operates the Empress Theatre in Danbury.

Thoroughly public-spirited, Mr. Collins can always be counted on to "lend a hand" in any movement having for its object betterment of community conditions. He was one of the organizers of the People's Trust Company of South Norwalk; is president of the N. E. Ryan Company; a director of the South Norwalk Trust Company, the largest banking institution in the city; and also vice-president and director of the Volk Electrical Fuse Company of Bantam, Connecticut. He is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Foresters of America, the Knights of Columbus, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Andrew J. Collins is of fighting stock,

and has manifested the spirit of his ancestors in overcoming the obstacles which barred his path to success, arriving victorious at the desired goal.

ADAMS, George Justin,

Consulting Engineer.

The ability to see opportunity and the strength to perform labor is a characteristic frequently found in the Adams family of New England. Individually, its members have been men of industry, honor, persons of substance and influence. From the time this sturdy family landed on the shores of New England three centuries ago, its members have served well in the situations they have been called to fill.

The family of Adam or Adams (meaning red-Adamah, red earth) can claim the distinction of having the oldest individual name on record. In Gen. II, 7, we are told that "The Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul." The Adams family in America that has borne so conspicuous a part in political life is traced to Lord Ap Adam, son of Ap Adam, who "came out of the Marches of Wales." There is scarcely a county in England or Wales where the name Adams is not found. The earliest record of the English branch is that of John Ap Adams, son of Charleton Adams, of Somersetshire, who was summoned to Parliament as Baron of the Realm, 1296 to 1307. Thomas Adams was one of the grantees named in the charter of Charles I., 1629, and who was high sheriff and lord mayor of London. Henry Adams, a brother of Thomas, emigrated to New England about 1634. He brought with him eight sons and was the great-great-grandfather of John Adams, second President of the United States, who

erected a column to his memory in the churchyard at Braintree with the following inscription: "In memory of Henry Adams, who took his flight from the Dragon of persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons near Mount Wallaston."

(I) Robert Adams, the immigrant ancestor of this branch of the family in America, was born in England in 1602. He came first to Ipswich in 1635, with his wife, Eleanor, and two children. Her maiden name is believed to have been Wilmot. He was a tailor by trade, and resided in Salem, in 1638. In 1640 he removed to Newbury, where he acquired a large farm and valuable property. The large hand-made shears which Robert Adams brought from England and used in his trade were in the possession of a descendant, Stephen P. Hale, of Newbury. Robert Adams died October 12, 1682, and his wife, Eleanor, died June 12, 1677. Their son,

(II) Jacob Adams, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1651, and died in Boston in November, 1717. He married, April 2, 1677, Anna Allen, born January 3, 1658, daughter of Nicholas Allen, of Dorchester. About 1681-82 they removed to Suffield, where Jacob Adams was among the most prominent citizens. He was often chosen to fill important positions, and was a member of the General Court from 1711 to 1714, and again in 1717. His son,

(III) John Adams, was born in Suffield, Massachusetts, June 18, 1694. He married (first), July 26, 1722, Abigail Rowe, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Remington) Rowe. He married (second), July 12, 1732, Martha Winchell.

(IV) Moses Adams, son of John and Abigail Adams, was born in Suffield, Massachusetts, July 8, 1723, and died

there, October 18, 1809. He married, October 30, 1746, Mehitable Sikes, a member of the Sikes family, early settlers in Suffield. She died at the age of ninety-three years, April 27, 1813.

(V) Thaddeus Adams, son of Moses Adams, was born in Suffield, Massachusetts, May 10, 1759, and died in Norwich, Massachusetts (now Huntington), September 27, 1839. He settled there about 1806. He married Polly Plumb, of Middletown, Connecticut, and she died in 1847 at the age of eighty-four years. Their son,

(VI) Hiram Adams, was born August 20, 1808, in Norwich, Massachusetts, where he followed farming on a large scale for those days. He married Arneluma Dibble, of Agawam, Massachusetts. Their son,

(VII) Justin Adams, was born in 1835, in Norwich (now Huntington), Massachusetts. He died May 6, 1896, in Granby, Connecticut. His education was obtained in the district schools and at the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield. Following his graduation, Mr. Adams then became what was known as a tin peddler, a type of merchant all but extinct. The older generation can remember these itinerant business men with their red carts loaded to capacity with tin-ware and other household utensils, racks filled with brooms adorning the sides of the wagon. There was little money in circulation in those days, and frequently, if not usually, the peddler exchanged his wares for produce, rags and iron of the farm, which he converted into cash when he reached his next center of trade. Mr. Adams followed this calling for a few years, his trips covering a wide radius of country, and taking him far from home. He gave up this business to engage in farming. In the Civil War, Mr. Adams enlisted in the

10th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed in New London. Peace was declared before his regiment was sent to the front. After his discharge from the army, he resumed farming in Granby, Connecticut, where he lived the remainder of his life. On August 3, 1861, in Granby, Mr. Adams married Minerva Davis, born there July 24, 1845, died August 31, 1916, in East Granby, daughter of Frederick and Juliana (Griffin) Davis. Their children were: 1. George Justin, of further mention. 2. Henry, born September 6, 1864, died October 15, 1882. 3. Frank, born December 16, 1866, died 1902. 4. Chester, born January 29, 1869. 5. Alfred, born February 4, 1873. 6. Minnie, born June 30, 1875, the wife of Clifford Tucker, of Tarriffville, Connecticut.

(VIII) George Justin Adams, son of Justin and Minerva (Davis) Adams, was born July 21, 1862, in Granby, Connecticut. He was educated in the old Granby Academy. He continued to live in Granby until 1878, in which year he entered the employ of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, where he spent a winter, and then entered the employ of the New Haven & Northampton (now the New York, New Haven & Hartford) railroad, in the shops at New Haven as machinist's assistant for about two years, resigning to enter the employ of Brintnal & McDonald, contractors, who had a contract for the extension of the New Haven & Northampton railroad from Northampton, Massachusetts, to the Hoosic Tunnel and Turners Falls, Massachusetts. Upon completion of contract, he accepted a position with George H. Harris, contractor, as rodman in the engineer's corps stationed at Huntington, West Virginia, and Mt. Olive, Kentucky, in the construction of the extension of the C. & O. railroad, controled by C. P. Huntington. When completed, he went to

Waverly, New York, and reentered the employ of John B. McDonald (of New York subway fame) as machinist and locomotive fireman. Mr. McDonald had a contract on the D., L. & W. railroad extension from Binghamton to Buffalo, New York. When completed, he went to Weehawken, New Jersey, and entered the employ of Smith Ripley & Coleman as fireman, and was promoted to power house engineer. They had the contract to build the West Shore tunnel under the Palisades. When completed, he went to Hartford and entered the employ of the New York & New England Railroad Company (now the New York, New Haven & Hartford) as fireman and round house foreman. This position he resigned to enter the employ of the West Shore railroad as general mechanic and locomotive engineer. In 1885 he resigned this position to enter the employ of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, Brooklyn, New York. This position he resigned in 1887, and entered the employ of Colgate & Co., soap manufacturers.

Subsequently, Mr. Adams purchased a business which did not prove a success, and two years were practically lost. During the next two years he held two positions successively; one with a Boston engineering company, in charge of the New York office; the other with a radiator company, as superintendent in Newark, New Jersey. This company failed and he opened an office at 26 Cortlandt street, New York, as consulting engineer, and dealer in machinery, making a specialty of railroad equipment; hydraulic, steam, gas, electric, and refrigerating machinery. In 1918 he moved his family to Norwalk, Connecticut; also removed his office from New York to Norwalk, where he is now located and in the same line. Fraternally Mr. Adams is a member of

Sandolphon Lodge, No. 836, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, and he is an honorary member of the American Association of Steam Engineers.

Mr. Adams married Clara Shurter, daughter of James Shurter, of Beacon, New York, and they are the parents of four children, three of whom are now living. They are: Grace; Sidney, married Dorothy Eden, and has one son, Sidney, Jr.; Helen; Howard J. With his family Mr. Adams attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Norwalk, and aids in its support.

FERRIS, John Hanford,

Man of Affairs, Legislator.

From the earliest settlement of Fairfield county, the name of Ferris has been an honored one in Connecticut. The race has always been animated by that love of freedom which inspired the New England pioneers. Members of every branch of the family have played prominent parts in the Colonial, Revolutionary and National periods of our history.

The Ferris family is of Norman origin, the primitive orthography having been Ferier or Ferrerr. It is derived from Ferian, to convey across, and was bestowed, ere the dawn of the family history, as distinguished from family tradition, on one dwelling near a ferry or on the keeper of the ferry. The founder of the family in England was Henry de Ferier, son of Gualchelme de Ferier, master of the horse of William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, who obtained grants of land in the counties of Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire. Of this Henry de Ferier tradition says that William the Conqueror rode up to him on the battle-field, and taking from his own neck a chain of gold threw it over the head of

Henry de Ferier, saying: "You fight too fiercely, I must chain you up." From him are descended the Ferrers of Groby, who bore for their paternal arms: Gules, seven mascles or, a canton ermine. Their Westchester descendants carried: Gules, a fleur-de-lis, a canton ermine, with a crescent. The arms of the father of Henry de Ferier were: Argent, six horse-shoes, pierced sable.

(I) Jeffrey Ferris came to America in 1634, and records prove that he settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, and that on May 6, 1635, he was made a freeman of that place. He was one of the first settlers, and his name appears on the list of those who paid for the survey, receiving ten acres of the first assignment of land. Removing from Watertown to Wethersfield, it is shown by record that he sold his lot of forty-five acres to John Deming. In 1641 he came to Stamford with the first colony from Wethersfield, and his house stood on the north side of what is now Broads, west of Franklin street. Later he removed to Greenwich, where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1656 he was one of the eleven Greenwich men who petitioned to be under New Haven jurisdiction. He was one of the original purchasers of land which now forms the town of Greenwich. According to tradition, the first of his three wives was Ann, daughter of John and Sarah (Jeffrey) Milton, and sister of John Milton, the blind poet. "Stamford Registrations" says: "Wife to Jeffrey, died 31st, 5th, 1658." Also, "Susanna, wife, married 1659, died at Grinwich, December 23, 1660."

(II) James Ferris, son of Jeffrey and Ann (Milton) Ferris, was born about 1643, and was one of the original patentees named in the patent granted to the town of Greenwich by the General

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Assembly in May, 1665. The Christian name of his wife was Mary. The date of his death is November 26, 1726.

(III) Samuel Ferris, son of James and Mary Ferris, was born September 21, 1706. He married Ann Lockwood, born in 1713, daughter of Gershom and Mary Lockwood. The death of Mr. Ferris occurred April 25, 1786, and his widow passed away July 2, 1789.

(IV) Stephen Ferris, son of Samuel and Ann (Lockwood) Ferris, was born December 27, 1740. He married Sarah Lockwood, who survived him nearly a quarter of a century, her death occurring November 23, 1848. Mr. Ferris passed away February 24, 1824.

(V) Stephen (2) Ferris, son of Stephen (1) and Sarah (Lockwood) Ferris, was born May 8, 1783. He married Elizabeth Dixon, who was born May 20, 1782, and died December 6, 1871. The death of Stephen Ferris occurred September 25, 1866. Stephen Ferris resided in Darien; he was a very prosperous farmer, a director of a bank in South Norwalk, and was a regular attendant of the board of directors meetings. Until the time of his death Mr. Ferris took care of his own banking interests. He was a member in good standing of the Congregational church of Darien.

(VI) William Henry Ferris, son of Stephen (2) and Elizabeth (Dixon) Ferris, was born July 4, 1810. He was a sea captain, engaged in the coast trade. He married Susan Hutchins, and they were the parents of seven children. Mr. Ferris ran the blockade during the Civil War several times; he was much esteemed among his fellow-citizens, and was a regular member of the Congregational church.

(VII) John Hanford Ferris, son of William Henry and Susan (Hutchins) Ferris, was born October 22, 1842, at Five

Mile River, now Rowayton, Connecticut, and was a youth when his parents removed to Flax Hill road, where the old house still stands. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen years went to sea with his father. After following the sea for four years, Mr. Ferris engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his uncle in Norwalk. He then spent six months in the West, and on his return established himself in the coal business. The concern grew to large proportions, and he became one of the leading men connected with the industry. In financial affairs he was also prominent, being one of the organizers of the City National Bank of South Norwalk, and serving as its president until a year prior to his death. About the same time he resigned the vice-presidency of the South Norwalk Savings Bank. For a time he was president of the Norwalk Steamboat Company, afterward remaining a director. He also held directorships in the Norwalk Lock Company, the Norwalk Gas Company, the Norwalk Iron Works Company, and the Manhattan Rubber Company of New York City. Another of his directorships was in the Norwalk Building and Loan Association.

The political principles of Mr. Ferris were those upheld by the Republicans, and he was a recognized leader of his party. He served a number of terms as a member of the City Board of Councilmen, and was the effectual champion of the municipal lighting plant project which has proved such a boon to his community. For twelve years he held the office of city treasurer. For many improvements and reforms his fellow-citizens were largely indebted to him. In 1887 he represented South Norwalk in the State Assembly, and as a legislator made a record notable for ability and fidelity to duty. His long experience and thorough knowledge of

matters financial caused him to be made chairman of the house committee on banks. Two years later he was elected to the State Senate to represent the Thirteenth District. He was president pro tem of the Senate, and was frequently called upon to act as chief executive of the State during the absence of the governor and lieutenant-governor.

Socially prominent, Mr. Ferris was enrolled in the Norwalk, South Norwalk, Pine Lodge, Knob Outing, and Norwalk Yacht clubs. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk. His religious membership was in the South Norwalk Congregational Church, and he served as treasurer of the Sunday school. The erection of the present fine church edifice was effected largely through his influence and aid. He was incorporator, first president and lifelong director of a general hospital for all the Norwalks, managed by a hospital association.

Mr. Ferris married, December 31, 1863, Jennie Charlotte May, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Jesse M., treasurer of the Manhattan Rubber Company; he married Nellie Rice, and they have four children: Ethel May, Hattie, John Hanford, and Charlotte Ressegieur. 2. Percy Edwin. 3. Charles Irving, a well known dentist of New York City. 4. Eva Lillian, wife of George F. Foote, of South Norwalk, and mother of three sons: Marshall Hanford, graduated from New York Military Academy, now in the class of 1922 of Lehigh University; George Franklin; Charles Irving. The death of Mr. Ferris was mourned as that of an able executant, a public-spirited citizen, and man of irreproachable character in every relation of life.

(The May Line).

The patronymic of this ancient English family was not acquired, as might be supposed, by the adoption of the name of the month beloved of poets, but has two meanings derived from Middle English and Old English speech, the first signifying, "man, warrior, kinsman," and the second, "young girl, maid." The family is entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Gules, a fesse between eight billets or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a leopard's head couped proper.

Motto—*Vigilo.*

(I) John May, founder of the American branch of the family, was born in 1590, and was of Mayfield, Sussex, England, a place which, in tradition says, was the original home of the family. John May was master of a vessel called the "James," sailing as early as 1635 between London and New England. About 1640 John May settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and in 1641 was made a freeman of that place. He was a member of the church at Roxbury of which John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians," was pastor. The death of John May's first wife, whose name is unknown, is thus mentioned by Eliot, under the date of June 18, 1651: "Sister Mayes died a very gracious and savory Christian." John May is supposed to have been a carpenter by reason of the fact that, in his will, he mentions his carpenter's tools. He died April 28, 1670, and his second wife, Sarah, passed away May 4, 1670.

(II) John (2) May, son of John (1) May, was born in England in 1631 or, as some say, in 1628, and in 1660 was made a freeman. He lived, apparently, on his father's land, though probably adding to it. He married Mrs. Sarah Bruce, daughter of Daniel and Joanna Brewer. For

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some months before his death, which occurred September 11, 1671, John May endured the affliction of blindness, and, like his father, he mentions in his will his carpenter's tools.

(III) John (3) May, son of John (2) and Sarah (Brewer-Bruce) May, was born May 19, 1663. He filled the office of selectman, also serving as deacon in the Roxbury church. He married Prudence Bridge, born January 11, 1664, daughter of John and Prudence (Robinson) Bridge, of Roxbury. Deacon May died February 24, 17— . His wife passed away September 26, 1723.

(IV) Hezekiah May, son of John (3) and Prudence (Bridge) May, was born December 14, 1696. About 1720 he removed to Wethersfield, where he was made deacon in the Congregational church. He married (first) Anna Stillman, born in 1698, daughter of George Stillman, Esq., selectman and representative of Hadley and afterward of Wethersfield. Mrs. May died November 7, 1767, and Deacon May is said to have married (second) a daughter of Deacon Philip Smith, of Hadley. The death of Deacon May occurred September 5, 1783.

(V) Hezekiah (2) May, son of Hezekiah (1) and Anna (Stillman) May, was born November 13, 1728. He was a farmer of Wethersfield. He married Mary George, who died November 7, 1767, the death of Mr. May occurring December 20, 1797.

(VI) John (4) May, son of Hezekiah (2) and Mary (George) May, was born November 2, 1760. He was a sea captain, later becoming a shipbuilder at Higganum, Connecticut. He married Abigail Boardman. The date of his death is May 8, 1807.

(VII) Hezekiah (3) May, son of John (4) and Abigail (Boardman) May, was

born November 27, 1789. He married Charlotte Sennott, of Catskill, who was born in 1784, and died in 1841. Mr. May survived his wife many years, passing away April 21, 1870.

(VIII) Henry Sennott May, son of Hezekiah (3) and Charlotte (Sennott) May, was born May 21, 1821. During the Civil War, he enlisted in the 49th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, and died soon after, in May, 1864. He married Sarah A. Darrin, born December 21, 1819, daughter of Daniel and Harriet (Mead) Darrin (see Darrin). Their daughter, Jennie Charlotte May, born February 12, 1841, became the wife of John Hanford Ferris, as stated above. Mrs. Ferris is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, through her Darrin ancestry.

(The Darrin Line).

(I) Daniel Darrin was born in 1756, in New Haven county, Connecticut. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and served in Captain Stanley's company, June, 1776, at West Britain, Connecticut. He married, December 2, 1782, Martha Travis.

(II) Daniel (2) Darrin, son of Daniel (1) and Martha (Travis) Darrin, was born December 21, 1794, and died January 9, 1878. He was buried in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. On February 24, 1819, he married Harriet Mead, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Resseguir) Mead, of Ridgefield, Connecticut. She was born May 30, 1794, and died March 17, 1878.

(III) Sarah A. Darrin, daughter of Daniel (2) and Harriet (Mead) Darrin, and granddaughter of Daniel Darrin, Sr., became the wife of Henry Sennott May, as above noted.

DOWNS, Nichols Curtis,

Lawyer, Jurist.

As a leader of the Fairfield county bar, the former judge of the City Court of Stamford, the man whose name stands at the head of this article requires no introduction to his fellow-citizens. Eminent in his profession, Mr. Downs has for many years borne an active part in the political life of his community, and has for some time held the office of town counsel.

The surname of Downs is one of the class which had its origin in a natural object, that is, from Dune or Dunes, meaning a sandy hill. One of the earliest American ancestors was John Downs, who came from Cornwall, England, and was early settled in New Haven, Connecticut, records showing that he was there as early as 1645. He was one of the judges who signed the death warrant of Charles I, and he was a descendant of Robert le Dunes, who was born about 1220.

(I) The great-grandfather of Judge Downs was Deacon Eben Downs, who removed from West Haven to Southbury, Connecticut. There he was among the first settlers, and in 1831 removed to South Britain.

(II) Smith Downs, son of Deacon Eben Downs, married, November 27, 1808, Mary Anna Stiles.

(III) Monroe Devine Downs, son of Smith and Mary Anna (Stiles) Downs, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, and for a time attended the school in Cheshire. While still a young man, he went to North Dakota and there spent his remaining years. He married Charlotte Nichols Curtis, a sister of Julius B. Curtis, whose biography with genealogy appears elsewhere in this work.

(IV) Nichols Curtis Downs, son of Monroe Devine and Charlotte Nichols

(Curtis) Downs, was born December 12, 1861, in the town of Newton, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace and the Newton Academy. Subsequently he studied law under the guidance of his uncle, Julius B. Curtis, of Stamford, a most able preceptor, and on May 15, 1884, was admitted to the Fairfield county bar. Ever since he became a member of the bar, Mr. Downs has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his chosen profession, advancing as the years went on to the position of acknowledged leadership which he has so long occupied.

Three years after he began practice, Mr. Downs was appointed deputy judge of the Borough Court of Stamford, and in 1893, when the borough was incorporated as a city, he received the appointment of judge of the City Court, an office which he retained until 1907. From 1887 to 1891 he served as borough attorney of Stamford and from 1893 to 1898 was corporation counsel of the city. He has served several terms as town counsel, and was again appointed, which position he still retains. As trial counsel, Mr. Downs stands in the front rank, having bestowed special care and thought on this branch of his work. Always public-spirited, he was for five years a member of the National Guard. In politics he has always been a Republican, and for many years was chairman of the local Republican committee.

Mr. Downs married, August 19, 1911, Florence M. Houghton, daughter of Jerome Monrow and Susan A. (Cole) Houghton, of Galion, Ohio.

Finding in the sphere of the profession of his choice a wide and congenial field for the exercise of his talents and energies, Mr. Downs has there concentrated his activities with results of a nature most satisfactory both to himself and to his community.



N. C. Dows.

COLYAR, Granville Buckingham,

Merchant.

The name of Colyar is derived from the class of names known as "Occupational Surnames." Originally it was given to one who was a "collier," that is one who burned and sold charcoal. As often happens with many of the early surnames, it is found in several different spellings, among them being the form here used and Colyer.

Granville B. Colyar, a leading merchant of Fairfield county, Connecticut, was born in Westport, Connecticut, October 25, 1895, son of Edward Bartlett and Georgianna (Lattin) Colyar.

Edward B. Colyar, his father, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, February 15, 1859, and as a boy began to go to sea. He followed this occupation until about twelve years ago, when he retired from active employment. Mr. Colyar has been a resident of Westport for about thirty years. He married Georgianna Lattin, daughter of George Lattin, of that town, and their children were: Edna, wife of Victor Sunderland, of Saugatuck; and Granville B., of further mention. Mr. and Mrs. Colyar are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Granville B. Colyar was educated in the Staples High School of Westport, and then entered Cornell University to study engineering. He was forced to give up this idea because of ill health, and after his recovery entered the employ of the Dolge Manufacturing Company, of Westport, with whom he remained fifteen months. He then organized the Colyar's Shoe Stores, Incorporated, of which he has ever since been treasurer. The first store was opened in Westport, and in 1919 another was opened in Norwalk. Mr. Colyar entered into the shoe business with no previous training, but his suc-

cess is assured because of the initiative he possesses. His pleasing personality has won many friends for him, and his attention to the details of his business has also brought their confidence. It can be safely predicted that a fine future is in prospect for him. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Colyar are: Member of Temple Lodge, No. 65, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Westport; Aspetuck Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Shepherds of Bethlehem.

Mr. Colyar married Helen Hall McIntosh, daughter of Charles McIntosh, of Wellesley, Massachusetts. They attend Trinity Episcopal Church, of whose choir Mr. Colyar is a member, possessing a most pleasing voice. He also plays the violin, and was a member of the Cornell orchestra.

CANTY, Thomas H.,

Business Man, Public Official.

During the comparatively few years of Mr. Canty's residence in South Norwalk, Connecticut, he has built up a business and a reputation which entitle him to a place among the most active and prosperous of her citizens. Well known as the head of the firm of T. H. Canty & Company, he is also officially connected with other business organizations and has filled with credit more than one local office of trust and responsibility.

Thomas H. Canty, grandfather of Thomas H. Canty, when a young man, came with his wife from Ireland, to the United States, and settled in New Haven, Connecticut. The name Canty is of Scottish origin and signifies brisk, cheerful, lively.

Thomas H. Canty, father of our subject, was born in August, 1855, in New Haven, and there grew to manhood. He was variously employed until the age of

twenty-four, when he entered the service of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. Beginning in the capacity of a brakeman, he rose, in the course of time, to the position of passenger conductor, which he filled for many years, on various routes between New York and Boston. He was a member of the New England Order of Protection.

Mr. Canty married Maria, daughter of Bridget Flynn. The name Flynn, or O'Flynn, is a very ancient one and is derived from Flann, signifying red. The Flynn's trace their descent from Milesius, King of Spain, through the line of his son Heremon. The escutcheon of the race is as follows:

Arms—Argent, a dexter arm couped between two swords in pale, all proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Canty became the parents of the following children: Catherine, of New Haven, Connecticut; Thomas H., of further mention; Helen, married Edward Murphy, of New Haven, and has one child, Marie; Charles F., of Bridgeport, Connecticut; James N., of Hartford, Connecticut; Stephen, of New Haven; and William J., of New Haven, class of 1923 of the Sheffield Scientific School. Mr. Canty died November 25, 1919.

Thomas H. Canty, son of Thomas H. and Maria (Flynn) Canty, was born July 6, 1884, in New Haven, Connecticut, and received his education in public schools of his native city. On leaving school he obtained a position in a drug store and while employed there pursued the study of pharmacy. In 1904 he was licensed as a pharmacist and for three years worked as a drug clerk, at the end of that time becoming manager of the wholesale drug department of the establishment of C. W. Whittlesey.

After retaining this position for a year, Mr. Canty, in February, 1907, went to

South Norwalk, where he became manager of a drug store. On January 1, 1910, he succeeded to the proprietorship of the business and carried it on until May, 1913, when he disposed of it and engaged in the real estate and insurance business on his own account. The insurance end of the concern has developed wonderfully, and he now handles insurance of every inscription. In June, 1919, Mr. Canty purchased a controlling interest in the Globe Advertising Agency, an organization which has already won recognition from publishers. He was one of the founders of the People's Trust Company, of South Norwalk, and is a member of its board of directors.

For some years Mr. Canty has been actively associated with local politics. In 1910 he was elected a member of the City Council of South Norwalk, and during his term of office served as police commissioner and health commissioner. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the governing board of Norwalk Country Club, and his other clubs are the Norwalk Yacht Club, and Country Club of New Canaan.

Mr. Canty married, June 21, 1916, Ethel, daughter of William C. Smith, of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Helen, born July 8, 1917; and Thomas H., Jr., born November 27, 1919.

Throughout his career, Thomas H. Canty has proved himself possessed of the typical traits of his Scotch and Irish ancestors—aggressive perseverance, inexhaustible energy, and a will which, if it can find no way to the accomplishment of its purpose, will make one. To the truth of this statement Mr. Canty's whole community can testify.



Joseph S. Murphy

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MURPHY, Joseph S.,

Contractor, Builder.

The man who attains an assured position in the world of business while still comparatively young proves himself to be possessed of more than the ordinary qualities which make for success. There must be first the ambition to succeed, combined with an intelligently directed industry. Joseph S. Murphy, one of the leading contractors and builders of Fairfield county, has, through his own unaided effort, achieved a recognized place among his fellow business men. Mr. Murphy was born July 29, 1883, in Summerville, Prince Edward Island, son of Alex and Mary (Hennessey) Murphy, and grandson of Andrew Murphy, of Wexford, Ireland.

It seems particularly fitting that the birthplace of Andrew Murphy was in Wexford, as that has been the seat of the Murphy family for many, many years. The family is one of the oldest in Irish history, and the surname is the most numerous in the country. The name itself is the anglicized form of McMorough, and as above stated, the original seat of the family was in the barony of Ballaghkeen (meaning in Irish, pleasant roadway) in the easterly part of the County of Wexford, at Castle Ellis and Ouleartleagh (in Irish, Grey Orchard). The county of the O'Murphy family is still called Murroes. The family belonged to the tribe of Hy-Felimy and Murphy, Murrough, and Morin, are anglicized forms of the name of the original ancestor. MacMurcatha, written also, O'Murchada, also O'Murchu, are original forms of the name. In Irish, Murcatha means a sea battle, and Murchu a sea warrior. Dermot McMorough, born in 1090, was King of Leinster for many years, and another famous man bearing the name was Art McMurrough, who was

born in 1357. The latter was particularly noted for his chivalry and general good qualities. The records show many celebrated men of this family, and in public affairs and professional matters men bearing this distinguished old name are found. It is very much to the honor and credit of our subject that he can trace descent direct to the first settlers of County Wexford.

Andrew Murphy learned the trade of shoemaker, and removed to Prince Edward Island soon after, where he engaged in farming. He lived there the remainder of his life, and died in 1885, at the age of eighty-nine years. He married Jane Godkin, born in Brudenell, Prince Edward Island, and she died at the age of one hundred and four years, in 1911.

Alex Murphy, son of Andrew and Jane (Godkin) Murphy, was born in Summerville, Prince Edward Island, in 1838, and died in 1914. He was engaged in farming throughout his active life. Mr. Murphy married Mary Hennessey, daughter of Michael Hennessey, and she was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living: James V., of Summerville; Andrew, who also resides there; Daniel, also a resident of Summerville; and Joseph S., of further mention.

Joseph S. Murphy attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age, as was the general custom in his native town. He then began to learn the carpenter's trade, and three years later came to New England, locating for a time in Boston, Massachusetts. Again returning home, he followed his trade for two years, and about 1906 removed to Greenwich, Connecticut. He was an excellent workman and soon rose to foreman. During all of this time, from the first days of his apprenticeship, Mr. Murphy had the ambitious desire of the true business man to

enter business on his own account. This he was able to do within a matter of six or seven years after coming to Greenwich. Starting in a small way, his business has steadily and consistently grown to the proportions where it is now necessary to maintain a force of five men. Mr. Murphy also has a mill where he makes his own interior finish. Through his upright methods he has gained the confidence of the people, and is well known as a capable and trustworthy builder.

Mr. Murphy has entered into the civic life of Greenwich, and takes pride in furthering all measures which tend to the general welfare. He is a member of the Greenwich Chamber of Commerce and of the Greenwich Builders' Association. Fraternally, he is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and was a member of the National Guard, 12th Regiment, Company C, for three years, being quartermaster sergeant.

Mr. Murphy married Nora Shea, daughter of John Shea, and a native of County Kerry, Ireland. They are the parents of a son, George J. Murphy, born in February, 1912.

TIMMONS, Lawrence,

Business Man.

One of the qualities which has been a large factor in the success of Lawrence Timmons, dealer in real estate and insurance, of Greenwich, Connecticut, was evinced in his early school days, and that was promptness. As a school boy he had the unique record of never missing a day, and there are very few who can claim such a record. After Mr. Timmons entered upon his business life, he manifested this same quality, combined with a tireless energy and good judgment. He has attained success in his chosen field of

work, and is among the leading and esteemed citizens of Greenwich. Mr. Timmons descends from an ancient Irish family. We learn from O'Hart, an authority on Irish family history, that the name was originally O'Tiom and signified soft or tender. This was anglicised into Tims, Timbs and Timmons.

James Timmons, father of Lawrence Timmons, was born in County Carlow, Ireland, in 1828. Upon attaining his majority, he came to America and located in New York City. There he obtained employment, later removing to Greenwich, Connecticut, where he engaged in farm work. There he married Jane Smith, who was a native of Ireland, born in 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Timmons were the parents of the following children: Theresa, Lawrence, William, Robert, Mary and James Timmons. The father of this family was a member of the Republican party and an active worker in its interests. With his family he was a regular attendant of the Catholic church of Greenwich.

Lawrence Timmons, eldest son of James and Jane (Smith) Timmons, was born March 4, 1864, in Greenwich, Connecticut, where he is now located in business. The public schools of that town afforded him his early education, and he also attended the Greenwich Academy under the teachings of Professor Shepherd. At the age of sixteen years, he entered the business world as a clerk in the employ of H. M. Fitzgerald, whose partner he was destined later to be. His remuneration in this position was fifteen dollars a month. Mr. Timmons remained there for two years, and was similarly employed in New York City for the same length of time. Again returning to Greenwich, Connecticut, he entered the employ of Webb & Avery, where he remained for seven years. His willingness and ability



Lawrence Timmons

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commended him to his superiors and he quickly forged ahead. Mr. Timmons had the ambition natural to all energetic business men, that is to enter business on his own account, and in 1892 he achieved this desire. The few years previous, however, he had spent as a clerk in the post office and later as manager of a hotel in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, both of which positions afforded him experience in meeting and dealing with the public, qualifications necessary in the successful merchant who would retain and build up his trade. As above stated, in 1892, he became a partner of Mr. Fitzgerald, under the firm name of Fitzgerald & Timmons, which subsequently became Timmons & Finch, and finally in 1896, Lawrence Timmons & Company, Mr. Timmons being the sole proprietor.

Mr. Timmons has always been a man of wide interests, and he found he had room for still another line of work, so in 1897 he entered the business of real estate and insurance, in which he has been remarkably successful. Among the more important developments under his supervision are Brook Ridge Park, a tract of about seventy acres; Indian Chase Park, one of the finest residence sections of Greenwich. Mr. Timmons is associated with others in some of the developments, and has aided in marketing the subdivisions of Rock Ridge, Bell Haven and Calhoun Park. Mr. Timmons is a Democrat in politics, and holds a sane, wholesome attitude on all public questions. Fraternally he is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Timmons married, in October, 1894, Katherine Howley, daughter of James Howley, of Glenville, and they are the parents of one child, Mary E. Mr. Timmons and his family attend the Catholic church, of Greenwich.

HOYT, Dudley Ely,

Real Estate Operator.

In many forms Hoyt, Hoyte, Hoit, Hait, Haight, and similar variations, the name Hoyt appears often in Colonial American records.

(I) The American record of the branch herein traced begins with Simon Hoyt, son of John and Ruth Hoyt, who was born in Dorchester, England, January 20, 1590, and who died September 1, 1657, in Stamford, Connecticut. Simon Hoyt married (first) at Parish Church, Upway, in 1612, Deborah Stowers, daughter of Walter Stowers. He married (second) after coming to America, Susanna Smith, who survived him. In 1628 Simon Hoyt, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Nicholas Stowers, and the Spragues, who also were from Upway in Dorset, came to America in the ship "Abigail" with Governor John Endicott, arriving in Salem, Massachusetts, September 6. In 1629 Simon Hoyt went to Charlestown, in 1630 was in Dorchester, in 1635 in Scituate, went to Windsor in 1639, and was later a pioneer of Stamford.

(II) Walter Hoyt, son of Simon and Deborah (Stowers) Hoyt, was born June 9, 1616, died about 1695-96, and his will is recorded at Fairfield. The earliest record of him is in Windsor, Connecticut, where he was granted land in 1640. He was a selectman of Norwalk in 1672, and perhaps in other years. He was deputy from Norwalk to the General Court in 1658-59-1661-67-68-70-71-73-74-76-78-81. His name appears on the records of these sessions seven times as Hoyte, four times as Hoyt, and three times as Hoit. He was confirmed by the General Court as sergeant of a company at Norwalk in May, 1659. His children were: John, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Zerubbabel, of whom further.

(III) Deacon Zerubbabel Hoyt (who

spelled his name Hoyt and Hayt), son of Walter Hoyt, was born, probably in 1650-1654, died 1727-28. His name is found frequently in Norwalk records. In 1706 he was one of a committee of seven to "order and determine" "the seating of the meeting-house," having "respect to age, quality, and the estates of persons in the publique list." Deacon Zerubbabel Hoyt probably married (second), prior to 1727, Widow Mehitable Keeler. Children: Abigail, Joseph, Daniel, of whom further; Hannah, Caleb, and Rhoda.

(IV) Deacon Daniel Hoyt, son of Deacon Zerubbabel Hoyt, was born January 1, 1681, died 1756-64. His father deeded him a dwelling house and home lot in 1704, and other land in 1710, 1721-22-26, etc. He was called deacon as early as 1735, and he was one of a committee to sell common and undivided land in Norwalk in 1741-50. He was married twice, his second wife Widow Sarah Starr, of Danbury. Children, all of his first marriage: Abel, Ezra, Abigail, Daniel, Abner, John, of whom further; Nathan, Mary, and Abram.

(V) John Hoyt, son of Deacon Daniel Hoyt, was born December 3, 1716, died May 7, 1790. His father gave him land in 1748 and 1756, and other deeds in his name are recorded at Norwalk in 1747-1765-73. Henry Chichester was appointed administrator of his estate, May 13, 1790. John Hoyt married Sarah Pickett. Children: Esther, John, Walter, John, of whom further; Jonathan, Deborah, Deborah, Jonathan, Nathaniel, and Sarah.

(VI) John (2) Hoyt, son of John (1) and Sarah (Pickett) Hoyt, was born May 8, 1755, died February 9, 1839. He was a farmer and weaver of Norwalk. He married, June 5, 1783, Ruth Gregory, born February 3, 1764, died November 23, 1851. Children: Aaron Gregory, of whom fur-

ther; Esther, Betsey, Sally, Sukey, Nathaniel, Ruth, Adelia, and Ann.

(VII) Aaron Gregory Hoyt, son of John (2) and Ruth (Gregory) Hoyt, was born September 2, 1784, died November 22, 1836. He followed the trade of shoemaker, and lived in South Norwalk. He married, January 14, 1809, Hannah Smith Bouton (see Bouton line), born December 4, 1792, died May 6, 1873. Their children were: Mary Esther, Eunice, Bouton, Harriet Amelia, Ira Ford, of whom further; and Walter Griffin.

(VIII) Ira Ford Hoyt, son of Aaron Gregory and Hannah Smith (Bouton) Hoyt, was born in the homestead on Roton Hill, South Norwalk, Connecticut, February 7, 1824, and died in his home near there, December 16, 1887. When a young man, before he had attained his majority, he went to Montgomery, New York, and there engaged in business, operating a hat store independently. He later became a lumber inspector in New York City, and after a short time became an operator in the lumber business. He was a large importer of hard woods, and his patrons were among manufacturers of fine cabinet work; the Steinway Piano Company was one of his long-time customers. Mr. Hoyt was one of the first commuters on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, a portion of that road having been built on right-of-way through the Hoyt estate. Mr. Hoyt was a lifelong resident of Roton Hill, South Norwalk, and as a Democrat represented his district in the Connecticut Legislature. He was one of the petitioners for the establishment of Trinity Episcopal Church, of South Norwalk, and served it many years as a member of the vestry. He was a member of the Masonic order, holding the Knights Templar degree. Ira Ford Hoyt was one of the prominent, substan-

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tial citizens of his locality, and throughout his life bore the respect and good will of all who knew him. He married, November 27, 1845, Mary Pell Wixon, daughter of Samuel and Rachel Wixon, of New York City, a direct descendant in paternal line of the Cronk or Cronkhite family of Holland. She was born February 25, 1827, and died July 5, 1917. Eight of the eleven children of Ira Ford and Mary Pell (Wixon) Hoyt grew to mature years. They were: Frances Elizabeth, who married Samuel Scofield; Samuel Wixon; Ira Mortimer; William Griffin; Edward Everett, deceased; Henry (Harry) Hubbell; Dudley Ely, of whom further; and Ada Irene (Daisy).

(IX) Dudley Ely Hoyt, son of Ira Ford and Mary Pell (Wixon) Hoyt, was born in the homestead on "Roton Hill," that is now his home, July 9, 1866, and died July 6, 1921. After attending school he studied architecture. At the completion of his studies, Mr. Hoyt entered real estate and building operations, and from that time until his death was successfully engaged in that line of work. He married, June 29, 1904, Emma Deane, daughter of Henry and Margaret Deane, of Brooklyn, New York. They were the parents of: Margaret Rachel, born November 4, 1905, and Dudley Deane, born August 15, 1912. Mr. Hoyt was a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hoyt is a staunch Baptist, and an earnest Christian worker.

(The Bouton Line).

The Bouton-Boughton race, of French origin, has an ancient and honorable record in its French home and in America. The "Dictionnaire des Generaux Francais" yields the following account of the family:

From A. D. 1350 the military and court records abound with the Bouton name for two centuries.

Nicholas Bouton, who bore the title of Count Chamilly, Baron Montague de Naton, born as is supposed, about 1580 and was the father of Harard and John (who were twins), and Noel Bouton, who were Huguenots and refugees during the violent persecutions of the Protestants by the Roman Catholics during the predominance of the Guises in France, at which time many were slaughtered and many escaped to the fastnesses of the surrounding mountains, where subsistence was almost impossible. At length the intolerance of the Roman Catholic bigots was overcome, and many refugees returned, among whom were the aforesaid Boutons. Noel Bouton distinguished himself and was made Marquis Chamilly, and was subsequently made Marshal of all France, and a life size portrait of him was placed in the gallery of French nobles at Versailles, France, where it is still to be seen.

(I) John Bouton, son, as is supposed, of the Count Nicholas Bouton, was a Huguenot, and during the existence of the great persecution fled to England, where the government was offering to send emigrants to America, on condition that they would swear allegiance to the Crown of England. A registry of such emigrants was kept at London, and as only one person by the Bouton name is found on that registry, embracing a period of one hundred years, from 1600 to 1700, it is supposed that said person was the John Bouton of this family, and that all the families of Boutons or Boughtons in this country prior to 1700 were descended from said John Bouton, who embarked from Gravesend, England, in the barque "Assurance," in July, 1635, and landed at Boston, Massachusetts, in December, 1635, aged twenty years; whether married or not at the time is not known.

He married (first) Joan Turney, lived in Boston and Watertown, Massachusetts, and early in the settlement of Hartford, Connecticut, moved to that place, and again in 1651, soon after the commencement of the settlement of Norwalk, he moved to that place, when his wife, Joan,

soon died, and where he became an influential citizen. In 1671 and for several years subsequently he was a representative in the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut, and served his townsmen in many official capacities in Norwalk. He married (second) at Norwalk, Connecticut, January 1, 1656, Abigail Marvin, daughter of Matthew Marvin, who came from London, England. She was born in Hartford about 1640, and died at Norwalk about 1672. He married (third) in Norwalk, about 1673, Mrs. Mary Stevenson, widow of Jonathan Stevenson, who was killed in a swamp fight with the Indians near Norwalk. He gave land to his sons, John and Matthew, as appears on the Norwalk town records, and at his death, which occurred in Danbury, Connecticut, 1704-05, he left an estate at Norwalk. There were two children of his first marriage, five of his second, and four of the third, among the last Joseph, of whom further.

(II) Joseph Bouton, son of John and Mary (Stevenson) Bouton, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, about 1674. He and his wife, Mary (Gregory) Bouton, settled probably near Norwalk. In his will, recorded at Fairfield, and bearing date December 20, 1746, he bequeaths portions to his daughters, whom he designates as Sarah Hanford and Dinah Benedict, and closes by ordering the remainder of his estate to be equally divided among his four children, naming Jachin and John as his two sons.

(III) Jachin Bouton, son of Joseph and Mary (Gregory) Bouton, is said to have been twice married, one of his wives an Atwater. He was the father of nine children: Ebenezer, Sarah, Joseph, Esaias, of whom further; Mary, Debble, Patty (Martha), Esther, and Moses.

(IV) Esaias Bouton, son of Jachin Bouton, was born probably in Norwalk, No-

vember 28, 1730, and died there May 27, 1821. He married, May 30, 1753, Phebe Byxbee, who died March 15, 1810. They are buried in the family plot on "Witch Lane," near their home, which was situated on a cove of Long Island Sound (now called Wilson's Cove). The chimney of the house remained standing as an old landmark and range for fishing grounds until the last few years. He was one of the founders of St. Paul's Church, of Norwalk, the first Episcopal church consecrated in America, which he regularly attended. Their children were: Phebe, Nathan, Lydia, Stephen, Samuel, of whom further; Hannah, Josiah.

(V) Samuel Bouton, son of Esaias and Phebe (Byxbee) Bouton, was born July 11, 1763, in the homestead at the head of "Witch Lane," or Wilson's Cove, opposite the small Bouton burial enclosure. He afterward moved to the old Middlesex road, beyond Flax Hill (West street, South Norwalk), and died there April 1, 1833. He married, March 1, 1787, Eunice Smith, who was born November 18, 1767, and died August 3, 1818, a daughter of Noah (1) and Eunice (Hoyt) Smith. Noah Smith was the fourth generation from Samuel Smith, who came to America in 1634, through Killiab, Ebenezer, Eliakim Smith. The children of Samuel and Eunice (Smith) Bouton were: Phebe, Mary Ann, Abbe, Hannah Smith, who married Aaron Gregory Hoyt (see Hoyt line); Esaias, and Samuel.

KELLEY, Henry,

Farmer, Public Official.

For four generations the Kelley family has been ably represented in New Canaan, Connecticut. The members of this family have grown to manhood and womanhood there, respected citizens, contributing in many ways to the progress

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and development of the town. They are of that grand contribution which Ireland has often made to our citizenship. The father of Henry Kelley possessed those sterling qualities of heart and character that no amount of education can impart, and he gave his children the best education the opportunities afforded, as well as training in the fundamentals of morality and the fear of God.

(I) James Kelley, grandfather of Henry Kelley, was a native of Castle Willin, County Down, Ireland, where the family owned a homestead for generations. He married Mary Doyle, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(II) John Kelley, son of James and Mary (Doyle) Kelley, was born in Castle Willin, County Down, Ireland, where he grew to manhood. In 1858 he came to New Canaan, Connecticut, and entered the employ of Captain Ogden as a gardener. He was with him about two years, and then entered the employ of Captain Stephen Hoyt, the well known nurseryman, with whom he remained during his lifetime. John Kelley married Mary Gannon, and they were the parents of five sons: Edward, of New Canaan; Henry, of further mention; James J, whose sketch follows; John D., of New Canaan; Frank P.

(III) Henry Kelley, son of John and Mary (Gannon) Kelley, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, July 14, 1862. He was educated in the public schools. He then went to work in the Hoyt nurseries; he was only eleven years old when he began to work summers. Mr. Kelley continued in the employ of the Hoyt nurseries until his appointment as postmaster by President Woodrow Wilson in 1915. In the meanwhile Mr. Kelley secured a farm of his own, which he has cultivated as a fruit farm, specializing on small fruits. Very recently he branched out in

to raising ornamental nursery stock in a small way; his farm comprises about forty acres. Mr. Kelley also has a small herd of thoroughbred Jerseys for whose milk there is a large demand, and the cattle contribute greatly to improving the fertility of the soil.

Mr. Kelley has always been keenly interested in all public matters; in politics he is a Democrat, and was elected to the Board of Relief in 1888, serving several terms. For twenty-six years he served on the School Committee and most of the time was secretary of this committee. He has also been a delegate to many party conventions, and as previously stated was appointed postmaster in 1915. Mr. Kelley is one of the incorporators of the New Canaan Savings Bank.

Mr. Kelley married Margaret Burke, daughter of Richard Burke, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of fourteen children, all of whom are living: Edward, married Louise Millard, and has two children, Louise and Henry; Richard, married Lillian Bourgeron, and has three children, Homer, Edith and Richard; Mary J., Nellie, Margaret, John, Henry, James, Francis B., Hannah, Rose, Catherine, Lawrence, and Elizabeth.

Mrs. Kelley died May 13, 1921, and in her death New Canaan lost one of its good Christian women and her family a good wife and mother. Her funeral services took place at St. Aloysius' Church, which edifice was filled with sorrowing friends from the village and surrounding country. The services were conducted by Father John F. Moore, assisted by the Rev. Peter C. M'Clean, of Milford, Connecticut, as deacon, Rev. Joseph A. Degnan, of Norwalk, as sub-deacon, and Rev. John H. Walsh, of Norwalk, as master of ceremonies. Mrs. Kelley's six sons acted as pallbearers at the funeral, a most impressive sight.

During the World War, 1917-18, Mr. Kelley served on the five Liberty Loan drives, also on the charity drives. On one occasion, when the auctioneer failed to come, Mr. Kelley stood upon a "tank" and sold thirty-three thousand dollars worth of bonds. Three of Mr. Kelley's sons were in the war. James went over with the 76th Division from Camp Devens and was in the service twenty-one months. John went over with the foresters from Camp Merritt and was in France one and one-half years. Francis B. was a student at Rutgers College, and served with the organization from that college. He was ordered to an officers' training camp in California the day the armistice was signed.

KELLEY, James J.,

Landscape Gardener.

Among the men who have the interests of New Canaan, Connecticut, at heart may be mentioned James J. Kelley, a landscape gardener of some note, who has done much in beautifying not only the grounds around New Canaan homes, but also those of the surrounding country.

Mr. Kelley is a son of John and Mary (Gannon) Kelley (q. v.), was born in New Canaan, May 22, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He then entered the employ of Stephen Hoyt's Sons Company, owners of large nurseries, where his father spent his lifetime. He was a lad of ten years when he went there, remaining with this company until about 1914, the last fifteen years filling the office of superintendent. In 1914 Mr. Kelley resigned his position with the above company to enter the nursery business on his own account, and in this venture his years of experience have been of untold value to him. Many of the beautiful estates in and around New

Canaan show the splendid work done by Mr. Kelley, and are without doubt some of the show places of the country.

Mr. Kelley is the owner of some finely located real estate. His own attractive house on Harrison avenue is surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds, to which Mr. Kelley gives his special care. He is very fond of outdoor sports, and often takes part in the local games of baseball and other sports with the activity of a much younger man. Local matters which tend to the improvement of the town receive much of his attention. He is a Democrat in politics, and active in the affairs of the party.

Mr. Kelley married Catherine Brown, of New Canaan, and they are the parents of three children: 1. James J., Jr., who is associated in business with his father, and who has taken an active part in the management of the business; he enlisted during the World War, 1917-18, and served overseas. He married ——— Knapp, of New Canaan, and they have a very attractive residence on Harrison avenue near the home of his father. 2. Mary. 3. Pauline.

LIGHT, John Henry,

Jurist, Legislator, Litterateur.

The New York branch of the Light family, to which Judge John Henry Light belongs, is stated in the published genealogy of the family to have come to this district from the State of Maine, and to that locality from its English home. This is the record, in outline, of a distinguished member of the present day, whose standing in the law, in the public service, and in the world of letters reflects high credit upon an honorable name.

(I) David Light, grandfather of John Henry Light, was of Carmel, New York, and it was there that his death occurred.

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Tradition says that he served in the War of 1812 with the rank of captain.

(II) Belden Light, son of David Light, was born in Carmel, New York, and in middle life removed to New Canaan, Connecticut. There, as well as in Carmel, he engaged in agricultural pursuits. While an upholder of Republican principles, he was never a political worker. He married Ann Keenan, daughter of Owen Keenan. Their children were: Mary E., married Charles E. Hall, of South Norwalk; ———, of Bridgeport; John Henry, of whom further; Frederick B., of Stamford; William, of Butte City, Montana; Melinda, of Norwalk; Rodney, a sketch of whom follows; and two children who died young. The family were members of the Congregational church. Belden Light died in New Canaan.

(III) John Henry Light, son of Belden and Ann (Keenan) Light, was born March 27, 1855, in Carmel, New York, and was in his 'teens when the family removed to New Canaan. His early education was received in local public schools, and he afterward studied at the Chamberlain Institute, Randolph, New York, graduating in 1880. For several years thereafter he was engaged in teaching, at the same time pursuing the study of law, and in September, 1883, was admitted to the bar. His preceptor during his course of preparation was the Hon. Levi Warner, of Norwalk, former member of Congress. From the time of his admission to the bar, Mr. Light has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. His advancement was rapid, and he reached, at a comparatively early period in his career, the commanding position which he has so long held. For twenty-four years, from 1884 to 1908, he was corporation counsel of the old city of South Norwalk, the fact that he retained his office under both parties showing how great was the

confidence inspired by his ability and character. From 1896 to 1900 he was prosecuting attorney, an office for which he was peculiarly fitted by reason of his keen insight into the motives and merits of men.

In 1900 Mr. Light was made judge of the Criminal Court of Common Pleas, of Fairfield county, and the same qualities which had made him a leader of the bar found a wider sphere of action and attained greater development while he sat upon the bench. When he retired in 1905 and his record passed into the history of the county, he was followed by the sincere gratitude, hearty approval, and profound respect of law-abiding citizens of all classes and every shade of political opinion. The principles advocated by the Republican party have always been those to which Judge Light has given his undivided allegiance, and even as a young man he came to the front in their support. In 1898, in the State Convention of his party, he nominated the Hon. George E. Lounsbury for governor, the speech in which he placed his name before the convention at once ranking him among the foremost orators of Connecticut. He served a term as county treasurer, and occupied a seat on the school board, also acting for many years as school visitor.

Higher honors and greater trusts awaited him and were not slow in seeking his acceptance. During the administration of Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, Mr. Light filled the office of attorney general of the State, and in 1898 he was a member of the State House of Representatives, serving as house chairman of the committee on incorporations and constitutional amendments. In 1899 he was returned to the Legislature, and in 1901 was speaker of the House. Times without number he has served as a delegate to conventions, and he has been constantly

in demand as orator for Memorial Day services and on other patriotic occasions.

The interest taken by Judge Light in the welfare and progress of his home community has always been actively manifested, his desire to further these ends having induced him to accept many trusts and responsibilities. He is a director of the City National Bank of South Norwalk and the South Norwalk Savings Bank. He affiliates with Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Free and Accepted Masons; the Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; also Clinton Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar, and Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past grand. He and his wife are members of the Congregational church of South Norwalk, in which Mr. Light has served as a member of the business committee for several years.

The jurist, the public-spirited citizen and the orator—all these phases of Judge Light's many sided nature are strongly marked. But there is yet another side of his nature almost as dominant, and nearly, if not quite as well known to the world as any of these. That is the literary side. Rarely, indeed, is there found a man whose intellectual development is so symmetrical as to render him capable of interpreting Blackstone and Kent and also of communing with poets, philosophers and scholars, from Plato to Spencer, and from Homer to Browning, but in these directions Judge Light's tastes run. Convincing, brilliant, fair and logical as a pleader, he is equally so as a lecturer, and the platform knows him nearly as well as the courtroom. His private library comprises six thousand volumes, and for many years he has been a close student of Shakespeare. Among those of his lectures which have attracted the most profound and widespread attention are "The Men of Shakespeare," "The Women of

Shakespeare," and "Shakespeare's Religion." His lectures on Owen Meredith and George Eliot are scarcely less remarkable. It might naturally be supposed that, in describing character, Judge Light would excel chiefly in portraying the nature of men, but those who have read or listened to his lectures can testify to his analysis of the feminine nature as equalling if not surpassing his interpretation of the masculine. His lecture on "The Women of Shakespeare" is held by good judges as exceptionally fine. Judge Light has made a number of lecture tours.

The impress which John Henry Light has placed upon his day and generation is both enduring and widespread. As jurist, public official, orator and scholar, he has been largely instrumental in influencing, shaping and modifying the laws of Connecticut and their administration, and has molded public sentiment regarding questions of government and political reform. He has assisted to an unusual degree in the advancement of general culture, and in inspiring an interest in literature and philosophy, and his work along these different lines will live and bear fruit in the years to come.

LIGHT, Rodney,

General Contractor.

(III) Rodney Light, son of Belden and Ann (Keenan) Light (q. v.), was born in Somers, New York, July 22, 1867. During his infancy, Wilton, Connecticut, became the family home, and about a year later they moved to New Canaan, where he attended the public schools. For five or six years after leaving school he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store, and he then formed a business partnership with his brother, Frederick B., under the firm name of Light Brothers, and until 1902, a period of thirteen years, this

association continued. At the end of this time Rodney Light took over the management and cultivation of Mrs. Light's mother's farm, and was so engaged until 1910, when he returned to New Canaan. Since that time he has followed general contracting, principally road work, in this district, employing a force of men varying from twenty to fifty. Mr. Light has executed many contracts in the decade of his activity in this calling, and has built up a reputation for efficiency and reliability that is a valuable asset.

He is a Democrat in political faith, and it is a tribute to his personal standing in the community that in a town with a normal Republican majority of three hundred he was elected to the office of selectman. During one term each he served as third and second selectman, and he is now serving as first selectman. For thirty years he has been a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 67, Free and Accepted Masons, of New Canaan, and he also affiliates with Wooster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Light married Hattie May Wardwell, daughter of Isaac Wardwell, of New Canaan. Their one child, Ralph Wardwell, died aged seventeen years.

FERRIS, William Jacob,

Lawyer.

As a former deputy judge of the Borough Court, and as a leader of long standing of the Fairfield county bar Mr. Ferris requires no introduction to his fellow-citizens of Greenwich. He has recently acquired a new claim to distinction as the proprietor of an inn which, in the splendid success achieved by its novel plan of operation, adds to his high reputation as a lawyer that of an original and sagacious executant.

The Ferris family traces its origin from

the Norman house of Ferriers, Ferrerr, or Ferries, or, as the name is written now, Ferris. The first of the race to appear in history is Guelhelme de Feriers, Master of the House of the Duke of Normandy. Henry de Feriers, son of Guelhelme de Feriers, accompanied William the Conqueror to England and took an active part in the battle of Hastings in return for which he received large grants of land in Staffordshire, Derbyshire and Leicestershire. The family is entitled to display the following escutcheon:

Arms—Azure, on a chevron or, three horse-shoes of the first, between three cinquefoils argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a hand proper between two wings.

Motto—*Multum in floriis artae.*

Jeffrey Ferris was born about 1610, in Leicestershire, England, and about 1634 came to America. In 1635 he was made a freeman at Boston, and subsequently removed to Wethersfield, thence to Stamford, and finally to Greenwich, where he died. His descendants have ever since been numerously represented there, and also in Stamford, New Milford and other towns and cities of New England, also in different parts of the American Union.

(I) Jacob Ferris, grandfather of William Jacob Ferris, married Mary ———, and resided in New York City.

(II) Jacob Wesley Ferris, son of Jacob and Mary Ferris, was born in New York City. He learned the carpenter's trade, following it for some years as a journeyman. About the time of his marriage he established himself as a contractor and carried on that business during the remainder of his life, engaging for the most part in residential work. He was also associated with the real estate business, building and selling houses on his own account. About thirty years ago the family became residents of Greenwich. They were members of the Congregational

church. Mr. Ferris married Sarah Murgatroyd, born in Manchester, England, daughter of William Murgatroyd, the family name being derived from Murgatroyd road. Mr. and Mrs. Ferris were the parents of a son and a daughter: William Jacob, mentioned below; and Esther.

(III) William Jacob Ferris, son of Jacob Wesley and Sarah (Murgatroyd) Ferris, was born January 26, 1876, in New York City. He prepared for college at Greenwich Academy. In 1903 he graduated from Yale Law School, and later was admitted to the bar. He has always practised alone. For two years he served with marked ability as judge of the Borough Court. Politically Mr. Ferris is an Independent, and, while always public-spirited, has never taken an active part in local or State affairs. He affiliates with Ocean Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Greenwich, and is a member of the Congregational church.

About a year ago Mr. Ferris began operating an inn in Bridgewater, Litchfield county, Connecticut. It is called Hilltop Farm, the estate comprising 250 acres. On this land he breeds cattle and raises produce, thus providing for the demands of the inn. The motto of the establishment is "Goode aire and poore victuals." The novelty of this slogan has attracted many who have been disappointed in the hopes raised by the flowery advertisements of some other resorts, and as it is the policy of the managers of the inn to let the quality of the service do their advertising, the establishment has already acquired an extremely high reputation.

Mr. Ferris married Lydia S. Mead, born March 3, 1882, daughter of Oliver D. and Cornelia A. (Scofield) Mead, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of one daughter, Lydia S. Ferris.

As a man of versatile talents and

remarkable initiative, Mr. Ferris has achieved the success, both as lawyer and executant, which invariably attends the possession of these qualities when accompanied by requisite force of character.

HOYT, Stephen Benjamin,

Landscape Architect.

Among the early settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was Simon Hoyt, the immigrant ancestor of the Hoyt family. In 1635 he removed to Scituate, Massachusetts, and in 1639 to Windsor. Ten years later he is found in Fairfield, Connecticut, residing in Stamford, where he died September 1, 1657. Simon Hoyt was born before 1600, and it would appear from records that he is among the first settlers of about seven towns, a very remarkable record. He was one of those courageous pioneers who braved the unknown wilderness and aided in the establishing of the country enjoyed to-day. Simon Hoyt was the father of Benjamin, of whom further.

(II) Benjamin Hoyt, son of Simon Hoyt, was born February 2, 1644, in Windsor, Connecticut, and died in Stamford, January 26, 1735-36. In 1683, Benjamin Hoyt served as fence viewer; in 1690 was selectman, and surveyor in 1700. He married (first), January 5, 1670, Hannah Weed, daughter of Jonas Weed, and she died November 9, 1711.

(III) Samuel Hoyt, son of Benjamin and Hannah (Weed) Hoyt, was born in 1679 or 1684. He was a very prominent man, and held many local offices. Stephen Hoyt held the rank of captain, and was a deacon of the church for many years. He married (first) Mary Jagger, daughter of Jeremiah Jagger, March 29, 1704-05.

(IV) Samuel (2) Hoyt, son of Samuel (1) and Mary (Jagger) Hoyt, was born

between 1709 and 1718, and died April 6, 1756. On March 8, 1738-39, he married Abigail Bell.

(V) John Hoyt, son of Samuel (2) and Abigail (Bell) Hoyt, was born November 24, 1740, and died March 1, 1825. He made his home in Stamford, and was a teacher. For over thirty years he was town clerk, and the records show the beautiful hand he wrote. In 1777, he was representative to the Legislature, and also held the office of town treasurer. In 1792 he bought property in Westchester county, New York. Mr. Hoyt married (first), December 31, 1761, Abigail Hait, and she died February 27, 1796.

(VI) Benjamin (2) Hoyt, son of John Hoyt, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, November 26, 1802, and died February 14, 1886. His father died when he was a lad, and he was bound out to his cousin, Warren Hoyt, who was a tailor. Benjamin Hoyt learned that trade and went about the town, as was the custom in those days, living at the homes of his patrons while he made their clothing. That custom was known as "whipping the cat." He went to make clothes for Stephen Hoyt's family, whose daughter, Sally Carter Hoyt, he afterwards married, her father giving his consent only on condition that she always reside on the home place. Benjamin Hoyt continued to follow his trade, and also engaged in the mercantile business with his wife's brother, Captain Stephen Hoyt, Jr., until his health compelled him to give it up. The post office was located in their store, and he was appointed postmaster by President Tyler. Just fifty years from the time of his appointment, his son, Benjamin Hoyt, was appointed to the same office. Benjamin Hoyt was a Whig in politics, and was several times honored with public office. He was town treasurer; was a member of the Legislature

for several sessions; and during the Civil War paid to the soldiers' wives their allowances. He kept the money in a tin box under the bed and never locked the door. His wife, Sally (Carter) Hoyt, was born July 1, 1809, and died in 1878; they were married October 13, 1828.

(VII) Stephen Benjamin Hoyt, son of Benjamin (2) and Sally (Carter) Hoyt, was born in what is known as the old Hoyt homestead on Main street, New Canaan, Connecticut, July 26, 1832, and died March 20, 1906. He was only a young man when he went to New York City and entered the employ of his uncle, Seymour Hoyt, a jeweler. However, he did not remain there long, resigning to work for Frank Hutchins, at that time one of the leading linen merchants of New York City, with whom he remained several years. Then in partnership with a nephew of Mr. Hutchins, they purchased the business. In the meantime Mr. Hoyt had become owner of a farm on Smith Ridge in the town of New Canaan. He had a passion for farming, and had commuted from the farm to New York City before the railroad was built into New Canaan, via Darien. He spent his evenings and mornings developing the farm, which he finally sold at a great sacrifice. The trade of their linen business was high class Southern trade and was badly hurt by the Civil War. Mr. Hoyt retired from the business in New York City and formed a partnership with his cousin, Noah Hoyt, in New Canaan, under the firm name of the Hoyt Manufacturing Company, and they manufactured men's linens. They had several locations in New Canaan, and finally were established in a building which the father of Mr. Hoyt had erected for a private school for his daughters. That venture was not very successful, and he afterwards engaged in the real estate and insurance

business. Mr. Hoyt tried to enlist for service in the Civil War, but because he did not have any upper teeth to bite the cartridges, he was rejected. In politics he was a Republican, and served as registrar of voters, was chairman of the school board, and also served as assessor, and was much more of a worker than an office seeker.

Mr. Hoyt married, October 31, 1855, Elizabeth Shaw, born August 18, 1835, in Marlboro, New York, daughter of Rev. Jacob and Jane Ann (Shoemaker) Shaw. Rev. Jacob Shaw was a graduate of Wesleyan University of Middletown, and his wife, Jane Anne (Shoemaker) Shaw, was born in Clinton, Connecticut, December 5, 1811, and died in New Canaan, August 7, 1890. She married Rev. Jacob Shaw, October 30, 1828. He was born in Washington, New York, July 4, 1806, and died April 22, 1861, in Redding, Connecticut; his parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Boyce) Shaw. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt were: 1. Martha Louise, born November 10, 1856, resides in the old homestead. 2. Annie Shaw, born September 14, 1860, married, September 14, 1882, W. S. Raymond, of New Canaan. 3. Elizabeth Reed, born July 16, 1862, married, June 2, 1884, William H. Barrett, of New Canaan. 4. Catherine Carter, born January 12, 1867, married, July 22, 1891, William A. Wheeler, of New Canaan. 5. Phoebe Jane, born August 13, 1872, married, September 1, 1901, James Hoyt Silliman, of New Canaan. 6. Stephen Benjamin, of further mention.

(VIII) Stephen Benjamin (2) Hoyt, youngest child of Stephen Benjamin (1) and Elizabeth (Shaw) Hoyt, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, September 23, 1877. He received his college preparation there. During the meanwhile he supported himself by teaching school, and was graduated from Wesleyan Univer-

sity in 1901 with a Ph. D. degree. He was especially interested in the study of geology, and now finds the knowledge thus gained of immense value in his present profession. In order to intelligently handle rocks in landscape gardening, to make it look natural, it is necessary to know the anatomy of the rocks just as a physician must know human anatomy in order to treat human bodies intelligently. In placing rocks artificially in a landscape, if they are to be natural, they must be set like natural outcroppings in harmonious surroundings. Much more interest is being taken in landscape gardening, and this art is being developed on constantly broadening lines. After his graduation from college, Mr. Hoyt went to Port Huron, Michigan, and entered the office of his cousin, Henry Benjamin Hoyt, who was treasurer of the Port Huron Engine and Thresher Company, and there he remained for three years. Thence, he went to New York City and went to work in the studios, remaining in all six years. Subsequently he went to Chicago, where he was with the Tobey Furniture Company, representing a New York firm. In a year's time he was back in New York City, and worked for a time for the Sterling Bronze Company, manufacturers of lighting fixtures, and F. A. Munsey's Mohican Company.

In 1909, Mr. Hoyt purchased his present business in New Canaan, and also bought the greenhouses of B. S. Woundy; these he moved on to the old homestead property. Mr. Hoyt has many feet of glass and raises all kinds of flowers, ferns and shrubs. He re-purchased a portion of the old Hoyt homestead, in the rear, and put it under cultivation as an herbacious nursery. He has a large clientele among the owners of fine estates in New Canaan and adjoining towns. He is a Republican in politics, and for nine years has



George A Kotins

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been a member of the school board, and is a member of the Board of Burgesses. He is also a member of the following fraternities: Beta Theta Pi, Theta Nu Epsilon, Skull and Serpent.

Mr. Hoyt married (first) Anna Crenan, and has two children: Elizabeth and Justus. He married (second) Mrs. Anna Finch, daughter of John Rudolph, of New York City.

ROBINS, George H.,

Master Builder.

The surname of Robins is very old and is found frequently in England and is derived from the personal name Robin. The ancestors of George H. Robins lived for many years in Hertfordshire and it was there that the grandfather of Mr. Robins, Thomas Robins, was probably born. His father, Leonard Robins, was born in Punsel, near Ross, Herefordshire. He was a mason by occupation and for many years was in business for himself. He married Ann, daughter of William Sims, a native of the same place and they were the parents of ten children. George H. Robins and his brother, Thomas, are the only two of the family to come to America. The others who make their home in England are: Mary; Bessie; Orlando; Philip; Edith; Ann; Amily.

George H. Robins grew to manhood in England and learned the trade of mason with his father, remaining associated with him until he was twenty-two years of age. Previous to coming to America in 1890 Mr. Robins was employed in various English towns among them being Hastings-in-Sussex and Pontypridd, in Wales.

In 1890 Mr. Robins located in Norwalk and there he has been very successful.

For two years Mr. Robins worked as a journeyman and then started in business for himself. Mr. Robins has met with success in his business and at times em-

ploys as many as a dozen men. The Danbury Depot was built by him and he has built many large handsome residences, one at Seagate, Coney Island, and one at Mountainville, New York, being especially worthy of mention. Much of the work is in Norwalk and immediate vicinity although the high standard of his workmanship has reached far and wide and he has often received contracts from those living a considerable distance from Norwalk.

Mr. Robins married (first) Emiline, daughter of John Drew, of Conderford, England, and they were the parents of seven children, four of whom grew to maturity. They are: 1. Edith, wife of Frederick Sperry and the mother of Henry, Dorothy and Harriet Sperry. They reside in Woodbridge, Connecticut. 2. Mary Annie, married Charles Booth, of Bethany, Connecticut. 3. Ethel. 4. Wilfred, married Sarah Cloud. The mother of these children died March 5, 1914. She was a member of the Baptist Church for many years.

Mr. Robins married (second) Mrs. Annie, widow of Loren Fillow, and daughter of Thomas Pritchard. The latter was born in Lancashire, England, and married Maria Barnaby. He was a pattern-maker which occupation he followed in London until coming to America. Subsequently he located in Portland, Connecticut, and followed his trade there as long as he lived. He was a member of the Masonic lodge there.

Mr. Robins is a member of the Sons of St. George and with his wife attends the Baptist church, of Norwalk.

SCOFIELD, Howard Lyon,

Monument Dealer.

To the student of history the name of Scofield is synonymous with Fairfield

county, as this family is one most frequently found in the annals of that county. The Scofields descend from one of those splendid old English families which, coming to America during the earliest years of colonization, helped to form the institutions of a new nation. The members of this family are always found prominent in the professional, public and business life of their communities, and ranked among the leading citizens.

There were many surnames derived from the localities where the individuals resided who adopted them: Slocum from Sloe Combe, the wild plum pasture; Welles, which was taken from the springs of water near a home. Scofield, the original form of Scofield, literally signified a field containing small houses or cottages similar to that which would be found on the estate of the early titled English families. Through the centuries this changed in spelling to the form now in use, Scofield.

The progenitor of the family was Daniel Scofield, born in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire, England. He was a grandson of Sir Cuthbert Scofield, of Scofield Manor, the family being of ancient and honorable lineage. In 1639 he came to America in the ship, "Susan and Ellen," and after residing for a time in Ipswich, Massachusetts, he located in Stamford, Connecticut, where his death occurred in 1671. On December 7, 1641, he received two acres, consisting of a homelot, and three acres of woodland, as the first company. He was a man of prominence in the Colony, and served as marshall of Stamford in 1658. He married Mary Youngs, daughter of Rev. John Youngs.

(I) James Scofield, a descendant of Daniel Scofield, married, December 24, 1722, Elizabeth Weed.

(II) James (2) Scofield, son of James

(1) and Elizabeth (Weed) Scofield, married, September 21, 1758, Esther Dean.

(III) Gilbert Scofield, son of James (2) and Esther (Dean) Scofield, was born March 26, 1759. He married, July 4, 1782, Abigail Crissy.

(IV) John Scofield, son of Gilbert and Abigail (Crissy) Scofield, was born October 30, 1795. He married Sally Selleck Weed, daughter of Henry and Mary (Selleck) Weed.

(V) John D. Scofield, son of John and Sally Selleck (Weed) Scofield, was born in Huntington, Long Island. He was educated in the public schools of Darien, Connecticut. He learned the trades of carpenter and shoemaker, and followed these occupations for many years. He also engaged in farming near Shippan Point. Mr. Scofield married Elizabeth Ferris, a native of Stamford, and they were the parents of the following children: John Harvey, of further mention; and Addison E., of Springdale, now deceased. Mr. Scofield died May 9, 1854, in New Canaan, and his wife died July 4, 1855.

(VI) John Harvey Scofield, eldest of the two sons of John D. and Elizabeth (Ferris) Scofield, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, June 14, 1843, and died November 7, 1908. He attended the schools of Stamford, and at an early age learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed with few exceptions until 1879, in which year he became the superintendent of Woodland Cemetery and continued in that position as long as he lived. On his eighteenth birthday, Mr. Scofield enlisted in the Second New York State Militia as a member of Company C. In 1863 he transferred to the navy and was in service for the duration of the war. His work as superintendent of the cemetery brought him into other work as representative of The Smith Granite Company, of Westerly, Rhode Island, monument dealers,

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and he was associated with them for many years. A Republican in politics, Mr. Scofield upheld the prestige of his family as office holders and public-spirited citizens, and held many positions of trust and responsibility. He served as assessor and justice of the peace.

Mr. Scofield married, August 13, 1866, in Brooklyn, New York, Frances E. Peckham. Mrs. Scofield's mother was a Holmes, a member of an old Colonial family whose ancestry traces back to the "Mayflower." Mr. and Mrs. Scofield were the parents of five children: Mabel Winton, John T., William F., George Henry and Howard Lyon, twins. The latter receives extended mention below.

(VII) Howard Lyon Scofield, son of John Harvey and Frances E. (Peckham) Scofield, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, August 11, 1879. He was educated in the public schools there, and learned the trade of plumber, which occupation he followed for some time as a journeyman. With a desire to better himself, and feeling the need of more education as a foundation, he entered Taylor University, where he pursued a course of study, and subsequently became assistant to his father. Upon the death of the latter, the son succeeded him as superintendent of the cemetery, and also as owner of the monument business. Under his able management the business has increased to a large extent. Mr. Scofield has a large stock of attractive monuments, and employs a force of marble cutters to do the lettering. Mr. Scofield is among the enterprising citizens of Stamford, and takes an active interest in all matters of public welfare. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Scofield married Effie Filthian, and they are the parents of five children: Ellen, Schuyler, Mabel, Georgiana, Es-

ther. With his family, Mr. Scofield attends the Methodist Episcopal church of Stamford.

LADD, Niel Morrow,

Business Man, Author.

In every community are found men known for their upright lives, strong common sense, and moral worth, rather than for wealth or political standing. Among the well esteemed citizens of Greenwich, Connecticut, Niel M. Ladd holds a leading place. He is a man of high ideals and rare attainments. Mr. Ladd was born April 17, 1877, in Brooklyn, New York, the son of Nathaniel Greene (2) and Mary Jane (Irwin) Ladd. A well founded family tradition asserts that the name of Ladd is of French origin, and that it has existed in England from the time of the Conquest (1066). The original French spelling was *Le Lade*, which has been subjected to various changes; among others we find the spellings: Lad, Lade, Ladde, and the present form, Ladd.

(I) The first of the name in America was Daniel Ladd, of Wiltshire, England, who sailed in the "Mary & John," March 24, 1633-34. He landed at Nantasket, in Boston Harbor. Unlike most of his fellow passengers, he did not remain in Dorchester, Massachusetts, but went to Ipswich, where he was granted six acres of land in 1637. Prior to 1639 he removed to Salisbury, Massachusetts, and there was granted more land. From there he went to Haverhill, Massachusetts, being among the first settlers of the town. He died there, July 27, 1693. His wife's Christian name was Ann; she accompanied him from England, and died February 9, 1694. In his "History of Haverhill," Chase states that "Daniel Ladd owned and cultivated several farms, and was prominent

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among the original proprietors; he served as selectman and was one of the committee to designate which houses should be garrisoned during King Philip's War."

(II) Nathaniel Ladd, son of Daniel and Ann Ladd, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, March 10, 1651. As a young man he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire. He married there, July 12, 1678, Elizabeth Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Gilman, founder of the well known New Hampshire family of that name. Hon. John Gilman was a member of the Provincial Council under Governor Cranfield, a delegate to the Assembly, and speaker of the House. For alleged implication in Gove's rebellion against Governor Cranfield, Nathaniel Ladd was examined, December 6, 1683, by Judge Barefott, who accepted the surety of friends for his future good behavior, and he was never brought to trial. In the summer of 1690 he volunteered in the New Hampshire contingent of an expedition fitted out in Massachusetts to protect the settlers in Maine from the aggressions of the Indians, and being severely wounded, at or near Cape Elizabeth, he returned to Exeter, where he died as a result of his wounds, August 11, 1691.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Ladd, eldest child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Gilman) Ladd, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, April 6, 1679. He was a millwright by trade, which he followed in connection with farming, and he also dealt in real estate. He resided in Stratham, New Hampshire, for a number of years, but returned to Exeter, selling his farm to his son, Paul, in 1747. His brick house in Exeter was preserved, in part, as late as 1888. He married (second) Rachel Rawlins, who died in Stratham, July 22, 1717.

(IV) Nathaniel (3) Ladd, son of Nathaniel (2) and Rachel (Rawlins) Ladd, was the eldest child of the second mar-

riage. He lived in Exeter and Stratham, New Hampshire. He married Ann Hilton, daughter of Dudley Hilton, and granddaughter of Hon. Kingsley Hall.

(V) Dudley Ladd, son of Nathaniel (3) and Ann (Hilton) Ladd, died March 6, 1811. He married, December 15, 1748, Alice Hurley, who died December 25, 1811.

(VI) Dudley (2) Ladd, son of Dudley (1) and Alice (Hurley) Ladd, was born July 8, 1758, and died December 23, 1841. In 1777 he was among those who volunteered to re-inforce the Northern army. He married, March 12, 1783, Bethia Hutchins, daughter of Colonel Gordon and Dolly (Stone) Hutchins, of Harvard, Massachusetts, and she died January 29, 1835.

(VII) Nathaniel Greene Ladd, son of Dudley (2) and Bethia (Hutchins) Ladd, was born September 25, 1791, died December 27, 1863. He left home when a lad and for some years followed the sea. Later, he went to New York City and for thirty years was a valued employee of the Custom House there. He married, May 14, 1817, Ann Morrow, daughter of William and Eleanor (Lewis) Morrow, who died October 16, 1866.

(VIII) Nathaniel Greene (2) Ladd, son of Nathaniel Greene (1) and Ann (Morrow) Ladd, was born November 3, 1836, in New York City. He received a fair education and early entered the employ of a well known firm of auctioneers, Underhill & Scudder. After several years experience he felt competent to go into the same kind of business on his own account. Accordingly, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Burling & Dole, under the firm name of Ladd, Burling & Dole. They made a specialty of salvaged cargoes, though carrying on a general business of auctioneering. Mr. Ladd was actively engaged in business throughout his life-

time. He married, January 4, 1876, Mary Jane Irwin, and they were the parents of the following children: Niel Morrow, of further mention; Frederick Hutchings, born December 10, 1879; Cornelia Marian, born in 1887, married Leroy T. Harkness; and Hewlett Scudder, deceased. The members of the family were regular attendants of the Baptist church.

(IX) Niel Morrow Ladd, son of Nathaniel Greene (2) and Mary J. (Irwin) Ladd, who is more particularly the subject of this review, was the eldest of the family. He was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, and on completing his courses there, entered the publishing house of Dodd, Mead & Company. He was naturally a lover of books, especially of the rare, old ones, and it was but a few years before he fulfilled his desire to open a business for buying and selling rare books. The name under which he conducted his business was the Niel Morrow Ladd Book Company, and for nine years he successfully continued in business. Upon removing to Greenwich, Connecticut, he disposed of his book business to his brothers, who still carry it on under the original firm name.

The business of real estate next claimed Mr. Ladd's attention and for a time previous to removing to Greenwich he was associated with his father-in-law in Brooklyn. Mr. Ladd is now president of Ladd & Nichols, Inc., which corporation was organized in 1916. An extensive real estate business is carried on, with offices located at Miami and Palm Beach, Florida. The corporation has a very fine organization of ten people.

Aside from his business interests, Mr. Ladd has ever been interested in the subject of bird protection. He has written and lectured extensively on this subject, and is a member of the Audubon Society and the Linnaean Society, as well as be-

ing president of the Greenwich Bird Protective Society. His handbook, "How to Make Friends with Birds," published by Doubleday, Page & Company, is beautifully illustrated, some of the bird pictures being in natural colors. Its two hundred and twenty-five pages contain valuable practical information, written in a most interesting style, which will appeal to every bird lover.

Mr. Ladd married Agnes Livingston Nutting, daughter of Andrew J. Nutting, of Brooklyn, New York.

LOCKE, John,

Contractor, Builder.

One of the most progressive citizens of Greenwich, Connecticut, John Locke, has achieved a position in the business world of that town through his own efforts. He does not owe his success to any fortuitous circumstances, but rather to his qualities of ambition and sagacity. Through his intelligently-directed industry he has surmounted the many obstacles which confront the man of to-day. In many cases it was necessary to find a way to go around these obstacles rather than through them, and it is this ingenuity of mind which has been an important factor in Mr. Locke's success.

Mr. Locke was born March 20, 1872, in Belfast, Ireland, son of John and Eliza (Leemon) Locke. The surname of Locke is very old. It was in use before the general adoption of surnames, that is, the thirteenth century. It is of the class known as "place names" and was a name given to an enclosure or confine; that is, some particular place which was set off to confine sheep or other animals.

(I) John Locke, grandfather of John Locke, was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, where he worked in the ship-yards. The Christian name of his wife was Mary,

and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Locke, son of John (1) and Mary Locke, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1840, and died at the age of sixty-seven years, in 1907. In his youth he learned the trade of machinist, which he followed as a journeyman for many years. About 1870 he removed to Belfast, Ireland; there he worked at his trade until his death. He married Eliza Leemon, who was born in the vicinity of Belfast, and their children were: Mary, Jane, John, William, Emily, and Eliza. All of the children except William and Eliza, who are deceased, are now in America.

(III) John (3) Locke, the eldest son of John (2) and Eliza (Leemon) Locke, received most of his education in his native land. When he was about fifteen years he came to America, locating in New York City. He learned the trade of carpenter in Brooklyn, and for fifteen years worked at this trade as a journeyman. Six years of this time Mr. Locke held the position of foreman on building construction in New York City and vicinity. Mr. Locke's ambitions were not satisfied, however, and endeavoring to better himself, he removed to Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1901. There he obtained employment with a well known builder of that city, J. T. Weir. The following six years were spent in building operations, as foreman for Mr. Weir, and Mr. Locke was daily adding to his ability and worth. Sufficient warrant of this ability is shown by the fact that in 1907, at the death of Mr. Weir, Mr. Locke purchased from the Weir estate the building business. He entered into partnership with George Clarkson, under the firm name of The Weir Building Company, and this partnership continued successfully until 1913. In the latter year Mr. Locke sold his business to Mr. Clarkson, and en-

gaged in the building and construction work on his own account.

Mr. Locke is a very enterprising and progressive business man; although comparatively young, he has accomplished much in his line of work. In addition to his building operations, he has a mill where all the doors, windows and interior finish used in his residences are made. He has built many of the finest houses in Greenwich, one in particular being the residence of Russell A. Cowles. An average number of twelve men are employed, and among the more important contracts completed recently are: The remodelling of the old hospital building; the addition to the Young Women's Christian Association building; the Pickwick Inn; the Putnam and Bullard garages, and the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Locke takes an interest in the civic life of Greenwich, although not seeking any political preferment. He is naturally public-spirited and has a natural pride in his home town. He is a member of Acacia Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Locke married Matilda Gerson, of New York City, and their children are: Elsie M., Edna M., Arthur John. Mr. Locke and his family attend and aid in the support of Christ Episcopal Church, of Greenwich.

ALDEN, Albert Seymour,

Mechanical Expert.

The story of industry is one full of dramatic lights and shadows, full of the keenest interest and some of its most significant phases have been developed here in this country. The hitherto unwritten memoirs of the sons of industry may well find a place in a work of this nature, where the life histories of men in

every line of endeavor are recorded. In the mechanical world, perhaps, more than in any other field of industry, the individual is lost in the marvelous aggregate of achievement. So it is peculiarly appropriate that the name of Albert Seymour Alden should live between these covers that future generations may read of his share in the development of mechanics in America, and that those who have known and revered him may have the mournful satisfaction of seeing his story grouped with those of other men of his time.

Albert Seymour Alden was born in the little town of Stafford, near the northern boundary of the State of Connecticut, on December 14, 1837, and died in Plattsburg, New York, where he was employed at the time, on May 23, 1907. He was reared in Stafford, receiving his education at the public schools of that town where he obtained a thorough, practical preparation for the work that lay before him. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, as he began to look seriously toward his future and plan for the work to which he should devote his life, his mind turned toward the mechanical world, then just beginning to feel the wonderful impetus which has made the United States a leader in this line of effort. He went to Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of machinist. Endowed with skill of hand and that accuracy of eye which is akin to the talent of the artist, he made rapid strides along his chosen line of work. He was employed by the Galord Manufacturing Company and the Ames Manufacturing Company, rising to the position of superintendent. From Chicopee he went to Holyoke, Massachusetts, in 1877, and entered the employ of the Holyoke Machine Company, accepting the position of foreman in one of their departments. He remained there until

1883, when his attention was drawn to the development of the town of Stamford, Connecticut, as an industrial center. He entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company there, remaining with them for about two years. Then he became associated with A. H. Emory, having charge of some delicate work on his testing machines. Later he was made superintendent of the power plant of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, and in this responsible position he remained for nine years. Next he went to New Bedford, Massachusetts, as superintendent of the Morse Twist Drill Company's plant, but after remaining only a year he became impatient at the idea of constantly turning the fruits of his toil to another man's advantage. He saw an opportunity to strike out for himself in association with a business friend, and in 1896 formed a partnership in the coal business in New York City, under the name of Dovale & Alden. The business prospered, and was continued under the same arrangement for five years. Then Mr. Alden returned to Stamford. This was in 1901, but for a time ill health precluded his return to any active work. Upon his recovery, still ambitious to work for himself, and with the savings of a lifetime of thrift and faithful labor, he became interested in the manufacture of a kerosene engine. With his broad experience behind him, and his natural ingenuity, he put the best powers at his command into the development of the idea of utilizing kerosene, with the great advantages it possesses, as a fuel for the production of power. But many theories, much labor and uncounted wealth have been expended upon that problem, and the perfected kerosene is still an achievement of the future. Stripped of his savings, with the venture at a disastrous end, he had still the satisfaction of having contributed his

share to the ultimate achievement, and in the heart of the genuine artisan this is no small gratification. About 1905 Mr. Alden entered the employ of the Lozier Automobile Company, which at that time had a branch at Stamford, Connecticut. In July, 1906, he went to Plattsburgh, New York, as assistant superintendent of the company's central plant, which was located in that city. There he remained until the time of his death.

The foregoing is the industrial record of a man of skill and mental power. As an individual there is much that might be recalled of him, fine and worthy of remembrance. In the Civil War he served in Company C, 46th Massachusetts Volunteers, but after nine months of service became so ill that he was sent home to die. In his native climate he slowly recuperated, and gradually took up again the interests with which he had previously filled his time. Since young manhood he was a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter at Holyoke, Massachusetts; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Alden married Mary Elizabeth Allen, born September 15, 1837, and died January 28, 1900, daughter of Carlos and Martha (Hartwell) Allen, of Chicopee, Massachusetts. (See Allen line.) This family line reaches back to the early days of the Massachusetts Colony. Mr. and Mrs. Alden were the parents of two children: Martha Hartwell, now a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and Francis Erskine, who lost his life in the Spanish-American War. The family was for many years connected with the Unitarian church.

(The Allen Line).

(I) Edward A. Allen, a Godfearing and industrious weaver, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, married, in 1658, Sarah Kimball,

daughter of Richard Kimball, of Ipswich, England. She died in 1696, aged about fifty-six years.

(II) Edward Allen, son of Edward A. and Sarah (Kimball) Allen, was born in 1663, and died in 1740. The records give his marriage, in 1683, to Mercy Painter, whose mother before her marriage was a Miss Lamberton, of New Haven, Connecticut.

(III) Edward (2) Allen, son of Edward (1) and Mercy (Painter) Allen, was born in 1688. He was an inn-holder from 1723 to 1729. He became a resident of Deerfield, Massachusetts, at some time shortly after 1749, and died December 19, 1756. He married, in 1719 or 1720, Martha Wells, daughter of Ebenezer Wells, of Hatfield, Massachusetts.

(IV) Samuel Allen, son of Edward (2) and Martha (Wells) Allen, was born in 1720, and lived in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He was killed by Indians on August 25, 1746, while he was courageously defending his children from the foe. He married, in 1737, Hannah Hawkes, daughter of Eleazer Hawkes.

(V) Caleb Allen, son of Samuel and Hannah (Hawkes) Allen, was born in 1737, and also lived in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He died on November 26, 1807. He married, on February 4, 1768, Judith Hawkes, daughter of Eleazer Hawkes.

(VI) Eliel Allen, son of Caleb and Judith (Hawkes) Allen, was born in 1775, and lived in Wapping, Massachusetts. He died in November, 1844. He married, in 1802, Electa Allis, of Hatfield, Massachusetts.

(VII) Carlos Allen, son of Eliel and Electa (Allis) Allen, was born in 1805, and lived for a considerable length of time in Richmond, Virginia. There he conducted a china store. Later he came to Massachusetts, and finally located permanently at Chicopee, where he was en-

gaged in the coal business and became one of the prominent merchants of the town. He died on December 22, 1877. He married Martha Hartwell, daughter of Jonathan Hartwell, of Montague, Massachusetts. Mr. Hartwell was a man of dignity and local renown, and was at one time postmaster of Montague.

(VIII) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Carlos and Martha (Hartwell) Allen, became the wife of Albert Seymour Alden, as heretofore noted.

CHURCH, Isaac,

Manufacturer, Inventor.

The enterprising and adventurous spirit which characterized his ancestors at the time of the settlement of New England seems to have been imbibed by Isaac Church, manufacturer and inventor and one of the most distinguished citizens of East Norwalk, Connecticut.

The name of Church is of local derivation; it is derived from the Old English, *chirch*, a house of Christian worship. The root of the word is from the Gaelic, *car*, roundness from which we have *circe* or *kirk*.

(I) Richard Church, the ancestor of the family, was born February 6, 1610, in England, and died December 16, 1667, in Hadley, Massachusetts. He came to America in 1636, and was one of the little company which followed Hooker to Hartford, Connecticut, where he was among the first settlers. Richard Church was granted twelve acres of land in the first land division. In 1647 he served as viewer of chimneys, and was freed from "watching, warding and training" in March, 1654. Richard Church was among those who signed the Hadley agreement, and it was shortly after his removal there that his death occurred. He married, May

18, 1627, Anne Marsh, daughter of Edward Marsh, of Braintree, England.

(II) John Church, son of Richard and Anne (Marsh) Church, was born May 9, 1636, and died October 16, 1691. He married, October 27, 1657, Sarah Beckley, of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

(III) Samuel Church, son of John and Sarah (Beckley) Church, was born in 1671, and died in 1718. He was a member of the Second Congregational Church. Samuel Church married (first) Elizabeth Stannard, of Saybrook, Connecticut, and she died before October 29, 1708; he married (second), August 17, 1710, Elizabeth Clark.

(IV) Ebenezer Church, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Clark) Church, was born February 1, 1718. He removed from Hartford to Woodbury, Connecticut. His first wife was Susannah Fitch, and they were married in January, 1746; he married (second), November 17, 1755, Ruth (Raymond) Sears, born about 1732, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Kitto) Raymond, and widow of Nathaniel Sears.

(V) Ebenezer (2) Church, son of Ebenezer (1) and Ruth (Raymond-Sears) Church, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, July 31, 1758, and was a farmer on the Post Road. He married Mrs. Polly (Hoyt) Gregory.

(VI) Isaac Church, son of Ebenezer (2) and Polly (Hoyt-Gregory) Church, was born March 11, 1806, in Norwalk, Connecticut. He attended the public schools and was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his lifetime. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the ownership of the homestead. Mr. Church was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a past master; he was also a member of the old "train band." Mr. Church married Lillie Antoinette Foote, daugh-

ter of Reuben Foote, of Weston, Connecticut, and they were the parents of two children, one of whom grew to maturity and receives extended mention below.

(VII) Isaac (2) Church, son of Isaac (1) and Lillie A. (Foote) Church, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, July 24, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and for a time was on the home farm assisting his father in the care of it. While still in his teens he went to New Haven, Connecticut, and there worked for William A. Parmley, who was a contractor in the machine shop of H. B. Bigelow. The Civil War came on and that made cancellation of Mr. Parmley's contract necessary, and subsequently Mr. Church went to work for the Bigelow company as a machinist. The product of manufacture was blowing machines for blast furnaces, also fire hydrants. In all Mr. Church spent about seven years in New Haven and then returned to Norwalk. He purchased the machine shop of A. C. Arnold and carried on a jobbing machine shop business for about eleven years. He then went to Brooklyn, New York, and became a member of the United States Machine and Pump Company, which was dissolved after a year's time on account of the panic of 1873. After a short time spent in Norwalk, Mr. Church went to Toledo, Ohio, and there worked at his trade of master mechanic for the government. He helped in the construction of the Toledo custom house and the post office. He filled many positions, such as custodian of the buildings, engineer, etc. In 1879, while in the employ of the government, Mr. Church took out a patent on an expansion bolt and had the bolts manufactured. Since that time he has given his entire time to the development of the bolt business; his invention supplied a much-needed device and created a demand which covered the United States.

In all Mr. Church has taken out nine patents covering improvements on the bolts, and in 1907 the business was removed from Toledo to Norwalk.

Mr. Church is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an active interest in public affairs. While in Toledo, he served as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Church was one of the committee that built the Washington street bridge, connecting South and East Norwalk. He is one of the organizers of the Peoples Trust Company, of South Norwalk, and is now a member of its directorate. His fraternal connections are: Member of St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Washington Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar.

Mr. Church married Lydia Ann Finch, daughter of Harry Finch, of Norwalk, Connecticut, representative of an old Fairfield county family.

ALLCORN, Luther Herbert,
Business Man.

The combination of energy and enterprise, directed by sound judgment, commands success in any line of effort. The success attained by Luther H. Allcorn, of Greenwich, reflects more credit upon him because he has gained it through his own merits. Mr. Allcorn was born February 8, 1869, in Greenwich, son of Charles and Hope (Trower) Allcorn.

Samuel Allcorn, grandfather of Luther H. Allcorn, was born and reared about twenty-five miles from Brighton, England. He was a blacksmith. He married Nancy Walker.

Charles Allcorn, father of Luther H. Allcorn, was born April 14, 1831, in Brighton, Sussex, England. He was an only child, and was well educated. He



Luther H. Allcorn

learned the trade of tinsmith, copper-smith and gasfitter, and was in that business for himself for some years in Brighton before coming to America. It was in the middle sixties that he located in Greenwich, Connecticut, and there he followed his trade as long as he lived. Previous to coming to America, Mr. Allcorn was a member of the Odd Fellows in England, and when he sailed for America they presented him with a watch.

Mr. Allcorn married Hope Trower, one of triplets, born to Charles Trower, of Henfield, England. The great-grandfather of Mr. Allcorn on the maternal side was a wealthy market-gardener of Henfield. He did no work himself except to manage his farm or estate. Owing to some mistake in spelling the name and to the legal red tape so ably exposed by Dickens in "Bleak House," the estate was thrown into chancery, and the heirs were unable to gain possession of their just heritage. Charles Trower was reared in the Episcopal church, and played the cornet in the famous old St. Nicholas Church in Brighton. He was the father of triplet daughters born September 15, 1832, and all of whom reached the age of fifty or more. Mrs. Allcorn died April 18, 1913, aged eighty-two. The other two daughters were named Faith and Charity. Mr. and Mrs. Allcorn were married fifty years in 1902, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Alice Hope, born September 7, 1855. 2. Arthur Frederick, born August 14, 1857. 3. Ernest Albert, born August 17, 1859. 4. Frances Walter, born December 25, 1863. 5. Luther Herbert, of further mention. 6. Leonard Lionel, born March 6, 1871. The last two sons were born in Greenwich, and the other members of the family in Brighton.

Luther Herbert Allcorn was educated in the public schools of Greenwich and at the Greenwich Academy. Soon after

leaving school he entered the employ of the Greenwich Trust Company, as a messenger, and filled the various positions up to trust officer, which he held for about fifteen years until December 1, 1919, when he became assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the Greenwich Country Club. He is prominent in public affairs in Greenwich, and one of the leading business men. Mr. Allcorn finds his recreation in music and has played the organ in the Presbyterian church for fifteen years.

Mr. Allcorn married Katherine Elizabeth Pryer, daughter of Jasper Pryer, born in Mount Vernon, New York, and they are the parents of a son, Luther H., born in 1910.

NORRIS, A. J.,

Interior Decorator.

To know that the work of one's hands will stand for uncounted years, and delight the eye of every beholder, must be a source of gratification to the creator of beauty. Yet the identity of the interior decorator is too often lost in his work. The work becomes the background of paintings and statuary; the atmosphere of the home; the lofty motif, which like the half hushed accompaniment of a sacred melody breathes the spirit of reverence over the worshippers before the altar. Such is the work of A. J. Norris, president of the A. J. Norris Company, the interior decorators of Greenwich, Connecticut.

Mr. Norris was reared in the traditions of fine interiors. His father, Simeon Norris, was born in Buckland, St. Mary Black Down Hills, Mid-Somerset, England. He was endowed with that peculiar combination of manual skill and artistic taste which makes of the artizan the artist. When he was only about twelve years old he left home to make his own way in the

world. Thus free to choose for himself, he learned the trade of cabinetmaker. He put into his work beauty of design and perfection of finish, to say nothing of the distinctive touch of originality. He developed a profitable trade among the best people, and became the most renowned cabinetmaker in the West of England. As his business grew he made many improvements in his equipment, and added to his working force until he employed a large number of men in his workshops. He located in Bath about the time of his marriage, where he was employed as a factory foreman by a large firm of decorators. But owing to the methods there in practice he found that an appreciable part of his time and energy was frittered away on matters of minor importance, which really should be separated from his work. After considerable discussion, he succeeded in convincing his firm that he could serve them better in a shop of his own, and beginning in that way, he developed a business that became Nation-wide in its scope and reputation. The finest work from all over England was brought to him. He was twice married. Five children resulted from the first union. His second wife, Catherine Norris, was a daughter of James Cozens, of Lynn, Norfolk, England. Their children were: Kate, who became the wife of Paul Coe, of Gloucester, England; A. J., of whom further; and Edgar, still a resident of Bath, England. A half-brother of Mr. Norris, Frank, resides in New Rochelle, New York.

A. J. Norris was born in Bath, England, March 19, 1872. He received his education in the King Edward Grammar School, whose history dates back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. Following school days, he learned his trade with his father. Possessing considerable independence of character, he preferred to

make his own way rather than continue under his father's patronage. Leaving home at the age of seventeen, he took a position in Sheffield as a designer. Here it was at once evident that the young man was gifted with talent of a high order. He was encouraged to develop it to the utmost, and during the six years that he remained in Sheffield he went through the South Kensington course of study. His work met with such cordial appreciation there that the school offered to send him to Italy to study on a free scholarship. Unfortunately his father objected to this arrangement, and the plan was relinquished. But the lad took the highest awards in the gift of the school, in the different subjects, going through the complete course of designing for his special trade, including figure drawing and modeling, in which he took special prizes. With broadly comprehensive and more or less definite plans for the future, he tried to anticipate the requirements and possibilities of such a business as that in which he is now engaged.

During the next ten or twelve years, perhaps more than for any other reason to get a true perspective on his own work, the young man dropped his trade. He did drawing for a time, then was with a firm in the midlands for eighteen months as a designer for the trade. Next he was induced to become factory manager for a West End concern, Smee & Cobay. These changes gave him breadth of experience, and took him into out-of-the-way places to do interesting restorations in old public buildings, city halls, etc., and in the castles and country homes of the old families of England. He next became associated with one of the largest concerns in North Britain, Wylie & Lockhead, of Glasgow, as factory manager. Here he remained for eighteen months.

It was here that Mr. Norris finally de-

cided on the course which he had in mind for some time, breaking the familiar ties of place and circumstance, and coming to America. He landed on this side, July 4, 1904. In his natural modesty he made no personal application of the celebration then in progress, but surely the Nation has reason to rejoice in every adopted son who brings gifts such as his to her "Altars of Industry." He entered the employ of that old established New York firm, W. & J. Sloane, where he remained a year and a half as salesman. Then for about three years he was with A. Kimbel & Sons in the same capacity. This gave him a practical working knowledge of conditions on this side of the water, and enabled him to apply his rich and broad experience to the future that lay before him. In 1900 he removed to Greenwich, Connecticut, and in March of that year opened a business of his own. He was now beginning to realize the dreams of a lifetime; but at first it was in a small way, employing one upholsterer and one cabinetmaker. The plans, the study, the training, the experience which had gone before, now rapidly began to bear fruit. The business prospered. People discovered his fine native taste, rounded and developed by systematic study, and broadened by his varied experience. All this enabled him to suggest schemes for treating interiors which were unique, yet restrained, always finely adapted to the circumstances of each individual case, his treatment of an interior always being in perfect harmony with the character of the structure in which he was to work. In recent years he has branched out also into the making of fine furniture, in which line he is doing a considerable amount of most distinctive work, all from special designs, employing sixty to seventy-five men on the average. This department of his work is a natural outgrowth of the

earlier business; and taken together the various branches include carpentering, cabinet making, upholstery and drapery, plain and decorative painting, and ornamental plaster work. His factory stands three stories high, 100 by 50 feet. Besides this important industry he conducts a retail store, where are displayed the choicest of his productions.

Mr. Norris married Gertrude Barton, daughter of John Barton, of Sheffield, England, and their children number four: Edward Omar, Elspeth Rose, Ruth Marian, and Katherine Eleanor. The family are devout members of Christ Episcopal Church, of Greenwich.

BRUSH, Alexander B.,

Agriculturist, Public Official.

The first mention of the name of Brush appears at the time William the Conqueror came into England, 1066. Among his retinue was one Robert De Brus, as the name was then spelled. The ancestor of most of the name in America was Thomas Brush, among the early settlers of Southold, Long Island.

(1) His descendant, Thomas Brush, born about 1715, removed to New Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died in 1802. He married Lucy Ball, of New Haven, born in 1717, died in 1811. Children: Three daughters. 1. ———, married ——— Hall; went to Fairfield, Vermont. 2. ———, married ——— Rice; went to near Cincinnati, Ohio. 3. ———, married ——— Starr; lived in Patterson, New York. Five sons: 4. Eliphalet, lived and died in Ridgebury, Connecticut. 5. Jonas, married a resident of Brookfield, Connecticut; enlisted in the Revolution, fought, was honorably discharged, and lived in Great Bend, Pennsylvania; four children: Calvin; Almon, married ——— Rose; ———, married ——— Williams. 6.

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Thomas, went to Canada. 7. Amos, lived and died in New Fairfield; children: Elijah E., Amos (2), Amy, married Dr. Isaac Knapp; Hannah, Easter, Ada, Ely, Armida. 8. Eli, went to Ohio, had children, came to Patterson, New York.

(II) Amos Brush, son of Thomas and Lucy (Ball) Brush, was born June 6, 1753, and died July 5, 1813, in New Fairfield, Connecticut. He married Hannah Bearse, or Bearss, born November 9, 1757, died March 9, 1849, daughter of Thomas Bearse and Esther Lyon (Smith) Bearse, of Redding. Children: Elijah, Amos, Amy, Hannah, Easter, Ada, Ely, Armida. Amos Brush, second son of Amos Brush, resided in New Fairfield. He married Aurilla Barnum. Children: Eliza, married ——— Duncan; George, died young; Austin, married Lucetta Rogers, of North Cornwall, Connecticut, and they had three children, namely: William, Ella and Edward; William, a bishop, went to Texas; Irene, married ——— Cutler, of Dover Furnace, New York, and they had three children: William, Charles, and Irene, who married Otis Arnold, of Pawling, New York; Augustus, state warden for Sing Sing prison, New York; Harriet, married ——— Hill, and they had three children, Irene and two sons; they reside in Lake Mahopac, New York.

(III) Ely Brush, son of Amos and Hannah (Bearse) Brush, was born in 1798, and died in 1868. He was a farmer. He married, in 1827, Rilla Davis, born in 1806, died in 1855, in New Fairfield, daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Leach) Davis, the latter named a daughter of Ichabod and Ruth (Marsh) Leach, who were the parents of two other daughters: Lina, married Dr. Henry Orton, resided at Nine Partners, near Washington Hollow, Millbrook, New York, and Eunice, mother of Mrs. George Barnes, of Sherman. The Davis family, that has been

resident in Huntington, Long Island, was established in Connecticut by Thomas Davis, who died in Greenwich in 1780. He and his wife, Isabella, were the parents of Elizabeth, Elisha, and Stephen. Elisha, son of Thomas and Isabella Davis, was born in 1739, and died in 1813. He and his wife, Anna, were the parents of a number of children, including Thomas, born 1765; Clarinda, born in 1768; Walter, born in 1770; Silas, born 1770, and probably Stephen. Stephen Davis was born in 1767, died in Sherman, Connecticut, December 25, 1838, and is buried in the old Leach burying ground. He married Hannah Leach, daughter of Ichabod and Ruth (Marsh) Leach, born in 1776, died October 12, 1829, and had children: William, born 1792, died 1839; Paul; Daniel, born 1797, died 1835; Lucy, married ——— Marsh, went to Bath, New York; Electa, born 1800, died 1801; Rilla, married Ely Brush; and Lina. Ely Brush and his wife were the parents of a son, Alexander Buckley, of further mention; and a daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, born in 1836. She married George Graves, of Sherman, Connecticut, later of Danbury, and had children: Annie Elizabeth, of Waterbury; Georgia Ella, Hubert Brush, Emma Rilla, Alexander Ely, Harriet, Mabel, Cora, Raymond, Leonard, Frederick George.

(IV) Alexander Buckley Brush, only son of Ely and Rilla (Davis) Brush, was born in New Fairfield, Connecticut, May 14, 1829, and died in Danbury, Connecticut, September 26, 1920. He attended the district schools of his native town, and completed his formal education at the Seminary, Amenia Union, New York. He followed the occupation of farmer most of his lifetime, and served as selectman. Mr. Brush was a member of the Congregational church. He married, May 15, 1873, in Greenwich, Mary Louisa Mead, born

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February 24, 1853, in Greenwich, daughter of Silas Merwin and Elethea (Reynolds) Mead, and a descendant of one of the earliest Colonial families (see Mead line). Mr. and Mrs. Brush were the parents of the following children: 1. Alexander Augustus, born April 8, 1875; married Grace McLean, of Danbury, and is now a resident of Houston, Texas, where he is engaged in the real estate business. 2. Ella Mead, born September 20, 1876. 3. Anna Louise, born August 1, 1878, lives in Greenwich. 4. Emma Rilla, born April 27, 1881; graduated from the State Normal School; taught school four years, and resides in Danbury, where she follows the occupation of milliner. 5. Ruth, born September 4, 1883; married John Theodore Rogers, and resides in Sherman. Children: Burton Brush, Malyn, Kenneth Wilson. 6. George Merwin, born September 2, 1885; attended Connecticut Agricultural College; served in the American Expeditionary Forces, and is now engaged in practical farming; married Alma Williams, of Brookfield, and has three children: Hubert W., Lois Alma, and Allan Davis. 7. Mary Elizabeth, born April 22, 1887, died in March, 1917. 8. Elethea Reynolds, born June 1, 1890, is a nurse, stationed in Asheville, North Carolina.

(The Bearse Line).

(I) Augustine Bearse, the immigrant, was born in or near Southampton, England, in 1618, and sailed from there in the ship "Confidence," April 24, 1638. He came to Barnstable, Massachusetts, with the first company in 1639. He was admitted a freeman, May 3, 1653, and the same year served as grand juror. He also held this office in 1662, and was a surveyor of highways in 1674. Augustine Bearse died before 1697.

(II) Joseph Bearse, son of Augustine Bearse, was born January 25, 1652, and

was baptized the same day. He was a soldier in King Philip's War, 1675-76. He married, December 3, 1676, Martha Taylor, of Yarmouth, daughter of Richard and Ruth (Wheldon) Taylor, born December 18, 1650, died January 27, 1728. Joseph Bearse died after February 13, 1717-18.

(III) Josiah Bearse, son of Joseph and Martha (Taylor) Bearse, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, March 10, 1690, and died August 31, 1753. He married at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, November 2, 1716, Zerviah Newcomb, born 1689-90, died September 5, 1789, daughter of Lieutenant Andrew and Anna (Bayes) Newcomb. Josiah Bearse lived in East Barnstable until 1734, in which year he removed to Greenwich, and four years later to New Fairfield, Connecticut, where he died.

(IV) Thomas Bearse, son of Josiah and Zerviah (Newcomb) Bearse, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, March 10, 1729, and died December 29, 1814. He was a boy of eight years when he was brought with his parents to New Fairfield. He married (second), December 9, 1756, Widow Esther (Lyon) Smith, of Redding, and she died in 1797. Thomas Bearse was a farmer, successful and well-to-do. He was the father of Hannah Bearse, who became the wife of Amos Brush, as above mentioned.

(The Mead Line).

The earliest traces of the Mead family are to be found in a history of "The Norman People and their Descendants in British Dominions and the United States of America." In 1180-1195 there is found in Norman records the names of William, Robert, Matilda, Roger and Reginald De Prato. In 1199 the name Roger De Prato is found in Essex, England. The Norman "De Prato" was translated into the

English Mead, Meade, Mede, Meads. The first of the Mead family who settled at Elmdon, County Essex, England, in the reign of Henry VI was Thomas Mead, Esq. Coat-of-arms: Sable, a chevron, between three pelicans or, vulning gules.

(I) In 1635 the ship "Elizabeth" arrived in Massachusetts, having sailed from Lydd, County Kent, England. Among the list of passengers were Goodman (called Gabriel) Mead and William Mead (probably brothers). Goodman Mead remained in Massachusetts; William Mead, however, followed the tide of immigration, which at that time was toward the Connecticut Valley. William Mead settled first in Wethersfield, and in 1641 removed to Stamford, where he received a home lot and five acres of land. His children were: Joseph, born about 1630, married Mary Brown, of Stamford; Mary, born about 1632, married John Richardson; John, of whom further.

(II) John Mead, son of William Mead, was born about 1634, and died February 5, 1699. In 1657 he removed with his brother Joseph to Hempstead, Long Island, and in 1660 to Old Greenwich. He was a member of Assembly, 1679-80 and 1686, and one of the twenty-seven proprietors of Greenwich in 1672. His two wills are recorded in Fairfield Probate Records. He married, about 1657, Hannah Potter, of Stamford. Children: John, Joseph, Hannah, Ebenezer, of whom further; Jonathan, David, Benjamin, Nathaniel, Samuel, Abigail, Mary.

(III) Ebenezer Mead, son of John and Hannah (Potter) Mead, was born in 1663, and died in 1728. In 1696 he was appointed to keep a tavern, which stood on the same site for nearly two hundred years, and has a history linked with Colonial and Revolutionary wars. When it was torn down in 1886 many old relics

were found, including a Hessian sable, an English penny dated 1701, a piece of blue cloth with brass buttons on it, and a pair of Indian moccasins. A board was disclosed near the big chimney, on which the name Reuben Mead and date 1741 were printed in charcoal. Ebenezer Mead married, in 1691, Sarah Knapp, of Stamford. Children: Ebenezer, of whom further; Captain Caleb, born 1694, married Hannah Rundle; Sarah, born 1696, married Jonathan Hobby; Hannah, born 1698, married, 1716, John Hobby; Jabez, born 1700, died unmarried; David, born 1702, married, 1731, Sarah Close, died 1766; Abigail, born 1704, married Isaac Holmes; Susanna, born 1706, married, 1726, Moses Husted; Jemima, born 1708, married, 1731, Moses Knapp.

(IV) Ebenezer (2) Mead, son of Ebenezer (1) and Sarah (Knapp) Mead, was born October 25, 1692, and died May 3, 1775. He was a lieutenant of the East Company of Militia in 1728, and was commissioned captain of the same company in 1738. He married, December 12, 1717, Hannah Brown, of Rye, and they resided in Greenwich. Children: 1. Ebenezer, born October 8, 1718; died 1758; married Amy Knapp. 2. Silas, born May 22, 1720, died 1787; married Mary Mead. 3. Abraham, born December 5, 1721, died 1743, unmarried. 4. Jonas, born December 25, 1723, died 1785; married (first) Sarah Ferris, (second) Sarah Howe. 5. Rev. Solomon, born December 25, 1725, married (first) Hannah Strong, (second) Hannah Clark. 6. Deliverance, born May 4, 1728, died 1785; married Abigail Howe. 7. Dr. Amos, born February 22, 1730, married Ruth Bush. 8. Edmund, born 1732, lost at sea in 1755, unmarried. 9. Hannah, born December 5, 1734, died 1757, unmarried. 10. Jabez, born November 4, 1737, died 1766, unmarried. 11.



Carl A. Andersen

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Jared, of whom further. 12. Captain Abraham, born December 14, 1742, died December 24, 1827; married Keziah Howe.

(V) Jared Mead, son of Ebenezer (2) and Hannah (Brown) Mead, was born December 15, 1738, and died May 8, 1832. He married, December 10, 1775, Lydia Smith, daughter of Daniel Smith, born December 8, 1754, died January 27, 1824. Children: 1. Zetta S., born January 14, 1777, married Ebenezer Mead. 2. Daniel S., of whom further. 3. Lydia, born August 11, 1781, married Ellison Lockwood. 4. Alma, born July 26, 1783, unmarried. 5. Hannah, born May 25, 1788, married Deacon James Mead. 6. Jared, born September 28, 1791, married Anna Armstrong. 7. Alvin, born November 30, 1794, married Eliza Peck.

(VI) Daniel S. Mead, son of Jared and Lydia (Smith) Mead, was born November 20, 1778, and died December 21, 1831. He married, January 16, 1806, Rachel Mead, daughter of Joshua Mead, born September 2, 1779, died January 10, 1859. Children: 1. Zetta, born March 16, 1807, died 1861, unmarried. 2. L. Adelia, born June 2, 1808, died 1827, unmarried. 3. Adaline, born October 3, 1809, died 1810. 4. Daniel S., born April 9, 1811, married Huldah Mead. 5. Adaline, born August 31, 1812, died 1828. 6. R. Elizabeth, born October 13, 1814, married (first) Odle Close, (second) David B. Mead. 7. Jared, born July 25, 1816, married Clarinda McFarland. 8. Edwin, born October 27, 1819, married Maria Reynolds. 9. S. Merwin, of whom further.

(VII) S. Merwin Mead, son of Daniel S. and Rachel (Mead) Mead, was born October 5, 1823. He married, May 20, 1851, Elethea Reynolds, born May 4, 1826, died April 28, 1890. Children: 1. Mary Louisa, born February 24, 1853, married, May 15, 1873, Alexander B.

Brush, of New Fairfield, Connecticut (see Brush line). 2. Daughter, died in infancy. 3. Ella R., born July 17, 1857, died 1896, unmarried. 4. George M., born August 14, 1859, married Georgia E. Graves. 5. Anna R., born September 25, 1861, married Nelson B. Mead. 6. Gertrude, born August 23, 1863, unmarried. 7. Joshua R., born January 8, 1866, died 1885. 8. Ada B., born June 12, 1869.

ANDERSON, Captain Carl A.,

Oyster Grower, Legislator.

There are many huge industries in Connecticut, but the unique one is under the deep seas. There are about 64,000 acres of privately planted oyster beds in Connecticut and 5,000 of natural beds. One of the oldest growers of oysters in Connecticut is Captain Carl A. Anderson, of Norwalk. Captain Anderson was one of the organizers of the J. & J. Ellsworth Oyster Company, which owns about 600 acres of oyster grounds, and during the season employs on an average of one hundred men. Captain Anderson was born in Frederichald, Norway, December 30, 1865 son of Hans and Beathe (Olsen) Anderson.

Hans Anderson, father of Captain Carl A. Anderson, was born in the same place in 1834, and was reared on a farm. He lived to be seventy-six years of age, and learned the trade of tailor, which he followed the greater part of his life. He married Beathe Olsen, a native of the same town, and they were the parents of six children. Two of the sons came to America and one, Hans Anderson, Jr., died in East Norwalk, Connecticut, leaving two sons, Harry and Carl A.

Carl A. Anderson attended school until he was fourteen years old, and then left his native home to ship as a cabin boy. As the years passed he was promoted,

and in 1882 came to America, locating in New York City. He continued to follow the sea out of that port, but on steam vessels, and was only about twenty-two years old when he was given his master's license. Captain Anderson engaged in the coastwise trade until about 1885, in which year he entered the oyster business on his own account. He located in Rockaway and Princess bay, and in 1890 became a resident of East Norwalk, acquiring oyster grounds along the Connecticut shore. It was at this time that the J. & J. Ellsworth Company was organized, of which Captain Anderson is the outside manager.

Captain Anderson has taken a prominent and leading part in the public affairs of Norwalk since making his residence there. He is held in high esteem by his townsmen, and has several times been called upon to occupy positions of trust and responsibility. He is a Democrat in a town which is staunchly Republican, and in 1891 was chosen to represent his party in the State Legislature, which was a high honor to a man, not native born and a member of a minority party. While in the legislature Captain Anderson served as a member of the shell-fisheries committee.

Captain Anderson married, February 3, 1886, Lovise Knudsen, daughter of Silas Knudsen, born in Twedestrand, Norway. They were the parents of six children: 1. Bessie, born August 25, 1887. 2. Clara, born December 6, 1889, married George Glover, and is the mother of a son, Carl A. 3. Howard S., born December 22, 1891; he enlisted in the United States Navy and served as machinist on the destroyer, "Drayton," and made many trips across the ocean; he is married and is the father of a child, Margaret. 4. Lillian M., born April 26, 1896; married Charles

Vaast, and has a daughter, Lillian. 5. Henry M., born December 27, 1901. 6. Frederick W., born September 11, 1904. Captain Anderson and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a member of Ichoda Yacht Club, of South Norwalk; of Old Well Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Loyal Order of Moose; Uncas Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Foresters of America, and the Putnam Hose Company.

**CROOKER, Captain Frederic S.,
Boatyard Proprietor.**

There are few citizens of Greenwich, Connecticut, better known than the one whose name stands at the head of this article, and in addition to being an able, aggressive business man, Captain Crooker is a highly esteemed citizen, always interested in promoting the welfare and progress of his home town.

Ephraim Crooker, grandfather of Frederic S. Crooker, was a scion of old Dutch stock, his ancestors having belonged to the race which made the first settlement on Manhattan Island and founded the city of New Amsterdam, later named the city of New York. Mr. Crooker was a sea captain all his life, running a market boat between New York City and Port Washington, New York, and having his home for the most part in the latter place.

Simeon Weeks Crooker, son of Ephraim Crooker, spent much of his boyhood at Hempstead, Long Island, and when he grew to manhood engaged for a few years in boating. He and his father purchased a market sloop and ran it for a considerable period. Simeon Weeks Crooker learned the trade of a ship carpenter and

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after following it for a time went into the oyster business, being one of the first to plant oysters in Manhasset Bay, formerly known as Cow Bay, New York. During the remainder of his active life he was connected with this line of endeavor.

Simeon W. Crooker married Julia H. Sands, an account of whose family is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: Frederic S., mentioned below; Effie, married John Noon; Frank, of Port Washington, New York; Alfred, deceased; and Walter, also of Port Washington. Mr. Crooker died in 1914, at the age of eighty-five. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but his wife held membership in the Protestant Episcopal church.

Captain Frederic S. Crooker, son of Simeon W. and Julia H. (Sands) Crooker, was born May 10, 1866, at Great Neck, Long Island, and received his education in local public schools, in the summers making boat trips with his father. After leaving school, at the age of sixteen, he sailed with his father for three years, and at the age of nineteen purchased a boat of his own, engaging in the oyster business on his own account. After spending about seven years in this business. Captain Crooker came, in 1893, to Greenwich and turned his attention to the clam industry. For four or five years he engaged in digging and shipping clams to the New York market and at the end of that time purchased his present property. He has since devoted himself successfully to painting, repairing and storing small pleasure craft, making of the enterprise a profitable and flourishing concern, giving employment during the summers to a large number of men.

Captain Crooker married, in 1889, Mary Hahn, daughter of Charles Hahn, of Manhasset, and they are the parents of one

daughter, Anna, who is now the wife of William Miller, of Manhasset.

(The Sands Line).

This ancient race is of Saxon origin and has been traced as far back as the reign of Edward the Confessor. The name is supposed to be derived from a place called Sande, in the Isle of Wight. The family was distinguished in English history from a very early period, many of its members holding high offices in church and state. The Sands escutcheon is as follows:

Arms—Or, a fesse dancettée between three cross crosslets fitchée gules.

Crest—A griffin segreant per passe or, and gules.

Motto—*Probum non pœnitet.*

Edwin Sandes (Sandys also being another form of the name) was Archbishop of York in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and not more than two or three generations later we find the first of the name in New England, Henry Sands, of Boston, Massachusetts; this was in 1640.

Captain James Sands, brother of Henry Sands, was born in 1622, and is said to have settled the same year of his brother's emigration at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, some accounts giving the date as 1658. He is said to have removed, subsequently, to Long Island, where his descendants have since remained, constituting one of the oldest and most distinguished families of that region. Sand Point was named in their honor. During the Revolutionary War the family record was a narrative of patriotic activities, and throughout the century and more which has since elapsed, bearers of the name have rendered notable service in civil and military life.

Gideon Sands, father of Mrs. Julia H. (Sands) Crooker, was of Great Neck, Long Island, one of the representative men

of his community and a citizen whose life was in harmony with the honorable traditions of his race. The Sands property at Great Neck was a deed from a grant of the English through Queen Elizabeth.

LEONARD, William J.,

Business Man.

The business in which Mr. Leonard is engaged is one which brings him in touch with the commercial interests of his community, and when we consider that he is following that business in his native town, where he has always resided, we readily understand that he must be one of the best known men in Stamford, Connecticut. Also, it should be added, he is one of the most respected citizens.

The name of Leonard, in French *Léonard*, is an ancient one. Its form in Old French, *Léonhard*, signifies Lion-Brave, being composed of *leon*, lion, and *hard*, brave. *Leon* is derived from the Latin *leo*, lion.

John Leonard, father of William J. Leonard, was born in County Down, Ireland, and came as a boy to the United States. He grew up on a farm and became a coachman, a vocation which he followed forty years, nearly all that time in the service of Harvey Weed. After Mr. Weed's death, Mr. Leonard devoted his attention to his farm of twelve acres, the land being now comprised in the city park. Mr. Leonard married Mary McLean, like himself a native of County Down, and his death occurred in 1887, when he had reached the age of seventy-three years.

William J. Leonard, son of John and Mary (McLean) Leonard, was born July 13, 1862, in that part of the town now called Wallack's Point, Stamford, Connecticut, and received his education in the local public schools. After leaving

school he learned the moulder's trade in the Stamford Foundry and for five years followed it diligently. At the end of that time he abandoned it in order to give his attention to gardening, in which he engaged for about fifteen years, being employed on private places at Shippan Point.

About twelve years ago Mr. Leonard purchased his present place at Shippan Point, and engaged in the livery and express business. But the opportunities for a livery establishment were not what they had been. Horses were being gradually displaced by automobiles, and in 1919 Mr. Leonard discontinued the livery branch of his business. He still, however, conducts the express department of the concern, thus supplying a very real and urgent need of his friends and neighbors in Shippan Point.

In politics, Mr. Leonard has never been active, but his interest in community affairs is keen and helpful and he can always be counted on to "lend a hand" in any movement having for its object improvement of local conditions.

Mr. Leonard married Annie King, born in Ireland, daughter of John King, and they are the parents of the following children: 1. May, widow of Oscar Spalir; she has one child, Constant, and since the death of her husband has resumed the work in which she was engaged before her marriage, teaching in the Stamford public schools. 2. William F., married, and has one child, Robert. 3. John E., married Nonie Gleason. 4. Gertrude R., also a teacher in the public schools of Stamford.

After engaging industriously and profitably in various forms of activity, Mr. Leonard finds himself, while still in the prime of life, in independent circumstances as the head of a flourishing business, with an enviable reputation for honesty and fair dealing and for those qualities



John M. Hansen

which cause a man to be regarded with respect and affection by his neighbors and fellow-citizens.

HANSEN, John M.,

General Contractor.

A nation cannot be measured by its physical boundaries. Her area may be small, she may not be numbered among the Great Powers of the earth, but Denmark has given to greater nations, in the sons of her soil, the sturdy qualities of mind and soul without which all nations, whatever greatness they may have attained, will crumble to the dust. In the Scandinavian countries, where the rigors of the Northern climate test every man, the rugged, active virtues become established characteristics. Thrift and industry are learned in the cradle, so to speak; the hard conditions make mutual helpfulness the accustomed attitude, and bind men together in a universal brotherhood. This public spirit, these homely qualities, so vital to the social welfare, are brought to us by the young men who seek our shores, and in the homes they build among us are perpetuated, becoming a part of the very fabric of our civilization. John M. Hansen, the progressive contractor of Greenwich, Connecticut, ably exemplifies this accession of new and wholesome blood.

In Mr. Hansen's name survives the time-honored Scandinavian custom, still in vogue in many sections, through which the surname given to a child is composed of his father's Christian name and the suffix, "son," or, with the same meaning, "sen." Thus the son of Jens becomes Jenssen; the son of Hans, Hansen.

Mr. Hansen comes of a family of high character, whose members held positions of trust in the community. In the famous old city of Lubeck, by the river

Trave, nearly a hundred years ago, Heinrich Moos, Mr. Hansen's grandfather, watched over the city from a quaint old tower while the people slept, and any who chanced to be wakeful heard his call, hour after hour, and knew that all was well.

Hans Henrick, his son, was born in Lubeck, in 1834, and died in 1912. He was ambitious to enter some active field of labor, and while still quite a lad went to Denmark and learned the trade of brick making. He worked hard, and denied himself every luxury, and soon after completing his apprenticeship managed to start a brick yard of his own. He began in a small way, but the excellence of his product and his natural business sagacity gave him success from the very start. It was located in Aalborg, Veusysel, Denmark, and after a few years he took one of the young ladies of the town for his wife, Lena Maria Emerson. They were the parents of three children: John M., whose name heads this review; Chris, now also a resident of Greenwich, Connecticut; and Fred, who still resides in Veusysel. The parents were faithful and earnest members of the Danish Lutheran church up to the time of their death.

John M. Hansen, the well known contractor of Greenwich, Connecticut, was born in Aalborg, Veusysel, Denmark, November 23, 1865, the oldest son of Hans and Lena Maria (Emerson) Henrick. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town. This period of his life was closed at the age of fourteen, but being active, observant, always on the alert for knowledge from the least important matter to the great issues of the hour, Mr. Hansen supplemented the formal education of his boyhood with the live, practical information which is so potent a factor of success. On leaving school the boy entered his father's brick

yard and learned the trade. He remained with his father until 1888, when he became interested in the accounts he heard of the wonderful country across the seas. The idea of a radical change of environment appealed to him, and fearing nothing he set out for the shores of America. He located in the Glenville section of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut. Here he turned his hand to anything that offered a livelihood, studying, meanwhile, men and conditions, manners and customs. He worked on a farm for about two years, then for about a year in a stove foundry. After this he became ill, and as soon as he was able to travel he took his wife and two young children and returned to the old country for a rest. He remained about a year, then returned to Greenwich. His business connections were now in the line of contracting, he being foreman for some years for one of the principal contractors of Greenwich at that time. About ten years ago he branched out for himself in this line. He made a modest beginning, laying cement sidewalks and doing a variety of work in that class. But the young man possessed in himself the elements of success. A tireless worker, an aggressive business man, he let no opportunity escape him, and he allowed no piece of work to pass inspection until it was done in a workmanlike manner. He built up a large business, and three years after starting for himself bought the general contracting business with which he was previously connected. He now does all kinds of contracting, including the erection of residences and business structures. Throughout the town of Greenwich, and in many parts of the surrounding country, his work stands as a worthy example of the threadbare adage, too often forgotten or disregarded in this age of haste and bustle, "Whatever is worth doing at

all is worth doing well." He recently completed a fine residence for Ernest Thompson-Seton, the famous writer. He employs fifty to sixty men on the average, and has all necessary modern equipment for doing concrete work, as well as steam rollers for doing road work. Not long after this change the firm bought the ice business of Maher Brothers, which includes the handling of both natural and artificial ice. Mr. Hansen is head of the concern, and his broad experience and splendid executive ability augur well for the future success of the business.

On June 12, 1886, about two years before coming to America, Mr. Hansen married Anna Marie Neilson, who was born in the same neighborhood as her husband, daughter of Neils Christian Neilson. They are the parents of twelve children, of whom four are married and have established homes of their own. The children are as follows: 1. Carolina Dorothea, born September 12, 1887; married Harry Holbeck, and has two children, Howard and Edward. 2. Emma Elizabeth, born November 30, 1889; married James Anderson, and has two daughters, Emma and Florence. 3. Martin A., born January 17, 1891, died March 3, 1892. 4. Martin Harry, born April 25, 1893; married Florence Ritch, and has one daughter, Florence. 5. John Antoine, born July 21, 1894; now in association with his father in business; served in the late World War as sergeant on Fisher's Island, and was transferred to the 31st Regiment about the time the Armistice was signed. 6. Thomas Frederick, born April 28, 1897; served in the Aviation Corps in France. 7. Hans Frederick, born April 13, 1899; married Alice Francefort, and has a son, James Henry Hansen, born April 5, 1920. 8. George, deceased. 9. Lillian Jensine, born September 26, 1902. 10. Charles

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Ferdinand, born December 16, 1904. 11. Anna Marie, born March 10, 1907. 12. William, born November 2, 1908.

KARL, John Martin,

Business Man.

One of the great uses of biography is to supply readers with notes of encouragement. The pages tell of the achievements of self-made men who have accomplished their aims through their own efforts. Such a history is the story of the career of John Martin Karl, of New Canaan, Connecticut. Mr. Karl was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 11, 1888, son of Stephen and Mary (Schwarz) Karl.

Stephen Karl was born October 16, 1862, in Germany, where he attended the district schools until he was thirteen years of age. This was supplemented by a three year course in the evening schools. Mr. Karl learned the trade of tailor, and when he was twenty years of age came to America, locating in Brooklyn, New York. There he followed his trade until 1895, in which year he removed to Milford, Connecticut, and purchased a small farm. He engaged in the business of raising poultry, small fruits, and makes a specialty of garden truck. In all Mr. Karl has about fifteen acres, and he has been very successful in the cultivation of his crops.

Mr. Karl married, May 30, 1886, in Brooklyn, Mary Schwarz, born March 25, 1864, in New York City, died November 17, 1917, in Milford, daughter of Lorenz and Magdalena (Smith) Schwarz. Mr. and Mrs. Karl were the parents of ten children, all of whom are now living in Connecticut. They are: 1. M. Emily, born March 25, 1887; a trained nurse. 2. John Martin, of whom further. 3. Joseph Anthony, born March 22, 1890, resides in New Canaan. 4. Stephen Emil, born Jan-

uary 15, 1892, married Lillian Clark, and resides in New Canaan. 5. Theresa Agnes, born October 23, 1893, married John Oddie, and resides in Milford. Mrs. Oddie is a trained nurse. 6. Florenz Mary, born February 19, 1899; a school teacher in the New Canaan schools. 7. Leo Emil, born April 18, 1901, of New Canaan. 8. James Lorey, born January 19, 1903, of Milford. 9. Emil Robert, born October 11, 1905. 10. Francis William, born October 10, 1909. Mr. Karl and his family are members of St. Mark's Roman Catholic Church, of Milford.

John Martin Karl, the oldest son, was educated in the public schools of Milford, and was for a time employed in the Bonnel Telegraph & Electric Company of that town. Later he went to work in the automobile business for S. Clarke, of Milford, and this marked the beginning of his successful career. Mr. Karl entered the automobile business at an early day in its history, and he has practically grown up with it. For six years he was employed as a chauffeur, and in 1913 became manager for the Central Garage Company, of New Canaan, where he remained for two years. All this time Mr. Karl had his plans made for a business of his own, which is the dream of every alert and ambitious business man, and in 1915 he was able to realize this ambition, and the six years which have passed since then have seen the business grow to the point where ten men are employed. In 1920, Mr. Karl added to his space by the purchase of the Simons Garage, and he has the agency for the Buick and Dodge cars.

Fraternally, he is a member of ——— Council, Knights of Columbus, and he is also a member of the New Canaan Volunteer Fire Company. In the World War, Mr. Karl served in the Quartermaster's Corps, stationed at Governor's Island, Guard & Fire Company, No. 321,

and was in the service eight months. He tried to enlist in the aviation corps, but was rejected from the aviation and draft on account of his eyes.

CHAVELL, Charles H.,

Mechanical Engineer.

Charles H. Chavell was born in Stratford, Connecticut, October 4, 1858, son of William H. and Emily A. (Murray) Chavell. He is a descendant of one of the old French-Huguenot families of New York, and in his character he has imbibed many of the qualities which make for success.

William H. Chavell, father of Charles H. Chavell, was born in New York City. His education was rather above the average, and he was thirty years of age before he became active in the business world. He then became a chemist and drug broker, in which he continued with success for about twenty years, counting among his patrons some of the largest manufacturing chemists and pharmaceutical houses of the country. Mr. Chavell was a member of the old Amity Hose Company in the Volunteer Fire Department of New York City.

He married (second) Emily A. Murray, daughter of John L. and Emily (Curtis) Murray, of Birmingham, Connecticut, and they were the parents of one child, Charles H., who receives extended mention below.

Charles H. Chavell attended the public schools of New York City until he was fourteen years of age, and then, because of ill health, he went to California where he remained one and one-half years, at the end of which time his health was much improved. On returning east he located in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he apprenticed himself to learn the machinist's trade. For a time after com-

pleting his apprenticeship, he worked as clerk in the Sterling House in the same city. An opportunity then came to work on the Elevated Railroad, which was being constructed in New York City, and Mr. Chavell remained in this position for three years.

In 1882 he came to Stamford, Connecticut, to make his home, mainly because of his health, and purchased a farm in the hope that the outdoor work would bring back his lost energy. After two years in the employ of Nature, Mr. Chavell felt sufficiently strong to try indoor work at his trade, and he secured a position with the Stamford Extract Company. He made rapid progress with this company, and received several well deserved promotions, until at the time of the disastrous fire in February, 1919, which totally destroyed the plant, he had been superintendent for four years. Since the re-building of the plant, Mr. Chavell has served as mechanical engineer. Since the time he has resided in Stamford, Mr. Chavell has taken an active interest in its affairs, and although not seeking public office is nevertheless willing to aid in any of the public measures. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Stamford, and active in its support.

Mr. Chavell married (first) Emma L. Grant, daughter of James Grant, of Bridgeport, and they were the parents of seven children, five of whom grew to maturity: 1. Edward, who now resides in Seattle, Washington. 2. Charles H., Jr., of Stamford. 3. Jessie Celeste, wife of George Olmstead, of New Haven. 4. Mable, wife of Frank Hartwright, of Sound Beach, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. 5. Ralph P., of New Haven. Mr. Chavell married (second) Florence Smith, of Easton, Pennsylvania.

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MEILINGGAARD, Albert Nelson,

Contractor, Builder.

One of the most ancient ways in which a surname was derived was from the location of the home of some remote ancestor, and it is from this origin that the name of Meilinggaard is derived. Although the ancestor is not so remote as is usually the case, being the grandfather of Albert N. Meilinggaard, it illustrates this early custom.

The paternal grandfather, who assumed this name from the farm on which he dwelt and which he owned, was Nils Meilinggaard. He was the father of Christian, of whom further.

Christian Meilinggaard, who was born in Jutland, in 1835, and died in 1900, was a wood carver and was in business for himself as a manufacturer of wooden shoes, in which venture he was quite successful. He married Anna Larsen, who was born in 1842, in the Island of Laso, and is still living (1920) on the same place. Their children were: 1. Nicolina, who lives with her mother on the homestead. 2. Lasine, who married Wilso Pilsen, of Laso. 3. Albert Nelson, of whom further. 4. Christian, who married Emmy Monrad, and has one son, Monrad, born in August, 1913. 5. Marinus, an architect of Copenhagen. 6. Julia, who married H. Olger Shultz, of Sanford, Boone county, New York. 7. Agnes, widow of Edward Christenson, of New York City. The family were members of the Danish Lutheran church.

Albert Nelson Meilinggaard, the eldest son and third child of this family, was born August 18, 1876, in the Island of Laso, Denmark. He went to sea when he was but fourteen years of age. For nine years he followed this calling, and during this period sailed over the entire world. As a young boy and youth he

was accustomed to being the companion of his father in his wood working business, and it would naturally be expected that he would develop a talent along this line. But he was not destined to work at this trade for some years. In the year 1895, Mr. Meilinggaard came to America, and sailed out of Philadelphia for two years or more. Soon after this time he returned to his native land for a brief visit, and on again coming to America continued in the seafaring trade. His fondness for the sea was the main attraction in his business, but after being shipwrecked near Newfoundland it lost its hold and he decided to follow occupations less precarious.

He located in Brooklyn, New York, and worked as a motorman for almost two years, and at the expiration of this time he became a resident of the town of Greenwich, Connecticut. He secured work as a carpenter, and his early training in wood working, combined with the more practical experience he later gained, soon placed him in a position to enter business on his own account. That was in 1904, and four years later Mr. Meilinggaard started a mill of his own which supplies interior finish for his own buildings and also for many other builders. The qualities which make for success are present in abundance in his character, and in the short time he has been among the residents of Greenwich he has succeeded in gaining the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. Among the beautiful buildings erected by Mr. Meilinggaard, those especially worthy of mention are: The residence of Ernest Thompson Seton, the famous writer; residence of A. Calhoun, and of Mrs. Powers; Dr. Burke's block, and several others on Greenwich avenue. A force of seven or eight men are employed on an average. Fraternally

he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of Port Chester.

Mr. Meilinggaard married Dorothea Petersen, daughter of Nels Petersen, and they are the parents of two sons, Martin, born July 4, 1904, and Elmer, born December 11, 1905. The family attend the Danish Lutheran church, of Greenwich, and Mr. Meilinggaard also serves this institution as trustee.

HALPIN, William Alex,

Business Executive.

A career, which in the retrospect brings satisfaction to the one who has created it also proves a source of pride to a man's descendants. There is much in the life and career of William Alex Halpin to hold the attention. The story of a man's rise from a lowly position to the owner of a profitable business is always interesting, and is particularly true in this instance.

Mr. Halpin was born in Stamford, Connecticut, January 6, 1862, son of William and Mary (Holmes) Halpin. His father, William Halpin, was born in County Wicklow, near Dublin, Ireland, and in the latter city he was brought up. He attended school, and later in life was employed by the father of Charles Stewart Parnell. Upon coming to America, he located first in Stamford, Connecticut, where he was employed by the Stamford Foundry Company, and where he remained until about twenty years before his death, when he retired. Mr. Halpin enlisted in the Civil War as a member of the Sixth Connecticut Company, Volunteer Infantry, and received his discharge at the expiration of his term of service. Subsequently he reënlisted in the 28th Regiment. Both enlistments were from Stamford, and Mr. Halpin was transferred to the company from Greenwich. He suffered the loss of an eye through his

services. He was a charter member of Hobbie Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Stamford. He married Mary Holmes, and they were the parents of six children, five of whom grew to maturity. They were: 1. Mary, who is the wife of John Fawcett, of Stamford. 2. Elizabeth, who married Augustus Lyons, of Waterbury. 3. William Alex, who receives extended mention below. 4. John, of Stamford. 5. Emma, wife of W. R. Willetts, of Waterbury.

William Alex Halpin grew to manhood in Stamford, Connecticut. There he attended the public schools, and after completing the courses learned the trade of iron moulder. This occupation he followed for twelve years in the Stamford Iron Foundry. Desiring work which would take him into the open air, he gave up his trade and became associated with John McNally, a well known liveryman of that time, as manager of the depot branch of his business. For fifteen years he remained with Mr. McNally, preparing himself for independent business operations. His opportunity came when he incorporated the W. A. Halpin Company in 1906, and there followed ten successful years, until 1916. About that time the automobile was becoming so popular that the livery business was no longer profitable, and accordingly Mr. Halpin opened a garage in connection with his livery business, which finally replaced the livery business altogether. Mr. Halpin is the treasurer of the concern, whose present fine brick garage of two stories and basement was built in 1911. Mr. Halpin holds a well deserved place among the leading business men of the city of Stamford. He takes a keen and active interest in all community affairs, and although not a seeker for public office is nevertheless desirous of aiding in any way possible.

Mr. Halpin married Georgia A. Shearer,



W. A. Halpin

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daughter of Robert Shearer, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of two children: Vera B., married Samuel F. Rolfe, of Stamford; Nelson R., for five years connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York City; resigned to become associated with his father in the above described business; he is in charge of the company's garage; he enlisted in the United States Navy for the duration of the World War, and in the two years of his service rose from the rank of seaman to that of ensign. Mr. Halpin is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Stamford.

HOWES, Charles Landon,
Agriculturist.

The origin of the surname, Howes, can be traced to a very early period. It was originally De la Howe, and came into England with William the Conqueror, in 1066. Literally, it means "of the hills." It is therefore known as a "place name," that is, the first to assume the name was one who dwelt near or on a hill. English records show a William del Howe as early as 1639. The name has undergone various spellings; some assume the final s, while there are many who adopt the spelling, Howe. The name is found in early English records as Hoo, but the family herein under consideration have spelled the name Howes since the time of the immigrant.

Charles Landon Howes, one of the most progressive citizens of Stamford, Connecticut, is a worthy scion of the family. He is a direct descendant of the first of the name in this country, Thomas Howes. The latter came from England in 1637, and settled in Nobscussett, in Yarmouth, in March, 1639. He married Mary Burr, and his death occurred in 1665.

(I) Jeremiah Howes, son of Thomas and Mary Howes, was born during the passage to America in 1639, and he died January 5, 1708. He married Sarah Prince, and she died March 3, 1706.

(II) Ebenezer Howes, son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Prince) Howes, was born between 1730 and 1735. The date of his death is not found on record. He married (first) Sarah Gorham, April 20, 1698; she died September 9, 1705.

(III) Thomas Howes, twin son of Ebenezer Howes, was born June 20, 1699. He married Hannah Sears, although some records give her Christian name as Deborah. They were the parents of Moody, of whom further.

(IV) Moody Howes, son of Thomas and Hannah (Sears) Howes, was born July 18, 1724. In 1748 he removed into New York State and purchased land from the Indians. He married, February 9, 1748, Hannah Snow, a native of Harwich, Massachusetts.

(V) Daniel Howes, son of Moody and Hannah (Snow) Howes, was born in 1763, and died in 1824. He married Ruhama Reed, who was born about 1772, and died in 1864.

(VI) Reuben Wing Howes, son of Daniel and Ruhama (Reed) Howes, was born October 20, 1813. He married, January 24, 1837, Melissa Augusta Townsend.

(VII) Leander Townsend Howes, son of Reuben Wing and Melissa Augusta (Townsend) Howes, was born in New York City, July 1, 1842, and died April 1, 1919. He was educated in the public schools, and for one year was a student at Columbia University. He then matriculated at West Point, from which he was graduated. He served for one year on the Mexican border, and then resigned to go into business with his father in New York City. The business was stock brokerage, and the partnership continued until 1885,

when Mr. Howes removed to Stamford, Connecticut. His main reason for leaving New York City was to take up farming so that he could indulge in his hobby of outdoor work. He was particularly fond of animals, and interested in the growth of plants. His farm was located in the Glenbrook section of Stamford, and there he spent many happy years.

Mr. Howes married, February 19, 1873, Annie Landon, daughter of Charles Griswold Landon. Mr. Howes and his family were members of St. John's Episcopal Church. They were the parents of the following children: Susan Landon, Edward T., Arthur Gordon, Charles Landon, of further mention; Florence A., Gerald H., and Paul Griswold.

(VIII) Charles Landon Howes, son of Leander Townsend and Annie (Landon) Howes, was prepared for college at Westminster School, which was then located at Dobbs Ferry. He then took a special course in forestry at the Sheffield Scientific School. His first step in the business world was with the Hobbs Manufacturing Company, who manufactured and operated a unique press for stamping metal washers from a single piece of wire. This was the invention of H. C. Hart, of Unionville, Connecticut, and did away with the wasteful method of cutting washers from sheets of metal with dies. The call of the outdoors had been inherited by Mr. Howes from his father, and he felt that he would be more satisfied to purchase a farm. Upon his return to Stamford, he bought what was known as the White Farm, which comprised about 140 acres. For the past seven years he has specialized in raising seed corn which he has named Howe's Corn-Dent. Until the World War, Mr. Howes also raised poultry on a large scale, specializing on egg production. Mr. Howes has met with great success in his agricultural work, and

he is among the most progressive farmers of Fairfield county and always ready to introduce any new invention which makes for greater and better production. He is active in civic affairs, and interested in the welfare of his city.

Mr. Howes married Amy Handy, daughter of Nathan L. Handy, and their children are: Charles Landon, Jr., born June 6, 1910; Florence, born May 19, 1913. Mrs. Howes is a member of the Unitarian church of East Orange, New Jersey.

O'CONNOR, John C.,

Contracting Builder.

Possessed of splendid business qualifications, John C. O'Connor, a contractor and builder of Stamford, Connecticut, has a remarkably active and successful career. Mr. O'Connor was born in Stamford, May 6, 1881, son of John and Julia (Clarke) O'Connor.

John O'Connor, his father, was one of the successful men of his day in Stamford. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, and at the age of sixteen came to America, locating in Stamford. He learned the trade of mason builder, which he followed as a journeyman until he was about thirty-five years old. Mr. O'Connor was a thrifty, industrious man and made a reputation for himself for reliability and integrity. With these assets he ventured into business on his own account as a contractor. From the outset he was a successful man, and many contracts were given to him by those who knew him to be a man of high honor and high standard. At that time the sewer system was just being started in Stamford, and a large portion of this was built by Mr. O'Connor. He was one of the earliest men in his line in Stamford, and also did some road building work. He

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married Julia Clarke, and they were the parents of eight children: Mary, Nellie, Julia, Delia, John C., James T., died in 1916. Two other children died in infancy.

John C. O'Connor was educated in the grammar and high schools of Stamford, and later followed an engineering course in Columbia University. After completing his formal education, he went into business with his father, and soon after in partnership with his brother, James T., and succeeded his father in the business. One of the first things the brothers did was to enlarge its scope so as to include building construction. At first they adopted the name, O'Connor Brothers, later changing it to O'Connor Brothers Concrete Construction Company, under which name John C. O'Connor is now doing business. Among the contracts of the firm are: The Martin block on Atlantic street, comprising three stores and twelve apartments; the paper warehouse now occupied by Shuttleworth & Holly; the Roxbury School of stone; the Catholic church at Riverside; concrete bridge at Roxbury; Springdale and several smaller buildings; for Baer Brothers the firm put up ten buildings which is sufficient warrant of the high class of construction work. Since the death of James T., Mr. O'Connor has carried on the business alone and on the average employs thirty men. Mr. O'Connor is a very progressive business man, and holds a prominent place among the citizens of Stamford; in 1919 he built a garage, the largest in Stamford, at the corner of Grove and Main streets, and has the agency for the Studebaker car. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. O'Connor married Eleanor Huewell, daughter of Bernard Huewell, of New York City, and they are the parents

of seven children: Eleanor, Roger, John, Don, Richard, and twins, Joseph and Thomas.

MURPHY, Richard D.,

Sales Manager.

There is no other race in which the permanent and typical characteristics are so well developed as they are in the Irish race; they are marked in each generation. Among those who come from other countries to make America their home, it is the immigrant from Ireland who makes the best citizen. This is because the Irish people have the same ideals of freedom and liberty born into them, so to speak, as the Americans, and hence do not need to be Americanized, for coming here, they are imbued with the spirit of our institutions.

One of the most ancient of Irish surnames is Murphy, and the original seat of the family in Ireland was in the barony of Ballaghkeen (pleasant roadway) in the easterly part of the County of Wexford, at Castle Ellis and Culeartleagh (grey orchard). The county of the Murphy family is still called Murrons; the name itself is the anglicized form of McMorrough; and the family belonged to the tribe of Hy-Felimy. Murphy, Murrough, and Morin are anglicized forms of the name of the original ancestor. MacMurcatha, written also O'Murchada, also O'Murchu, are original forms of the name. In Irish, Murcatha means a sea battle, and Murchu, a sea warrior. Dermot McMorrough, born in 1090, was King of Leinster for many years, and another famous man bearing the name was Art McMurrough, born in 1357. The latter was particularly noted for his chivalry and general good qualities. The records show many celebrated men of this family, and

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in public affairs, as well as professional matters, men bearing the name are found in prominent places.

Patrick Murphy, father of Richard D. Murphy, a manufacturer of Norwalk, Connecticut, was born in Ireland. He grew up on the home farm there, and when he was twenty-eight years of age came to America, locating in Ledyard, Connecticut. There Mr. Murphy lived on a farm, where he was engaged in the occupation of farming throughout his lifetime. He married Mary Donahoe, a native of Ireland, where she was born, in 1817, and died in 1877. They were the parents of ten children, and of these Richard D. Murphy receives extended mention below.

Richard D. Murphy was born July 1, 1873, and was educated in the public schools of Ledyard, Connecticut, until he was twelve years of age. Soon after this he went to New York City and there worked at various employments until he was old enough to choose a vocation. Then Mr. Murphy learned the trade of nickel-plater, which he followed in several localities, finally becoming foreman of this department for Davenport, Tracy & Company of Stamford, Connecticut. After three years the unhealthful character of the work compelled him to give it up. Returning to New York City, Mr. Murphy learned the trade of paper-hanger and decorator, which he followed until about 1914. During this time he was in business for himself for several years, part of the time in Norwich and part in South Norwalk.

In 1914, Mr. Murphy established himself in the manufacturing and mail order business in Stamford, under the name of the Ardee Manufacturing Company. In 1920 the business of the Ardee Manufacturing Company was incorporated under the name of Universal Distributors, Inc.,

and their business was the handling of seeds, novelties, and the manufacture of cameras. The business was started in a small way and it has been quickly developed. Mr. Murphy does a large part of his own printing, and advertises in publications of national circulation.

Mr. Murphy is president of the American Federation of Musicians in Stamford, and for many years has played the violin and flute in theatrical orchestras and in concert work. Mr. Murphy takes a lively and intelligent interest in economics and labor problems, and appreciating that all growth and development is along evolutionary lines, advocates those sane activities that make for substantial and permanent progress in giving producers their just compensation, having in mind the welfare of all the varying interests that comprise our complex society. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Stamford, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Murphy married Marie Krieter, daughter of Karl Krieter, a native of Germany.

JESSUP, Howard Delbert,

Transportation Manager.

The name of Jessup has been identified with Fairfield county from the beginning of its history. A worthy representative of this old American family is Howard Delbert Jessup, of Stamford, a member of the firm of Jessup & Miller, which is engaged in the taxi-cab business, and who are also the local sales agents for the Briscoe automobiles. Mr. Jessup was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 2, 1878, son of Eliakim Marshall and Julia Belle (Morrell) Jessup.

The surname of Jessup is derived from the Italian Christian name, Guiseppe (joo-sep-pa), anglicized into Joseph. Even in

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the early records pertaining to the immigrant, Edward Jessup, we find him referred to as Edward Joseph. This is easily explained by the fact that the names were spelled from their pronunciation by the clerks of the early colonies.

(I) Edward Jessup, immigrant ancestor of the family, was born in England, and died in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in the autumn of 1666. Prior to 1649 he came to New England and was a citizen of Stamford, Connecticut, where he owned land in that year. In 1652 he removed to Middleborough, now Newtown. He served as magistrate in 1659, 1660, 1661, and 1662. He was active in the civil life of the colony, and in its defense from Indians. His wife, Elizabeth Jessup, married (second) Robert Beauchamp.

(II) Edward (2) Jessup, son of Edward (1) and Elizabeth Jessup, was born in 1663, and was but three years of age when his father died. He was taken by his mother to live in Fairfield, and there he became a freeman. In 1720 he moved to Stamford, where he was a farmer. He married, in 1692, Elizabeth Hyde, born August 23, 1669, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Hyde, and she died October 2, 1747. John Hyde was born about 1642, and was a son of Humphrey Hyde, who came from England in 1640, and early settled in Fairfield. John Hyde married Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of Richard Harvey, of Stratford.

(III) Jonathan Jessup, son of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Hyde) Jessup, was baptized August 3, 1707. He was a farmer and carpenter. He removed to Greenwich after 1732, and lived there until his death. His wife's Christian name was Sarah, and she is believed to have been much younger than he.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Jessup, son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah Jessup, was born

September 12, 1734, and died April 12, 1805, in Greenwich, Connecticut. He married Ann Lockwood, born in 1738, died April 14, 1825, daughter of Gershom and Mary (Ferris) Lockwood. She was a direct descendant of the immigrant, Robert Lockwood, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He was made a freeman of Connecticut, May 20, 1652, being recorded as a settler of Fairfield as early as 1641. Robert Lockwood died in Fairfield in 1658. The Christian name of his wife was Susannah, and she died December 23, 1660, in Greenwich, Connecticut. Lieutenant Gershom Lockwood, their son, was born September 6, 1643, in Watertown, and died March 12, 1718, in Greenwich. He was the principal carpenter and builder of the town, and filled many offices. Lieutenant Lockwood married Lady Ann Millington, daughter of Lord Millington, of England. She received a beautiful carved chest from her parents in England which was in the possession of Samuel Ferris, of Greenwich. Gershom (2) Lockwood, son of Lieutenant Gershom (1) Lockwood, was born in Greenwich, and was admitted a freeman of the Colony, February 7, 1693-1694. With his brother, William, he built a bridge across the Mianus river. His wife's Christian name was Mary, and their son, Gershom (3) Lockwood, was born in Greenwich. He married Mary Ferris, born in 1708, died February 9, 1796, and their eldest daughter, Ann, married Jonathan Jessup, of Stamford. Mr. and Mrs. Jessup were the parents of the following children: Jonathan, James, Anna, Ebenezer, Edward, Gershom, Samuel, Timothy, Peter, Hannah, Sarah, Mary.

(VI) Samuel Jessup, great-grandfather of Howard Delbert Jessup, was the son of one of the above named children, for in

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his will Jonathan (2) Jessup expressly calls Samuel Jessup his grandson. Samuel Jessup died June 2, 1843, aged fifty-five years, nine months and thirteen days, according to the inscription on his tombstone. His wife, who was Susan Dibble before her marriage, died October 6, 1852, aged sixty-four years, seven months and eighteen days.

(VII) Petrus Van Fleming Jessup, son of Samuel and Susan (Dibble) Jessup, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, October 10, 1817, and died April 13, 1900. He was reared on a farm, and learned the trade of mason. He had engaged in business as a mason contractor all his life, all the while engaged also in farming. He married Julia Ann Ferris, born March 11, 1821, daughter of Daniel Ferris, of Sound Beach, and granddaughter of Shubael Ferris.

(VIII) Eliakim Marshall Jessup, son of Petrus Van Fleming and Julia Ann (Ferris) Jessup, married Julia Belle Morrell, daughter of Isaac Lewis Morrell, of Greenwich. Children: Clarence, Howard Delbert, Crawford S., and Effie V., living on Cove avenue, East Norwalk, Connecticut.

(IX) Howard Delbert Jessup, son of Eliakim Marshall and Julia Belle (Morrell) Jessup, was educated in the public schools of Greenwich. He began his business life as a clerk in the clothing store of Joseph Ferris, of Greenwich. Like most youths of his age, his mind had not then been made up as to his occupation, but he discovered that the confinement of clerical work was not suited to his temperament, so we next find him in the employ of Walter Smith as a driver. After nine years in that position he left to become an outside man for the grocery house of Acker, Merrill & Condit, with whom he remained six years. In the

summer of 1913, Mr. Jessup began driving a bus, and in 1917 he started in the omnibus business on his own account. He runs a bus line through North Stamford avenue, Stamford, and in addition carries on a taxi-cab business, which is increasing in volume. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Jessup married Iva R. Toms, daughter of Charles R. Toms, of Stamford, and they are the parents of two daughters: Dorothy Dean, born August 13, 1906; Audrey Belle, born June 8, 1912. With his family Mr. Jessup attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

MEANY, William Stephen,

Public Official, Business Man.

By nature one of much determination and force, William S. Meany, postmaster of Greenwich, Connecticut, has through his own achievements won a well deserved place among the leading citizens of Greenwich. He is public-spirited and interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Greenwich and the State of Connecticut. Mr. Meany was born in New York City, November 26, 1875, son of Patrick and Mary (O'Brien) Meany.

William Stephen Meany attended the public schools of New York and the College of the City of New York. After completing these courses, he entered the business world, at first in a clerical capacity, and later became identified with the club and hotel business. His first important position in this line was as manager of the Gramatan Inn, Bronxville, New York. This house was destroyed by fire, and Mr. Meany took charge of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Oyster Bay, Long Island. For two years he continued in this position, until 1902, in which year he became



William S. Meany.

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private secretary to the commodore of the club, E. C. Benedict. In 1908 Mr. Meany resigned to embark in the real estate and insurance business. After a short time in the office of a dealer where he acquired a knowledge of the routine of the business, he opened his own office and quickly developed a large business. He buys properties in addition to building houses for sale, and is said to be the largest owner of real estate of any realty dealer in Greenwich. In 1912 he built the Meany building, and since entering this field of business he has erected more modern business buildings in Greenwich than had previously been built there by any industrial builder, and has sold many of them. The property on which the million dollar Pickwick Arms is being built was owned by Mr. Meany.

In politics he is a member of the Democratic party, and has several times been honored by his constituents with positions of trust. In 1914 he was treasurer of the borough, and before his term had expired was appointed postmaster of Greenwich by President Woodrow Wilson. He has served as delegate to many conventions, and is in great demand in political campaigns because of his oratorical ability. Mr. Meany was chairman of the War Bureau of Greenwich during the World War, having been appointed at a meeting called in Bridgeport to organize that bureau in Greenwich. He was also active on some of the Liberty Loan committees and in the work of the various organizations coöperating with the government. Socially Mr. Meany is a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Meany married Josephine Sullivan, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Meany are the parents of nine children: Helen, William S., Jr., Josephine, George, Ruth, Frances, Richard, Louise, and Alice.

RAYNER, George A.,

Mill Superintendent.

In Connecticut there are many successful business men who are the architects of their own fortunes, and who are numbered among the most useful and valued citizens. Among such is George A. Rayner, superintendent of St. George's Paper Mill in Norwalk. Obligated to work while still a boy of tender years, he exhibited a determination and perseverance which has characterized him throughout his lifetime.

The name of Rayner is found in many different spellings in the early records. Among them are Reyner, Rayner and Raynore. Literally the name signifies "mighty army." The name is more commonly met with in England where the family has long been resident. The men are especially skilled in the trades of weaving and spinning, and although Mr. Rayner was born in New England, it seems very natural to find him following the occupation of his ancestors.

John Rayner was a native of Putsey, England, where he learned the trade of jack-spinner. After coming to America he followed this occupation in East Rochester, New Hampshire, and in 1869 removed to Franklin, New Hampshire, and worked at his trade in the mills of that city. He married, in England, Elizabeth Hargraves, and out of their large family of sixteen children only four grew to maturity. They were: William, now deceased; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Fred Hicks, resides in Hillsboro, New Hampshire; George A., of further mention.

George A. Rayner, youngest surviving child of John and Elizabeth (Hargraves) Rayner, was born April 28, 1866, in Rochester, New Hampshire, and at an early age went to work in the Steven's Woolen Mill in his native town. It was the cus-

tom at that time for the young boys to start to work early, many being only nine years of age, as was Mr. Rayner. Until he was sixteen years old he spent his time learning the trades of weaving and spinning. In 1882 he went into a paper mill in Franklin, New Hampshire, and there learned paper making. For many years Mr. Rayner remained at this occupation, and through his diligence and attention to his duties rose through various grades until in 1908 he was made foreman of the mill. In 1914 he came to Norwalk and as machine tender at first entered the employ of the mill of which he is now superintendent. He has not been with the St. George Paper Mill consecutively, part of the time having been spent in Fitzdale, Vermont, and later, in 1886, he went to Berlin, New Hampshire, remaining there until 1887, when he went to Bellows Falls, Vermont, and in 1900 located in Niagara Falls, New York. In 1915 he became superintendent of the Norwalk mill, which position he now fills in a capable manner. Mr. Rayner is a Republican in politics, and while a resident of Franklin served two years as a member of the Council. He is a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 21, Knights of Pythias, Franklin, New Hampshire, and of uniformed rank there; member of the Improved Order of Red Men, Mone-mac Tribe, of Franklin.

Mr. Rayner married (first) Mary Cockarton, of Berry, England, and they were the parents of a daughter, Jennie Elizabeth, who became the wife of Harry Huntoon, and mother of Walter and Gwendolyn Huntoon. Mr. Rayner married (second) Mrs. Sophie Stather. Mrs. Rayner attends Grace Episcopal Church, and Mr. Rayner the Methodist Episcopal church.

FLYNN, James E.,

Business Man.

The Flynn family derived their name from Flann, who was a celebrated analyst, poet, and professor at Monasterboice, and who died A. D. 1056. It is found in the early records with the spelling, O'Flainn, and without the prefix. The name is Gaelic and signifies flame.

James E. Flynn, one of the leading business men of South Norwalk, was born in Danbury, Connecticut, July 24, 1875, a son of James and Catherine (McGurke) Flynn. His father, James Flynn, was a native of Ireland, and as a young man came to America, locating in Danbury, Connecticut. There he learned the trade of hatter, which he followed in different shops throughout his lifetime. He was a thrifty man and an upright citizen, and was always interested in public matters. Mr. Flynn married Catherine McGurke, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, and their children were: John, of East Norwalk; George W., of Norwalk; James E., of further mention, and Mary.

James E. Flynn, son of James and Catherine (McGurke) Flynn, received his education in the public schools of Danbury. At an early age he entered a hat shop and learned the hatter's trade, which he worked at for about three years. Leaving his work, he enlisted in the United States Army, January 7, 1895, and was discharged January 6, 1898. He reënlisted the next day and was discharged from his second term, in February, 1899. Mr. Flynn was assigned to the 9th Infantry, and during the period of his first enlistment was stationed in the United States during the entire time. During his second enlistment, he was connected with the same regiment and was sent to Tampa, Florida, and thence to Cuba. He was discharged for disability, and after

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leaving the army was not engaged in business for about a year. He then returned to his trade of hatter and worked at it for some time, until he became national representative of the United Hatters, a labor organization, which office he held four years. On August 1, 1908, Mr. Flynn formed a partnership with Edward F. Magner under the firm name of Magner & Flynn, and was engaged in the liquor business until national prohibition went into effect. Mr. Flynn was one of the organizers and has since been a member of the board of directors of the People's Trust Company, of South Norwalk. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Spanish War Veterans, and for twenty years was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Flynn married Margaret McNamara, daughter of John McNamara, of Newark, New Jersey, and Danbury, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children: Mary Gladys and George E.

FOX, James G.,

Contracting Electrician.

The surname Fox belongs to a class of family names taken from the bird and animal kingdoms and including also many inanimate objects, which have a most interesting origin. It is only within comparatively recent times that the ability to read and write in English speaking countries at last has become universal. When such ability was rare, it would have been futile to designate places of business with lettered signs; it was therefore the custom to designate stores and taverns by painted or carved likenesses of birds, animals and familiar objects, and the proprietors of such establishments were re-

ferred to as "John of the Bell-in-Hand," "Tom of the Red Swan Inn," and so forth. No doubt the first individual to assume the name Fox as a surname acquired it in this way, and in time the preposition and article were dropped, the individual becoming known as James or Peter Fox.

James G. Fox, a scion of this ancient name, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, September 13, 1892, son of Thomas E. and Marcella (Smith) Fox. His father was for many years engaged in business as an electrical contractor, and is now living retired in Greenwich.

James G. Fox was educated in the grammar and high schools of Greenwich, and in 1910, after his graduation, started to learn the electrical business with the Greenwich Engineering Company. After two years spent with this firm, Mr. Fox bought his present business from his father, and has since been successfully engaged in a general electrical business. He has a store in which a general line of electrical merchandise is carried, but the major portion of the business is in contracting work. Mr. Fox has proved himself to be possessed of those qualities which make the successful man; although not yet thirty years of age, he has attained a well deserved place among the business men of Greenwich.

During the World War, he was a member of the 315th Ammunition Train, 90th Division, and was sent to France. He served at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Thence he was sent to Coblenz, Germany, receiving his discharge in July, 1919.

DORAN, Joseph A.,

Business Man.

As one of the enterprising business men of Greenwich, Connecticut, Joseph A. Doran has achieved success through

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his own effort. From a modest start, he has built up a trucking business, which is rapidly increasing. By strict attention to his affairs, and by maintaining a high standard of efficiency, Mr. Doran has firmly established himself in a business which is a community benefit as well as advantageous to himself.

Mr. Doran was born in Greenwich, January 1, 1876, son of Cornelius and Margaret (Dunden) Doran. His father was born in Westmeath, Ireland, and died February 4, 1895, in Greenwich, aged fifty-eight years. At the age of twelve he ran away from home and came to America, embarking on a sailing vessel, which took three months to make the trip. Mr. Doran located in Greenwich and obtained employment on a farm. As a young man he went to work as a section hand on the railroad and was soon made a foreman. He continued in this employment until 1876, when he went into the trucking business on his own account, in which business he was active during his lifetime. He started with one horse and wagon, but at the time of his death it required eleven horses to do the work. Mr. Doran developed the biggest business of the kind in Greenwich in his day.

Cornelius Doran married Margaret Dunden, and they were the parents of the following children: William, of Coscob; Cornelius, Annie, Margaret, Patrick, Joseph A., who is of further mention below, and Francis and Edward Doran.

Joseph A. Doran was reared in Greenwich and there he attended the public schools. He went to work for his father, and at the death of the latter, entered into business on his own account. His brother, William, succeeded to the father's business, but about five years ago Mr. Doran purchased this business from

his brother and now operates two auto trucks and eight horses. Mr. Doran's fraternal interests are with the Improved Order of Red Men; the Foresters of America; and also the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Doran married Josephine Busch, daughter of William Busch, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of seven sons: William, Elmer, Francis, Augustus, Robert, Joseph and Cornelius Doran.

MITCHELL, Albert E.,

Contractor, Public Official.

Albert E. Mitchell, one of the leading contractors of Greenwich, Connecticut, holds a foremost place among the business men of that city, a position which has been won through his own initiative alone. He is an energetic young man, possessed of good judgment, and is prompt in his business dealings. The contracting business, of which he is now the head, was founded by his father, Peter Mitchell, and since the death of the latter in 1911, the son has been in sole charge. During the nine years which have since elapsed, Mr. Mitchell has added to its breadth and scope in many ways; much new equipment has been added and a large force of laborers maintained to fulfill several of the important contracts.

The Mitchell family assumed the surname of Mitchell after the coming of Peter Mitchell to America, it being the anglicized form of the Italian name, Micieli.

Peter Mitchell, the father of Albert E. Mitchell, was born in the village of Rose, in Cosenza, Calabria, Italy, and died at



J. F. Mitchell

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his home in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 13, 1911. His boyhood and youth were passed in his native town, and he was employed there as a foreman on a railroad previous to coming to America. After his arrival in New England, Mr. Mitchell continued as a laborer on railroads in various places, and in spite of the handicaps, ignorance of the language and customs, the ambitious youth worked his way upward, and through his thrifty habits was preparing himself for the day when his confidence would enable him to start in business for himself. Eventually he located in North Mianus, and continued to work in the vicinity for a few years. At that time Mr. Mitchell was sufficiently schooled in the language and possessed the ability to meet the conditions of his new environment. His first venture into the world of business was in contracting work, at first on a very small scale, which proved the wisdom of his conservative nature. In addition to his contracting work, Mr. Mitchell also supplied Italian labor to other firms. Out of that small beginning has grown the large business which the son, Albert E. Mitchell, now conducts. Throughout his entire life the father was active in business, and his interest in the public life of Greenwich was a keen one. A Republican in politics, he was a staunch party worker though never a candidate for office. Mr. Mitchell's funeral was a very large one, a testimony to the esteem in which he was held.

Peter Mitchell married Maria Ginise, daughter of a native of Calabria, Italy. They were the parents of the following children: Albert E., of whom further; Elmer, a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, B.S., is now field engineer for the Southern New England Tele-

phone Company, and resides in Greenwich; Theodore, now a student at Amherst College; Florence, Comfort, Milo, Abner, Arthur, Virginia.

Albert E. Mitchell, the eldest child of this family, was born in Greenwich, April 22, 1891. He was educated in the public schools of North Mianus and at the Greenwich Academy. Following this, Mr. Mitchell took a course at Merrill's Business College, Stamford, and spent a short time in an architect's office. He then entered the Barnard School for Boys in New York City, where he remained for four years. Mr. Mitchell spent some time in studying in the Art Student's League in New York, and was intending to enter Columbia University when the death of his father made it necessary for him to cut short his studies and assume the management and responsibilities of the contracting business. It had developed into an important enterprise at that time, and under the able management of Mr. Mitchell the magnitude of the business has increased five hundred per cent. The present equipment consists of a steam roller, steam shovel, two steam boilers, a steam hoist derrick, concrete mixer, six horses, large motor truck, seven steam drills, and three air compressors. The number of men employed varies greatly according to the number and nature of the contracts on hand, but as many as five hundred men are often employed at a time. For four years Mr. Mitchell has held the office of justice of the peace of Greenwich, and is otherwise active in the municipal affairs of that town. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Mitchell married Elizabeth Noonan, daughter of John Noonan, of Newburgh, New York.

RUSSELL, George Daniel,

Hotel Proprietor.

There are few residents of Norwalk who would dispute the statement that Colonel Russell is one of the best known citizens of that place, and there are probably none who would fail to declare that not one is better liked. Ever active in the promotion of the most essential interests of his home city, serving at one time as a member of the Common Council, he has also a record of honorable service in the Spanish-American War.

The name Russell was originally de Rosel, from Rosel, an ancient fief in the neighborhood of Cherbourg, Normandy, the family being a younger branch of the barons of Briquebeck. Hugh de Rosel, a benefactor of the abbey of Caen, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and in reward for his services received grants of land in Dorsetshire. Early in the seventeenth century branches of the Russell family were transplanted to the American colonies, John and William Russell settling about the same time in the province of Massachusetts.

Samuel Perry Russell, father of George Daniel Russell, was born September 16, 1821, in Hubbardston, Massachusetts. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed all his life, living for a time in Worcester, Massachusetts, and then removing to Syracuse, New York, and later to Auburn, in the same State. On his retirement from business he became a resident of Brooklyn, New York. Politically he was a Democrat, and in Auburn served as a member of the Common Council. He was a captain in the Worcester Light Infantry, and a major in the New York State Guard. During the last two years of the Civil War he served with the rank of captain in the Third Regiment, New York Artillery.

After the war he returned to Auburn, where he had enlisted and also recruited a company. He affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of Auburn. He married, March 5, 1844, Mary Louise Stone, whose ancestral record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following children: George Daniel, mentioned below; Martha, deceased; James, also deceased; Minnie, married George Sheldon, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania; Frederick P., of New York City; Nellie, married Dr. Walter S. Blaisdell, of Punxsutawney, Pennsylvania; and one who died in childhood. The family were members of the Universalist church. Mr. Russell died March 15, 1900, in Brooklyn, and the death of Mrs. Russell occurred December 25, 1910, in Norwalk, Connecticut.

George Daniel Russell, son of Samuel Perry and Mary Louise (Stone) Russell, was born June 4, 1848, in Worcester, Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools of Syracuse and Auburn, New York. After serving as clerk in several stores, he established himself in Auburn in the grocery business, but after some years sold out and removed to Brooklyn, where he engaged in the same line of business. In 1901 Mr. Russell came to Norwalk, Connecticut, and purchased the Norwalk Hotel, which he has ever since conducted with marked success, maintaining it as the first hotel in the city. As a staunch Republican, Colonel Russell has long been active in the political life of his community, having occupied a seat in the Common Council of the city of Norwalk. He is a corporator of the Norwalk Savings Society, and never neglects an opportunity of assisting with his influence and means any institution or movement which he deems

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worthy of encouragement. He affiliates with St. John's Lodge, No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Norwalk, and is past master of Orion Lodge, No. 717, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, also affiliating with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of Aurora Grata Consistory, of Brooklyn.

While a resident of Auburn, Colonel Russell enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment, New York National Guard, which was later merged with the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. Going into the Spanish-American War as the Thirteenth, it affiliated with the Twenty-second and was sworn in as the Twenty-second. Colonel Russell went to the front as major and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Thirteenth, becoming colonel by brevet after the war.

Colonel Russell married (first) Anna Cecelia Fuller, daughter of John W. Fuller, of Auburn. Mr. Fuller was a native of England. Colonel and Mrs. Russell became the parents of two sons: Frederick Fuller, whose biography follows this; and Charles Samuel, who died at the age of sixteen. Colonel Russell married (second) Harriet L. Hubbell, of Norwalk. The family are members of the Congregational church.

As soldier and citizen, Colonel Russell has made a record which is independent of eulogy and will be a precious legacy to his children and grandchildren.

(The Stone Line)

The Stone family, which was originally of County Essex, England, traces back to 1285, when Edward the First was the reigning monarch, and is therefore to be numbered among the ancient houses of the United Kingdom.

(I) Gregory Stone, founder of the American branch of the family, was born

in the parish of Great Bramley, Essex, and baptized there April 19, 1592. In 1635 he came to New England on the ship "Increase," and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, afterward removing to Cambridge. He married (first), in England, Margaret Garrad, and (second), also in England, Lydia Cooper, a widow. He was made a freeman, and served as deacon in the church. His death occurred November 30, 1672.

(II) Deacon Samuel Stone, son of Gregory and Lydia (Cooper) Stone, was born in Mayland, Suffolk, England, and baptized there February 4, 1631. He became a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony, and served as a trooper in the Indian War. He settled in Cambridge, where he was prominent in church and town affairs, holding a number of offices. He married (first) Sarah Stevens, and (second) Mrs. Abigail (Center) Fowle-Walker, who had been twice widowed. Samuel Stone died in 1715.

(III) Deacon Samuel (2) Stone, son of Deacon Samuel (1) and Sarah (Stevens) Stone, was born October 1, 1656, in Cambridge Farms, and served in King Philip's War. He held the office of selectman. Deacon Stone married Dorcas Jones. His death occurred in 1743.

(IV) Captain Samuel (3) Stone, son of Deacon Samuel (2) and Dorcas (Jones) Stone, was born August 12, 1684, in Cambridge Farms. He removed to Concord and then to Sudbury, where he owned a farm on what was known as Pelham's Island. On that land he built a house which is still in use and is shaded by a pair of magnificent elms which he himself planted. The estate was subsequently acquired by the Hurd family. Captain Stone was one of the early proprietors of Rutland, securing nearly nine hundred acres of land on which he established his sons. He removed to Lexing-

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ton to take charge of the ancestral estate of his father to which he succeeded. The position of selectman was filled by him, and he also served as captain of militia. He married Abigail Reed. His death occurred in 1769.

(V) Nathan Stone, son of Captain Samuel (3) and Abigail (Reed) Stone, was born April 28, 1722, in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and served in the French and Indian wars. He married Mary Robbins. He removed to Rutland. His death occurred in 1758, doubtless during military service, as neither a record of it, nor a gravestone bearing his name, is to be found in Rutland.

(VI) Jeduthan Stone, son of Nathan and Mary (Robbins) Stone, was born February 13, 1749, in Rutland, succeeded to part of his father's homestead, and always lived in his native place. During the Revolutionary War he served in the Continental army. He married Elizabeth How. His death occurred March 8, 1829.

(VII) Augustus Stone, son of Jeduthan and Elizabeth (How) Stone, was born December 20, 1777, and always lived on his farm in Rutland. He married (first) Thankful Banks, and (second) Mrs. Hepsabeth (Hill) Maynard. Mr. Stone died February 20, 1863.

(VIII) Mary Louise Stone, daughter of Augustus and Thankful (Banks) Stone, was born February 22, 1825, and on March 5, 1844, in Rutland, became the wife of Samuel Perry Russell, as stated above.

RUSSELL, Dr. Frederick Fuller,

Professional Instructor and Author.

Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Army Medical School, the name of Dr. Russell, as that of the discoverer of one of the greatest truths known to medical science, has become in the last few

years famous throughout the civilized world.

Frederick Fuller Russell was born August 17, 1870, in Auburn, New York, and is a son of George Daniel and Anna Cecelia (Fuller) Russell (q.v.). The education of Frederick Fuller Russell was begun in the Brooklyn High School, whence he passed to the Brooklyn Preparatory School. He then took a three years' premedical course in Cornell University, graduating in 1890. In 1893 he received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and then spent three years as an interne in Bellevue Hospital. In 1896 he spent three months in the Sloane Maternity Hospital, and in 1897-98 took post-graduate courses at the University of Berlin. In 1915 George Washington University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

In 1898 Dr. Russell entered the Medical Corps of the Army, and is still a member of that body. From 1907 to 1913 he served as curator of the Army Medical Museum. In 1907 he became Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Army Medical School, retaining the position until 1913. In February, 1918, he again assumed it and has retained it to the present time. From 1909 to 1912 he was Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Medical School of George Washington University, in Washington, District of Columbia. From 1913 to 1914 he was Lecturer on Tropical Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

The event which has caused Dr. Russell's career to mark an epoch in the history of medicine is his discovery of typhoid vaccine. This wonderful protection against a dread disease is regarded by many as having been the means of

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averting much suffering and saving myriads of lives. Dr. Russell's writings on the subject include the following: An article on "Typhoid Vaccination," Appleton, 1914; "Bacillary Dysentery," Tice's "Practice of Medicine," Pryor and Company, New York, 1920; and "The Prophylactic Use of Vaccine," Nelsons' Loose Leaf "Practice of Medicine," New York, 1920. He has also published numerous articles in periodical medical literature; an article on "The Progress of Medicine," Hale; "Science and the World War;" a chapter on "Protozoa," Appleton, 1916, and other papers of a kindred nature.

While never mingling in public life, Dr. Russell has always been civic-spirited and ready to do all in his power for the betterment of community conditions. He affiliates with Orion Lodge, No. 717, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, New York, and belongs to the Zeta Psi fraternity, of Cornell University. His clubs are the Army and Navy and Cosmos, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Century Association, of New York. He and his family are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Dr. Russell married, November 7, 1899, at Vincennes, Indiana, Mathilda J. Busse, daughter of William Busse, and they are the parents of one son: Frederick William Russell, born December 7, 1901, in Washington, District of Columbia.

The true physician, however circumscribed may be his sphere of action, is always a benefactor. Dr. Russell's realization of this ideal has been of world-wide influence, for the great blessings of his famous discovery have brightened the lives of multitudes in two hemispheres.

HEGEMAN, Cramer C.,

Lawyer, Legislator.

This is the day of the young man. We find a striking illustration of this state-

ment in the career of Cramer C. Hegeman, one of the leading attorneys of South Norwalk, Connecticut. Mr. Hegeman is but thirty-four years of age, yet he has achieved much, and it is a safe prophecy that the later years of his life will unfold an interesting story.

The common ancestor of all who bear this ancient name was Adriaen Hegeman, born about 1639. In 1650 he emigrated to this country from Amsterdam, and died in April, 1672. In 1653 he was living in New Amsterdam, and was a man of public prominence. He was magistrate of Flatbush from 1654 to 1663; Schout-fiscal of the five Dutch towns, in 1661; secretary of Flatbush and Flatlands, Brooklyn, and Utrecht, from 1662 to 1665, and was an auctioneer in 1671. The Christian name of his wife was Catherine, and she survived her husband many years.

The Hegeman family, of which Cramer C. Hegeman is a member, were long among the prominent citizens of Saratoga county, New York State.

(I) Christopher Hegeman, grandfather of Cramer C. Hegeman, was born in Fishers Ferry, Saratoga county, New York, and was a builder and operator of canal boats on the Erie canal. He was the leading business man of the village and also kept a general merchant store. A man of wide resources, his mental powers were remarkable. He was the owner of a stable which was a relay station for canal-boat horses.

(II) Cornelius Hegeman, son of Christopher Hegeman, was born at Fishers Ferry, in 1845. He grew to manhood there and attended the public schools, also receiving private instruction. He went into the boat business of his father, who built boats for use on the Erie canal, and as soon as he was old enough assumed charge of the business in connection with

his father's brother. Finally, when transportation via the canal began to decrease, the business was closed. Mr. Hegeman then turned his attention to teaching school, and subsequently worked as book-keeper for several years in New York City for the firm of Thorne & Pearsall. When they built their summer residence at Black Rock, Connecticut, Mr. Hegeman removed to Bridgeport, that State, where he has since resided, and has always been identified with some phase of the transportation business. He was seven years with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and nine years with the Norwalk Steamboat Company. Mr. Hegeman is now engaged in the trucking business on his own account. He is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Bridgeport.

Mr. Hegeman married Olive Lorraine Adsit, daughter of Brainard Adsit. Mrs. Hegeman was born in Bemis Heights, Schuylerville, New York, in the house in which the famous General Fraser died. Mr. and Mrs. Hegeman were the parents of three children: 1. Pauline, married Thurie Berg, and is the mother of four children: Arthelta, Evelyn, Reginald, and Henrietta. 2. Cramer C., of further mention. 3. Ethel, wife of Murray Callender, of Bridgeport, and the mother of one son, Murray, Jr.

(III) Cramer C. Hegeman, son of Cornelius and Olive Lorraine (Adsit) Hegeman, was born July 9, 1886, in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He received his elementary education in the public schools of that city and was graduated from its high school in 1904. Four years later, Mr. Cramer graduated from Yale Law School, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in New York City, remaining

about two years, thence removing to South Norwalk, Connecticut, where he has since been engaged in general practice. From the time of his removal to South Norwalk, Mr. Hegeman has been particularly active in matters of public interest. He has frequently been called upon to give of his ability and time in the interests of the public, and the manner in which he has served the interests of his constituents has been such as to draw forth very favorable comment. At the present time (1920) Mr. Hegeman is the liquor prosecutor of Norwalk as well as the prosecuting attorney.

In politics, Mr. Hegeman is a Republican and for five years has been president of the Norwalk Republican Club. In 1915-1917, he was representative to the State Legislature, and was chairman of the committee on contested elections, also serving on committees on forfeited rights and on incorporations and state library committee. In the discharge of the duties incumbent upon these positions, Mr. Hegeman displayed the remarkable mental power with which he is gifted, and was highly esteemed by his associates. The fraternal and social associations of Mr. Hegeman are many. He is a member of Old Well Lodge, No. 108, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Butler Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, both of South Norwalk. He is a member of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, and of Monker Grotto, of Norwalk, also being secretary of the latter organization. Further affiliations of Mr. Hegeman include membership in Olive Branch, Knights of Pythias, of Norwalk, of which he is past chancellor; he is also a member of the Craftsmen's Club and of the South Norwalk Club, and in previous years was a member of the Old Well Hook & Ladder Company.

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BLAND, Thomas,

Contractor, Builder.

In a city like Stamford, rich in old traditions, yet ever looking forward into a bright and prosperous future, the constructive workers build not only their own lives and their own successes, but they build in the broadest sense the city itself. Their material handiwork not only stands and endures for use and beauty, but it embodies the ideals of the builders, their standard of workmanship, their constant forward and upward reaching toward that which is best, highest and most worthy. Thomas Bland is such a builder. He holds a foremost place among Stamford's self-made men, for he has literally built his own success. The amount of cash and capital with which he started was so small as to be negligible, but he had ambition, energy, character, intelligence, qualities and attributes which are the foundation of all success. Who can estimate the incentive such a career gives to youth and mediocrity toward higher, nobler effort?

The surname of Bland is undoubtedly an Anglo-Saxon personal name with the suffix dropped, as was a very common custom. It is from the Old English *blandan*, meaning to blend, and the compound, *blanden-feax*, "having mixed colored or grey hair," is also derived from this source, thereby making the name both descriptive and occupational.

(I) Moses Bland, grandfather of Thomas Bland, like so many of our most substantial citizens, came from England. He was a resident of the city of Manchester, where for some years he was engaged in the butchering business. Having passed his youth and reached the age when most men feel that they have settled down for life, he broke the ties which bound him to the mother country and

came to America to begin life over again. He settled in Stamford, Connecticut, and became a captain of a coasting vessel. He was drowned in Long Island Sound during a storm. He married Sarah E. ———.

(II) Charles Bland, son of Moses and Sarah E. Bland, was born in Manchester, England, where he received a common school education. He then became associated with his father in the butchering business. Not long after his marriage, he joined his father's party and came to America, bringing his bride to the new country, where they established a home. He came to Stamford, Connecticut, and there became connected with the Stamford Manufacturing Company, remaining in their employ for thirty-five years as a cooper. He died about 1877. Mr. Bland was a quiet, studious man, and supplemented his somewhat meager education with wide reading on well chosen subjects until he was really a man of excellent education. He married Margaret ———. Charles and Margaret Bland were the parents of three children: Sarah E., who married D—— Waterbury, and was left a widow; Thomas, of whom further; and Charles J., deceased.

(III) Thomas Bland, son of Charles and Margaret Bland, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, April 4, 1852. He was a real boy, taking the keenest interest in every phase of the town and harbor life, but giving his school work earnest attention because it could be disposed of most promptly in that way and gave him more freedom for out-of-door life. After he had finished the public school course, he completed his education at the private school of G. B. Glendining. When eighteen years of age, he was bound out to work for Kirk & Schofield for the term of three years to learn the carpenter's trade. He worked at this trade for a year after

he became of age, but was so actively interested in other lines of effort that he could not content himself to follow this trade to the exclusion of all else. He went to Bridgeport and began operations in real estate, then for two years conducted a house furnishing store in that city. At length he disposed of this business and returned to Stamford. For six years he was foreman in the factories of the St. John Woodworking Company. During all this time, however, he was about town, in all his leisure time, conducting a real estate business, which grew in importance year by year, and after a time he bought a lot at No. 204 Main street, where he erected a building. For three years he was engaged in the house furnishing business, then returned to the St. John Woodworking Company, remaining for a period of two years. He was now salesman and shipping clerk.

In May, 1897, Mr. Bland became interested in the development of Suburban avenue, and took up contracting work. His thorough and practical knowledge of carpentry placed him at an advantage, and with his business experience, his unlimited capacity for work, and his splendid executive ability, success was only a matter of time. He studied conditions, and with a fine appreciation of the tastes and fancies of the better class of home builders erected some very beautiful residences. This was only the beginning; he has gone on from one success to another, leaving upon the beautiful city the stamp of the man who makes business an art and art his business. In 1912 Mr. Bland built the Stamford First National Bank building. He also built the Suburban Club building, the Apartment building, the Woolworth building, and many of the important blocks. He is now living in the thirteenth house he has built for himself. Mr. Bland has also

been an adjuster for fifteen years for the London & Liverpool, the London & Lancaster Insurance companies, the Royal Insurance Company of Great Britain, and the Aetna of Hartford.

Mr. Bland married, in Stamford, Connecticut, Carrie F. Whitney, daughter of George Whitney, of New Canaan, Connecticut, and their children are: Louise Pauline; Charles T., of Flemington, New Jersey, married Caroline ———; Ethel, married Charles E. McLaughlin, and they are the parents of one son, John T., and live in Stamford.

Personally Mr. Bland is a genial, wide-awake man, full of the spirit of progressive citizenship, proud of his work, but never satisfied with what has been done, always looking forward to a bigger and better future. He has met his public obligations in the spirit of service rather than of leadership. Mr. Bland is a Republican, is a member of the Council, and was assessor of Stamford for nine years. He is a member of Union Lodge, No. 5, Free and Accepted Masons, and was for many years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a member of the Suburban Club for twenty-one years, and is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church.

STEVENSON, William J.,

Physician.

A name which merits the respect and honor of the citizens of Georgetown, Connecticut, is that of Dr. William J. Stevenson. For the past twenty years Dr. Stevenson has practiced his profession in this little town, and during those years has not only ministered to the physical wants of his patients, but through his devotion to their interests, has won their confidence, and many times renewed their hopes. Dr. Stevenson was born in County

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Armagh, townland of Derrytrasna, parish of Moyntaaghs, Ireland, April 4, 1851, son of William and Eleanor (Turkington) Stevenson, and grandson of Christopher Stevenson.

(I) Christopher Stevenson was born in the townland of Derryadd, on a farm which had been in the family for many years. He was brought up on this farm and followed agricultural pursuits throughout his lifetime.

(II) William Stevenson, son of Christopher Stevenson, was born in the townland of Derryadd. He was also a farmer, and after his marriage received a present of a farm from his father. His farming was of a general character, including dairying, and he raised a good many horses. Mr. Stevenson married Eleanor Turkington, daughter of Joseph Turkington, of the same parish and townland, and they were the parents of six children. Of these Dr. Stevenson was the only one who came to America and he also is now the only surviving member of the family.

(III) Dr. William J. Stevenson, son of William and Eleanor (Turkington) Stevenson, pursued his classical studies under the tutorship of Rev. John Rutherford in the town of Bannbridge, and matriculated at Queen's College in Belfast, Ireland, graduating in 1874 with the degree of M. D. During his medical studies at college he also received his hospital experience, and subsequent to receiving his degree he practiced his profession in his home townland for a few years.

In March, 1893, Dr. Stevenson left his native shores and came to America. Naturally, on account of landing in New York City, Dr. Stevenson practiced there a while. This also gave him an opportunity to choose his future location. After seven years he removed to South Norwalk, Connecticut, and from there to Georgetown, where he has since been lo-

cated. He travels over a wide radius of country and is ever ready and willing to respond when called upon. While in Ireland Dr. Stevenson became a member of the Masonic order, and since coming to Georgetown has entered actively into the organization there. He is a past master of Ark Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; member of Washington Chapter, No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; member of the Episcopal church.

There is no profession more honorable than that of medicine, and in his career Dr. Stevenson has furnished an exemplification of the highest virtues of this calling.

JANSEN, Edward Overton,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The influence exerted by Edward O. Jansen, one of the leading lawyers of Stamford, and his usefulness in his community cannot be gauged by a mere enumeration of the offices held by him. He is one of the most public-spirited of Stamford's citizens and his success in his professional life is a well deserved one. Mr. Jansen was born in Stamford, January 18, 1883, son of Emil and Oline (Anderson) Jansen.

Emil Jansen, his father, was born in Norway in 1853, and died in 1907. He was about eighteen years of age when he came to America, and here learned the trade of iron moulder. He was first employed by the Stamford Foundry Company and later by The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. After some years he entered the employ of the Davenport & Tracy Piano Company and was with them until his death. Mr. Jansen was a member of Rippowam Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford. He married Oline Anderson, a native of Norway, and they were the parents of the following children: 1.

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Jennie, wife of Frank Pinney, of Sound Beach. 2. Antoinette, wife of J. Clarke Foster, of Haydenville, Massachusetts. 3. Lillian, wife of Archie M. Webb, of Stamford. 4. Edward Overton, of further mention. 5. Emma, married Walter E. Hoyt, of Stamford. 6. Alfred, of Stamford. 7. William, deceased. 8. Oscar, of Stamford. 9. Christine, married William M. Conron, of Stamford. 10. James Leon, served in the late war. The family are members of St. John's Episcopal Church of Stamford.

Edward Overton Jansen was born in Stamford. He was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1902 he graduated from the Stamford High School, and for the ensuing year taught school in Littleton, New Hampshire. On his return to Stamford he entered the law office of Reid & Young and there took up the study of law, supplementing this with tutoring. In January, 1910, Mr. Jansen was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and has since been engaged in active practice, never having admitted a partner.

He has ever been interested in public matters, and in politics is an Independent Republican. Since 1911 he has been a member of the Common Council, and has served on most of the committees. He has been identified with all the constructive measures that have been passed while he has been in the Council. When Mayor Brown died Mr. Jansen was councilman-at-large and was considered the logical candidate to succeed him, but lost the election by one vote. He has done work on the stump in every election. For about two years he served as prosecuting attorney of the City Court.

Mr. Jansen married Annie Waterbury, daughter of George Henry Waterbury, of Darien, Connecticut, and they were the parents of four children: George E., Mary E., Doris A., Robert A.

Mr. and Mrs. Jansen with their family attend St. John's Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Jansen has served as treasurer of the chapel, and at one time was a member of the executive committee of the chapel.

(The Waterbury Line).

(1) The first to settle in Stamford of this name was John Waterbury, who was among those who came from Wethersfield, Connecticut. He received a grant of land in 1650, and died eight years later. Lieutenant David Waterbury, his son, was born in 1655. He married Sarah Weed and they were the parents of David (2) Waterbury, born November 9, 1701. His son, David (3) Waterbury, married, in December, 1751, Jemima Knapp, and they were the parents of Moses Waterbury. The latter was born May 26, 1770, and married Keziah Weed. Their son, William Waterbury, was born October 30, 1802, and married Barbara Hall. Their son, Jonathan Miller Waterbury, was born in 1830, and died June 3, 1904. He was a farmer throughout his lifetime. He married Josephine Johnson, daughter of Captain Henry Johnson, of the town of Greenwich. Their son, George Henry Waterbury, was born February 26, 1857, in Noroton, and was educated in the public schools. He began to follow the water as a boy and became owner of a sloop in partnership with Frank Webb. Later he was employed in the ice business for about twenty-four years, and since that time has been engaged in farming. He is a member of the Senior Order of United American Mechanics; and Leeds Council, of Stamford. He married Elizabeth Neil, daughter of Robert Neil, born August 3, 1856, died January 3, 1917. They were the parents of seven children, among whom was Annie, who became the wife of Edward O. Jansen, as above noted.

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NICHOLS, Clifford Le Grande,

Dentist.

The Nichols family has been resident in New England for many generations, exemplifying that type of citizenship which leads in national growth and progress. The immigrant ancestor of the family, Sergeant Francis Nichols, was born in England, and was among the early settlers of Stratford, Connecticut, where he was living as early as 1639. He had a military training and belonged to the Horse Guards of London, it is believed. He was closely related to Colonel Richard Nichols. He owned land in Southold, Long Island, and his estate was distributed among his children before his death.

(I) A descendant of this worthy pioneer, Andrew B. Nichols, was born in Newtown, Connecticut, and removed to Trumbull, Connecticut, with his brother, David Nichols, and they farmed in partnership for some years, later separating each to a farm owned personally. Andrew B. Nichols married Mary Thorpe.

(II) Plumb Beach Nichols, son of Andrew B. and Mary (Thorpe) Nichols, was born in Trumbull, Connecticut, where he still resides. Mr. Nichols has always been a farmer on the old homestead, and has been among the substantial and worth-while citizens of his community many years. In politics he is a Republican, and served as selectman, and has been an office holder in the Congregational church more or less all his life. He is also a member of the Grange. Mr. Nichols married (first) Esther Hudson, daughter of William Hudson, of Bethlehem, and she died in 1888. He married (second) a widow, Mrs. Ida Watrous. By the first marriage there were two children: Clifford Le Grande, of further men-

tion, and Lena Grace, wife of Harold Holmes, of Stratford, Connecticut.

(III) Clifford Le Grande Nichols, son of Plumb B. and Esther (Hudson) Nichols, was born September 10, 1871, in Trumbull, Connecticut. He remained on the home farm until he was seventeen years of age. Then he began the study of dentistry under the preceptorship of Dr. A. C. Peck, of Woodbury, Connecticut, with whom he remained three years. He then went to Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was associated with Dr. Hindsley there for a year. On September 10, 1892, Dr. Nichols opened an office of his own in the very quarters he now occupies in Westport; after six years he removed to Guilford, Connecticut, where he practiced for three years, thence he went to Woodbury, remaining for thirteen years. His health failing about this time, Dr. Nichols took a needed rest until September 1, 1919, in which year he re-opened the office where he first started to practice. Dr. Nichols is a member of the Connecticut State Dental Society, and is among the well-esteemed citizens of Westport.

Dr. Nichols married Edith L. Rowland, daughter of Charles Rowland, of Bethel, Connecticut, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Clifford Rowland, resides in Westport; he enlisted when he was seventeen years old in the Norwalk 6th Company and was sent to Fort Terry; from there he was transferred to the 56th Coast Artillery and went to France as a first cornet player in its band; when his division started for the front he went forward as an automobile mechanic for the supply company, but when the armistice was signed and his division was ordered home he was asked to take his place in the band which he was glad to do. In his younger days,

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Dr. Nichols played a trombone in a band for six years. 2. Rutherford Lyon, born January 7, 1906. 3. Harold Judson, born March 20, 1917.

JAEGER, Charles Rene,

Floriculturist.

The thorough technical training that Mr. Jaeger received in European institutions qualifying him for advanced chemical research has been used by him in his American home only indirectly. Floriculture has claimed him since 1901, and he is now engaged in that line in Rowayton, Connecticut. Mr. Jaeger is a son of Hugo and Caroline (Danner) Jaeger, his father born in Aarau, Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, in 1840. Hugo Jaeger as a young man was a travelling salesman for a silk house, covering Northern Africa, and in his travels experienced the discomforts and dangers of the Sahara, and contact with rude peoples. Subsequently he became a dealer in dye stuffs, and was engaged in business in Rouen, France, nearly all his life. His death occurred in 1900. His wife, Caroline Jaeger, was a daughter of Eugene Danner, and was born in Rouen. They were the parents of: Maurice, deceased, who succeeded his father in business, and resided in Rouen; Henri E., a florist of Pasadena, California; and Charles Rene, of whom further.

Charles Rene Jaeger was born in Rouen, the historical capital of Normandy, August 27, 1880. He attended the Lycée Corneille, and after the completion of his course in that institution entered the chemistry school, whence he was graduated B. S. in 1898. He pursued post-graduate work in chemistry at Winterthur, Switzerland, and after two years in Switzerland came to the United States. He joined his brother Henri E., then a re-

tail florist of New York City, in 1901, and became a partner in his business, which was conducted under the firm name of Henri E. Jaeger, Incorporated. After an association of eight years, Henri E. Jaeger went to Pasadena, California, where he is now (1920) engaged in the same line. Mr. Jaeger continued the New York business independently until 1917, and on August 1, 1917, moved to Rowayton, Connecticut, to take charge of the green houses of Treandley & Schenck, florists of New York City. The houses of this firm are under 182,000 square feet of glass, and about fifty men are employed under Mr. Jaeger's direction, this force specializing in the production of roses, their bushes yielding about three million blooms a year. Mr. Jaeger is a skilled florist, master of the most modern methods of floriculture, and able through his technical training to make fine discrimination between those soil ingredients best suited for different forms of plant life. Mr. Jaeger is a member of South Norwalk Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Jaeger married Ada Murphy, a native of Lancaster, England, and they are the parents of one son, André Hugo, and a daughter, Shirley.

NASH, William Augustus,

Man of Enterprise.

One of the representative manufacturers of South Norwalk, Connecticut, and one of its leading citizens, William Augustus Nash, formerly superintendent of Jerome Frank & Company, dress manufacturers, was born July 1, 1868, in Whitestone, Long Island, son of Captain David and Betsey (Wood) Nash. Mr. Nash is a member of one of the oldest New England families, which from the



Charles K. Yeager

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earliest Colonial times has held a distinguished place in the regard of the community.

The name of Nash is of Saxon origin. In the early times the prefix, *atte*, was much used with the first surnames; as *atte Wood*, and for euphony, an "n" was often added. Such was the case with the name *Atte-n-Ash*. In the natural evolution of the name, the prefix was dropped and the name became *Nash*. In all probability the first bearer of the name lived near an ash tree or an ash wood.

The earliest known ancestor of the family, Edward Nash, was born in Lancaster, England, in August, 1592, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Edward (2) Nash, son of Edward (1) Nash, was the ancestor of the New England family. He was born in Lancaster, in 1623, and emigrated to America about 1649-50. He resided in Stratford, Connecticut, for two years, where his daughter, Anna, was born January 18, 1651. In 1652 he removed to Norwalk, Connecticut, and there followed his occupation of tanner near where Christ Episcopal Church now stands in East Norwalk. There was a stream of water there which was used by Edward Nash in his business of tanner. It is believed that he was the first hearthstone occupant of the town of Norwalk, and the early records give no cause to doubt it. In 1690 he had a large estate rated at £216, and unvarying tradition says he lived to the age of seventy-six years. His son, John Nash, was the first male white child born in Norwalk. It is from this immigrant that the father of William A. Nash descended.

Captain David Nash was born in Westport, Connecticut. He was in the oyster business from boyhood, and at one time was engaged in oyster planting on his own account. While yet a young man, Captain Nash became commander of a

vessel. He married Betsey Wood and they were the parents of two children: Annie, widow of Daniel Greene, and William A., of further mention. Captain Nash with his family attended the Methodist church of Westport for many years.

William A. Nash was educated in the public schools of East Norwalk, of which town his parents became residents when he was a small lad. For six years after leaving school Mr. Nash was employed in a box factory, and the training he received there led him to a position in the box department of the R. & G. Corset Company. After five years Mr. Nash became a corset cutter with the same firm, and was associated with them until January 6, 1919. The same month and year he accepted the position of superintendent of Jerome Frank & Company, the dress manufacturers of South Norwalk, which position he held until 1921. Mr. Nash was particularly well qualified for the position through his experience and his executive ability. He had about forty-five people under his supervision. The business acumen of Mr. Nash has frequently shown him opportunities which he was quick to take advantage of and which have proved profitable. About seven years ago he held concessions at Compo Beach, and within two years of that time purchased the property. He has a restaurant and about two hundred and twenty-five bath-houses, most of them leased by the season, to which interests he is now giving his entire time. The fraternal connections of Mr. Nash are: Member of Butler Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Improved Order of Red Men; Loyal Order of Moose; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Putnam Hose Company, all of these organizations being in South Norwalk.

Mr. Nash married Amelia Louise Fitch,

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daughter of Theodore Fitch, of East Norwalk, and with his wife attends the Methodist Episcopal church, contributing to its good works.

BACON, Addison Morris,

Business Man.

Bacon is a place name derived from the ancient seigniory in Normandy whence the ancestors removed to England. The great Suffolk family of Bacon was founded by one Grainuld or Grimaldus, a relative of the great Norman chieftan, William, who came to England at the time of the Conquest and settled near Holt in Suffolk. His great-grandsons took the place name of Bacon for a surname. The name is still in use in the North of France. In 1082 William Bacon endowed the abbey of Holy Trinity at Caon. The Battle Rolls of England in the eleventh century and the Hundred Rolls in the thirteenth century bear the name with occasional variations in spelling, such as Bacun, Bachun, and Beacon. Descendants of the family were very early in Virginia. A worthy representative of this ancient surname, Addison Morris Bacon, was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, January 28, 1893, son of Harry M. and Gertrude (Palmer) Bacon.

Harry M. Bacon was born in New York City. When he was a small lad his parents located on what is now known as Keeler's Hill, Sound Beach, but which for many years has been known as Bacon's Hill. He learned the trade of machinist in Stamford with Samuel C. Ingersoll, and has followed his trade in various places since that time. Mr. Bacon married Gertrude Palmer, daughter of Addison Palmer, of Sound Beach, who engaged in business as an oyster planter for many years. The Palmer genealogy will be found in connection with the

sketch of his brother, M. K. Palmer, on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon were the parents of the following children: Addison Morris; Martha, wife of Frederick Loeser, of Stamford; Pauline, wife of Richard Carter, of Stamford. The mother of these children died in 1896.

Addison Morris Bacon was educated in the public schools of Sound Beach, and then learned the trade of machinist with Adams & Company of that place. For eight years he followed his trade as a journeyman, and then for four years was a marine engineer, serving on steamers plying between Boston and New York. In 1915 he gave up the sea and became driver of the auto fire engine for the Sound Beach fire department, a position which he still holds. About two years ago, Mr. Bacon formed a partnership with Charles C. Summers, and under the firm name of Bacon & Summers they have the agency for the Essex and Crawford automobiles and operate a repair and service station. There are as many as five mechanics employed in the garage counting the members of the firm. While Mr. Bacon is in no sense of the word a politician, he is a very public-spirited citizen and can always be counted on to do his share of public service. He has held the office of constable for two years.

Mr. Bacon married Jennie May Young, daughter of James Young, of Sound Beach, and they have one child, Harold Addison, born in January, 1917. Mrs. Bacon is a member of the Episcopal church of Sound Beach.

MUNSON, Leonard W.,

Physician.

Leonard W. Munson, M. D., one of the most prominent physicians of Stamford, Connecticut, where he has been engaged

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in practice for many years, is a member of an old New England family, the members of which are identified with Derby, Connecticut, for many years and afterwards removed to various parts of the country.

Dr. Munson's grandfather, George Munson, was a native of Connecticut, and was left an orphan by the death of his parents when he was a small child. For a time he made his home with relatives, and later went to Breakneck, Maine, where he became in time a dealer in stone on a large scale. It was Mr. Munson who supplied the stone for the construction of the great "High Bridge" in New York City, across the Harlem Valley, and while that structure was being erected he removed to the city and made his home in its vicinity for some years. While in New York he accumulated considerable real estate. He also established a coal, lumber and stone yard at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and after a time opened a grocery store in connection with his other business, which enterprise proved successful. He married Frances Jones, and they were the parents of several children, one of whom was Ezra Edwin Munson, the father of Dr. Munson of this sketch.

Ezra Edwin Munson was born in 1844, in New York City, New York, and was seventeen years of age when the Civil War between the North and South broke out. He was anxious to join the Union army but his parents, thinking him too young to endure the hardships of a soldier's life, sent him to the West to visit his cousins in Illinois, hoping that the war fever would be less there than in the East. They were mistaken, however, and the youth, taking advantage of his opportunity, promptly enlisted as a private in Company C, 36th Regiment, Illi-

nois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years in the army. He took part in many engagements and was wounded severely in the thigh. After the close of hostilities, he returned to his home and was taken into partnership by his father in the latter's coal, lumber and stone business at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, and he was also active in the grocery establishment there. After two years of this association the elder man retired from active management, and the son took over the entire business which he conducted successfully until 1883. In that year he sold out his interests to Jno. Bonnett, his brother-in-law, went on the road as a wholesale grocery salesman, and continued in that line until his death. He married Emma S. Zarr, of Bedford, New York. Mrs. Munson was a woman of strong character and most lovable personality, a Baptist in religious belief, who was much beloved both by her family and the host of friends she made. They were the parents of five children, four of whom survive, as follows: Lillian Louise, now a deaconess of the Episcopal church at Yonkers; Leonard W., with whom we are especially concerned; Laura, who became the wife of Frederick Cummings, of Yonkers; Lester D.; Herbert E.

Leonard W. Munson was born November 16, 1868, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, New York. He received his education in the public schools of his native place. He completed his preparation for college at the Hastings High School, in the building designed and constructed by his grandfather, and then matriculated at Fort Edwards College. After his graduation from that institution, which took place in 1887, he remained there for three years in the capacity of instructor, and then went to New York City, where he secured a clerical position in a hardware

establishment, and there became thoroughly acquainted with business methods. After two years spent in that occupation, the young man determined upon a professional career, and with this end in view entered the office of Dr. Erdman Brant and read medicine under that capable physician's preceptorship. He then entered the Medical Department of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated with the class of 1896, taking his degree of M. D. The young man was then appointed assistant surgeon at the Emergency Hospital, Washington, where he remained about one year. In 1897 he removed to Stamford, Connecticut, and there established himself in general practice, continuing successfully there ever since. Dr. Munson rapidly made an enviable reputation for himself in his adopted community, and is now one of the recognized leaders of his profession in Stamford. He enjoys a large and high class patronage, and the complete confidence, not only of his clientele, but of his professional colleagues without exception. He has always taken a keen interest in the general advancement of his profession, the highest standards of which he has consistently observed in his career, and is a member of the Stamford Medical Society, the Fairfield County Medical Society, the Connecticut State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Munson was united in marriage, April 11, 1897, with Margaret Elizabeth Berkley, a daughter of George and Louisa (Reed) Berkley, of Cumberland, Maryland, the former a native of Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Munson are the parents of one child, Louise Frances, born March 11, 1900.

RUTLEDGE, James Bernard,
Hotel Proprietor.

The pages of biography tell of the achievements of men who have succeeded through their own efforts. These men can look back on their careers with pride, and such is true in the case of James Bernard Rutledge, one of the leading hotelmen of Fairfield county. Mr. Rutledge was born in County Leitrim, on the river Shannon, Ireland, September 11, 1884, son of James and Mary (Costello) Rutledge.

James Rutledge, his father, was born in the same county, where he is now living. He is engaged in the dairy business. Mr. Rutledge married Mary Costello, a native of that county, and they were the parents of four children, two of whom are now living. They are: Francis W. and James B. The former is associated with his brother in the hotel business.

James Bernard Rutledge received his education in a Brothers School in Carricon-Shannon, and also in the schools in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He came to America in 1898, and lived for two or three years in East Cambridge, finding employment at whatever his hand found to do. He then went to New York City and found employment at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which move was to determine the entire current of his future life. For ten years he was at this hotel, starting as a bell-boy, working his way up step by step to more important and responsible work, all the time closely observing and studying a way in which to benefit himself. Such perseverance could not help but be rewarded. There is no place in the world where human nature can be better studied than in the hotel business, and it is a never ending study.

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It is the proper application of the lessons so learned that makes for success in the hotel business, and it was a knowledge of this truth which has had much to do with the success of Mr. Rutledge.

Subsequent to leaving the Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Rutledge went to New Orleans and there became assistant manager of the St. Charles Hotel, remaining for two seasons. Thence he went to the Edgewood Inn, Greenwich, Connecticut, as assistant manager and manager of the Edgewood Club. There he continued very successfully until October 4, 1918, when he became proprietor of the Clifford Hotel, South Norwalk. During the time he was in Greenwich, Mr. Rutledge was also manager of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club for a year. The fact that he was able to meet these obligations in the manner he did is sufficient warrant of his ability in this direction. On April 4, 1919, Mr. Rutledge took over the Canfield Hotel, Canaan, Connecticut, and in his two ventures he is meeting with splendid success. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of South Norwalk.

Mr. Rutledge married Annie Kennedy, daughter of Frank J. Kennedy; she is a native of Fermoy, County Cork, Ireland. They are the parents of two sons: Leonard James, born October 17, 1910; Kenneth, born June 3, 1918.

ST. JOHN, Charles Le Grand,

Contractor, Builder.

Charles Le Grand St. John, a prominent contractor and builder of Norwalk, Connecticut, is a direct descendant of one of the first families settled in Fairfield county. Throughout that county we find many worthy representatives of that ancient family, and they are always found among the enterprising and progressive

men of affairs. Mr. St. John is a splendid example of the type of capable business man of which Connecticut has so many.

(I) The ancestry of the family in America is traced from Matthias St. John or Sension, who was among the earliest settlers of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1631-32, and made freeman of the town, September 3, 1634. In 1640 he took up his abode in Windsor, Connecticut, where he was among the earliest planters and where he acquired land by purchase and by grant. Between 1636 and 1645 he was in Wethersfield. In 1654 he removed with his family to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he was prominent in the affairs of the town government. His will is dated October 19, 1669, and he died in Norwalk, in the latter part of October or the first part of November, 1669.

(II) Matthias (2) St. John, son of Matthias (1) St. John, was born in England, in 1630, and came with his parents to New England in 1631-32. He died in Norwalk, Connecticut, December, 1728-1729. He was a freeman of Norwalk, Connecticut, and served as selectman and fence viewer in 1659. The Christian name of his wife was Elizabeth.

(III) Ebenezer St. John, son of Matthias (2) and Elizabeth St. John, was born about 1660, and died in 1723-24. He was a cooper by occupation. He married Elizabeth Comstock, born October 7, 1674, daughter of Christopher and Hannah (Platt) Comstock. They were members of the Norwalk church.

(IV) Daniel St. John, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Comstock) St. John, was born in 1693, and died December or January 28, 1757. He followed his father's occupation of cooper. He was twice married; his first wife was Grace Sherman, and his second, Hannah Seymour.

(V) Daniel (2) St. John, son of Daniel

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(1) St. John, was born in 1716, and died November 10, 1802. He was a shoemaker, and lived in New Canaan. Daniel St. John married Mary Mills; she died February 3, 1806.

(VI) Abijah St. John, son of Daniel (2) and Mary (Mills) St. John, was born October 4, 1772, and was baptized in New Canaan, Connecticut, in December of the same year. He died at Silver Mine, September 4, 1859. Abijah St. John married, in New Canaan, in September, 1792, Hannah Hendricks; she was born October 7, 1773, and died January 18, 1862.

(VII) David St. John, son of Abijah and Hannah (Hendricks) St. John, was born in April, 1810, and died March 7 or 9, 1857, in Wilton, Connecticut. He married, August 27, 1842, Amanda Aiken, daughter of Thomas and Anna (Betts) Aiken; she died September 30, 1893.

(VIII) Giles Henry St. John, son of David and Amanda (Aiken) St. John, was born November 8, 1844, and died June 20, 1918, from an accident. He fell from a roof, and at the time of his death was seventy-three years of age, remarkably well preserved. As a young man, he learned the trade of carpenter and followed it as a journeyman for a few years, eventually establishing a business of his own. After a long, active and useful life, Mr. St. John retired from active business cares in 1917. He served in the Civil War as a member of the 12th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; he was shot through the temple at Gettysburg, the bullet passing out through his ear. Later Mr. St. John was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, from which he made his escape, and was afterwards captured by guerillas, but was fortunate enough to escape a second time. Mr. St. John was so badly wounded at Gettysburg that a kind-hearted Confederate soldier gave him his horse, and after re-

turning to his own lines he had a long and slow convalescence. After recovering, Mr. St. John worked in a woolen mill for about a year, and then started in business for himself as a contractor, in which he met with well-deserved success.

Mr. St. John married, March 1, 1866, Georgianna Aiken, daughter of George N. and Mary Esther (Newcomb) Aiken, of Silver Mine, town of Norwalk. They were the parents of four children: 1. Charles Le Grand, of further mention. 2. George, who lives in Westport, a member of the firm of Ralston & St. John, contractors. 3. Frederick, of Norwalk. 4. Edward I., of Norwalk. Mr. St. John was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and with his wife attended the Methodist Episcopal church.

(IX) Charles Le Grand St. John, son of Giles Henry and Georgianna (Aiken) St. John, was born June 11, 1867, in Norwalk. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and then became a member of the contracting firm of St. John & Sons, composed of his father, his three brothers and himself. This arrangement continued for about three years, and upon the dissolution of the partnership Mr. St. John became foreman for another builder. For twelve years he was associated with the latter, and during these years was making a thorough study of his particular branch of contracting work. In 1907 he formed a partnership with F. Howard Keyser, under the firm name of St. John & Keyser, and they became well and favorably known among the builders of Fairfield county. Their specialty is a standardized seven-room bungalow, and this has proved very popular. Wide publicity has been given to this style of house by means of a complete and detailed model, an exact duplicate on a very small scale. This has been exhibited in various east-

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ern cities and has brought to the firm contracts from all over southern New England. About fourteen men are employed on an average. Mr. St. John is the type of public-spirited citizen who is an asset to a community. Upright in his business dealings, he has won the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact.

On June 11, 1892, Mr. St. John married Lillian Bird Wilson, born February 21, 1871, in Newark, New Jersey, daughter of Henry B. and Sarah (Bird) Wilson, of that city. Mr. and Mrs. St. John are the parents of a son, Charles Kenneth, born April 25, 1897. The family attend and aid in support of the Methodist Episcopal church of South Norwalk.

SCHAVOIR, Arnold Lambert,

Rubber Manufacturer.

Mr. Schavoir was born in a city which has long been famous, but which now holds a place of imperishable prominence as one of the great battlefields of the World War for Freedom and Democracy—Aix la Chapelle, France. It was there on August 25, 1871, Mr. Schavoir was born, son of Lambert and Ann (Leusberg) Schavoir.

Lambert Schavoir, father of Arnold L. Schavoir, was born in Douai, France, and died in Aix la Chapelle, in 1883, aged fifty-three years. For several hundred years the family was settled in Douai. When he was fifteen years of age, Mr. Schavoir went to Aix la Chapelle and it was after that time the "c" was added in the spelling of the family name. Its original derivation was from the occupational class of surnames, meaning shepherd. In his early life, Mr. Schavoir was a salesman, later engaged in real estate. He became a contractor and builder on a large scale, and had many men in his em-

ploy. He made a specialty of large factory buildings, and was also the owner of a large machine shop where were built steam engines. Subsequently he was the proprietor of a large wall paper plant. Mr. Schavoir was a man of tireless energy, very ambitious and possessed of a fine mentality. Through misfortunes he lost nearly all that he had accumulated through a lifetime of thrift and never flagging industry. He married Ann Leusberg, daughter of a wealthy citizen of Aix la Chapelle. Her father served under Napoleon and after the downfall of the latter became a merchant.

Arnold Lambert Schavoir received his education in the private schools of his home city and at the Cathedral Academy of Aix la Chapelle. He learned the machinist's trade, and came to America at the age of nineteen years. A brother and two sisters had preceded him and located in Stamford, Connecticut, so naturally Mr. Schavoir came directly to that city. There he found employment at his trade in the plant of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. Later he was employed by the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company, where he remained for sixteen years, and at the time of his leaving there was serving as foreman. The ambitious traits of his father were imbibed in Mr. Schavoir's character, and he was desirous of entering into business on his own account. To this end he engaged in business as a repairer of automobile tires. His venture was a success from the outset, and the enterprise developed to considerable dimensions. In time Mr. Schavoir found it necessary to erect a special brick building to furnish adequate facilities for his work. A large part of his work was done under contract for the big tire companies, and this arrangement continued for about seven years. In the meantime he had become the local repre-

sentative for the builders of the Locomobile, and a service station was built on Shippan avenue. He continued to handle the Locomobile from 1911 to 1916. Three years previous Mr. Schavoir began the manufacture of inner tubes. He had gleaned from his experience in repairing that those on the market were far from being perfectly suited to the service they were called upon to render. The line of manufacture of inner tubes is of a highly technical nature, and Mr. Schavoir has devoted himself assiduously to the mastery of every theoretical and practical detail in this work. He keeps himself always abreast of the latest discoveries and developments in the rubber industry. The result is that the business has had a steady growth, making such demands on his time and attention that all other lines and interests have been dropped. The plant is equipped with the most modern apparatus, machinery entering largely into the manufacture of a product of this kind. Employment is given to about fifty men. The product is sold largely through jobbers, a large proportion of it being exported to Sweden, Norway, the West Indies and South America. The war gave a great impetus to the manufacture of toys in America, a line of business that previously had been largely controlled by certain European countries. Alive to the opportunity thus presented, Mr. Schavoir began the manufacture of rubber toys in 1917, and this department of the business is showing a very satisfactory growth.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Schavoir has served six years as a member of the Common Council; he was chairman of the Park Committee, under whose direction and supervision Halloween Park was built. As will be seen in his business career, Mr. Schavoir's bent is in the line of construction and organization, and his

activities in public office are no exception. Whatever will forward the interests of Stamford, and make it a better place in which to live and to be happy appeals to him. It was largely as a result of his efforts that Elm street was paved, and the paving of Atlantic street finished. His committee bought the property and had the plans made for the sewage disposal plant, construction of which was postponed on account of the war, but the contract for building was made in August, 1919. During Mr. Schavoir's incumbency, the pumping station was remodelled. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, of Stamford, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Schavoir married Katherine Meigel, daughter of Henry Meigel, of New Canaan, Connecticut, and they are the parents of a son, Frederick, who is associated with his father in business, and of a daughter, Bertha Schavoir.

ROME, Morris Gerry,

Head of Important Business.

Success is something that cannot be appraised in figures. It involves too much of the elemental force of the individual—the power of taking from life a thought here, an impression there, of gaining from every experience something of use and value and making it serve as a means of attaining definite good. That this good be material makes its attainment no less worthy of commendation. A man who achieves importance in the business world to-day must give as well as take. Life yields him nothing without exacting a price—and that price is—himself. No matter how much the individual wins from the public, he must give of himself equal value. This is the man of real significance in the world. And generally speaking it is the man who began at the

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beginning, who dug his own cellar, so to speak, and built his own foundations. An interesting example of this sort of man is Morris Gerry Rome, one of the most successful business men of Stamford, Connecticut.

Mr. Rome's family is an old one in Moscow, Russia. There the name for many generations has been a prominent one. Mr. Rome's great-grandfather was an eminent physician in that city, being in such high favor with the court that for many years he counted the Czar among his patients. This speaks volumes for the mental calibre of the man. He was also a man of winning personality, as is evinced by the fact that he stood in great favor with the Czar, who gave him a written permit to live in Moscow, from which city all other Jews were rigidly excluded. Dr. Rome's skill in his profession, and his devotion to duty in its practice made his tenure of this position long and secure.

His son, Mr. Rome's grandfather, took little interest in the opportunities of a professional life. He was an active, progressive man, fond of the great out-doors, and possessed of splendid executive ability. He became a large land owner, his holdings being mostly timber lands, and he built up an extensive business along these lines, owning thousands of acres of the finest timber.

Mr. Rome's father, Harris Rome, was born in Russia, and grew to manhood there. According to the universal custom there he was compelled to enter the Russian army. To a member of the race so bitterly and ruthlessly persecuted by the Russian Government, this service was utterly abhorrent. At the first opportunity the young man made his escape. After more or less adventure he found his way to New York City. He had been married while in the army, and had not been long

in this country before his young wife joined him. Very soon after his arrival in New York he started in business, beginning in a small way and dealing in second-hand furniture. His location was in a modest block down on the East Side. But he put into his business all the energy of which youth, health and a fine mental heritage are capable, and was successful from the start. With characteristic thrift he worked early and late, denying himself the pleasures that many young men consider necessities, and giving his personal attention to every detail of the business. Constant growth and development were the inevitable result, and he remained there about ten years. He then removed to Paterson, New Jersey, and established himself there as a dealer in furniture fresh from the factory. He was very successful there and continued in this line of business in that city for twenty years. He then sold out and removed to Jersey City, where he opened another furniture store, and has been no less successful there, still carrying on the business, holding an enviable position in the trade, and enjoying the fruits of his success. He married Rebecca Luckman, daughter of Louis Luckman. They are the parents of six children, five of whom are still living; Morris Gerry, of whom further; Bertha, who married Samuel Kerr, of Salem, Massachusetts; David, of West Hoboken, New Jersey; Sadie Bessie, who married Joseph Kerr, of Gloucester, Massachusetts; and George Sidney, of Washington, D. C.

Morris Gerry Rome was born March 4, 1887. He received his education in the public schools of New York City, and the Paterson, New Jersey, High School. Even as a lad he showed great ambition and was impatient to take an active part in the world of business. While attending high school he also took a commercial

course, and without waiting to graduate he cast aside all restraint, and leaving school and home went to New York City, where he found employment in the furniture department of Simpson, Crawford & Company. Having been about his father's store almost from the time he was able to toddle, he had a knowledge of the business that he had absorbed unconsciously and which had become second nature. He soon rose from salesman to assistant buyer, his value to his employers being apparent from the beginning. He remained with this firm until he was nineteen years of age, when he felt the call of the West. Going to Chicago, Illinois, he plunged into the business life of the city there, being employed in the same line, and remaining for about two years. He then returned to New York, but wishing to broaden his experience, he took a line for sale on the road, working on commission. He traveled for five or six years, in the course of that time visiting every large city in the United States, thereby gaining not only invaluable business training but that general knowledge of men and affairs which can be won only from travel.

With this wealth of experience he returned to the employ of Simpson, Crawford & Company, New York, taking a more responsible position than before, acting as salesman, soon becoming again assistant buyer. When that company failed he went to the A. D. Matthews Company, of Brooklyn. Here he was buyer for the bedding department, also assistant buyer for the furniture department. After being with this company a year, Mr. Rome was offered a very attractive position with A. I. Namm & Son, of Brooklyn, as buyer for both furniture and bedding departments. He remained there for three years, meeting with gratifying success and making an impression

there which outlived his stay. Feeling that he wanted to build for himself and create an organization of which he should be the head, Mr. Rome resigned from this company to go into business for himself. The thriving, up-to-the-minute little city of Stamford, Connecticut, was the location he chose, and on November 15, 1917, with the country involved in the greatest war in all history, he opened the new establishment. Unpropitious as this time may have seemed, Mr. Rome was successful from the start. He has made for himself a place of dignity and honor in the business world of the city, his name being associated in the mind of the public with straightforward dealing and dependable merchandise. In all questions involved in the daily routine of a retail business, he invariably appreciates the customer's viewpoint. He does both a cash and installment business, and carries a well chosen and comprehensive line of furniture, bedding and household necessities and comforts. He is an adept in the art of displaying goods attractively, and throughout the store, as well as in the handsome windows, one finds it a pleasure to examine the stock. The personality of the man makes the atmosphere of the store warmly congenial, he having a cordial word and smile for every visitor.

Mr. Rome is by no means a one-sided man; he finds time for social relaxation and the popular interests of the day. He is a member of Fortitude Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brooklyn, New York; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, No. 22, also of Brooklyn; Excelsior Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Stamford; and the Kiwanis Club, of Stamford. In public life he is a leader in every interest for the public good, and in patriotism second to no man, having taken an active part during the World War in every drive or campaign

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in support of the interests of this country and its Allies.

Mr. Rome married, June 11, 1912, Bertha Michelson, daughter of Mrs. Ella Michelson, of Boston; they have one child, Thelma Rose.

LARSEN, Niels.

Business Man.

The summons of opportunity carries its meaning only to the man who hears. The man who is alive to the possibilities of life is quick to respond and eager to follow. The summons comes to every man, but only the few hear. These are the men the world needs, for they build not only paths for personal achievement, but open the way for men of lesser ability to find at least a measure of success. Niels Larsen, of Greenwich, Connecticut, is one of these leaders of men. A worker himself, full of the tireless energy of the man who does things, he has become a significant factor in the business life of the town. Coming from Denmark, the home of sturdy, wholesome manhood, he made his start in America while yet life lay before him.

The origin of the name of Larsen is found in the ancient custom which antedates the use of surnames, of calling the son of John, John's son. In common usage this gradually became Johnson. Other surnames were evolved in the same manner and one of them is Larsen. An ancestor of this family lived near a laurel tree, and was referred to as Laurence, because his home was thus located. In the evolution of the name the son of Laurence became Laurence's son, and in time, Larsen.

The family home of this branch of the Larsen family was for many generations in Roskilde, Denmark. This city was at one time the Capitol of Denmark, and a

city of great importance. The family was well and favorably known throughout the section, industrious and self-respecting.

Christian Jepson, Mr. Larsen's paternal grandfather, lived on the outskirts of Roskilde, and was a farmer by occupation. He was upright and industrious, and highly respected in the community.

His son, Christian Larsen, was an ambitious youth, full of the spirit of adventure, and left home at an early age to follow the sea. He became a captain, and in all followed this life for about twenty years. Retiring to the home farm at the end of that period, he became identified with the public life of the city, and for many years held the position which corresponds with that of charity commissioner in American civic life. He married Ane Marie Anderson, who was also a native of Denmark.

Niels Larsen was born in Roskilde, Denmark, January 18, 1868, and is a son of Christian and Ane Marie (Anderson) Larsen. His educational opportunities were limited, and he was more interested in action and movement than in the tedious confinement and quiet pursuits of the school room. He began his career by going to sea when he was about eleven years of age, and at the age of fourteen was earning his own living on ship-board. Travel is considered the broadest means of education, and it is certainly no less so, in the most practical sense, when it is at the same time a means of livelihood instead of a pastime. So at the age of eighteen, when Niels Larsen came to make a home in America, he was possessed of such an education as gave him a practical working basis for material success. That was in 1886, and he located in Greenwich, Connecticut, entering the employ of Henry Held, on whose farm he worked for four years. Then he worked for about two years for a coal

dealer. By this time he had acquired an easy familiarity with the language and felt at home in the new country and anxious to get a start which should open a better future before him than the working for wages. He entered into partnership with his brother, Lawrence, whose sketch follows this. Under the name of Larsen Brothers they took contracts in grading and excavating. They were both men of good judgment and their work was done in such an acceptable manner that they went from one job to another, building up an enviable reputation for this class of work. They continued in this line of business for years with increasing success. In 1900 the young men sold out their contracting business and went into the livery business. In some ways this was a great change, but they put into the new venture the same spirit and ambition as in the work which they had carried to success, and they were no less successful in this line. In all their work they never forgot the courtesy and consideration for the public which is so large a factor of success in every line of business. Their livery business grew and developed, and when the time came that the automobile began so definitely to take the place of the horse they were in a position to rise on the wave of progress, where many were inundated by it. They replaced their horses by motor vehicles, beginning the change in 1906, but holding steadfast the same business policy of excellence of service and unfailing courtesy. Success was inevitable, and the brothers went forward, constantly increasing their capital and equipment. A few years ago the business was incorporated under the name of the Greenwich Cab Company, Mr. Larsen's brother Lawrence holding the office of president, while Mr. Larsen is vice-president. He

still has charge of this branch of the business.

On March 1, 1918, the company opened an office in Stamford, at the railway station. This has been only a repetition of the success in Greenwich. The company is the most important one in its line in this section of the State. The Stamford end of the business is incorporated under the name of The Stamford Transit Company, with Lawrence Larsen as president. They have eighteen automobiles in daily use in Stamford, and thirty in Greenwich.

Niels Larsen is one of those men who bring to mind the sturdy pioneers of an earlier day, who feared nothing, dared everything, and with their bare hands worked out the civilization it is now our privilege to enjoy. Mr. Larsen is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Greenwich. He is too busy a man to take an active interest in politics, but is interested and active in every public movement of the day.

Mr. Larsen married Amanda Johnson, daughter of Neils Johnson. She was born in Cullen, Sweden. They are the parents of two children, Anna Marie, and Lillie Costine. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

LARSEN, Lawrence,

Business Man.

New blood revives all living organisms. It is the new blood, and the living, vital power which that new blood gives that has kept the United States of America full of youth and life and abounding vitality. It comes to us from every nation under the sun, but from no nation do we receive more sturdy, wholesome blood, more upright, energetic men, than from the little corner of Europe called Denmark. Lawrence Larsen, a member of



Lawrence Larsen

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one of the honest-hearted, high-spirited families of Denmark, son of a clear-eyed, fearless old sea captain, brought his heritage of fine physique, mental power and dauntless spirit and became one of us.

Lawrence Larsen, son of Captain Christian and Ane Marie (Anderson) Larsen, was born in Denmark, March 22, 1872. In his boyhood he was fond of all active sports, excelling most in those requiring hardihood and holding the spice of danger. He was restless at his studies, and anxious to get out and fill a man's part in life, but was wise enough to study earnestly while he had the opportunity, so he laid a practical foundation for a career in the business world. He went to work at the lowest wages as soon as he left school, but being filled with a determination to make something worth while of the future that lay before him practiced the most rigid economy and saved enough money to bring him to America.

It was in 1887 that he landed in this country. The pioneer spirit, through which our nation was established, sustained the young man in all the hardships of getting a start in a new country. He was ignorant of the language and customs, without capital and without influence, and made his way as best he could with only the money he was able to earn as he went along. He worked faithfully, denying himself all pleasures and luxuries, and after a time gained a foothold in the world of industry. His first employer was Henry Held, of Greenwich, Connecticut. He was faithful and industrious, but he was also ambitious and would not long be satisfied to work for wages. Only six years from the time he reached this country he began taking contracts for grading and excavating. This was in association with his brother, and for years they followed this line of work together under the name of Larsen Brothers. In

1900 the young men made a radical change in their line of business. They sold out their contracting interests and went into the livery business in Greenwich, where they still serve the public with the same whole-hearted energy as that upon which their success was built. In 1906, when the automobile was so rapidly superseding the horse-drawn vehicles, the brothers saw the trend of the future in their line of business and gradually disposed of their horses, replacing them with the motor vehicles. A few years ago the business was incorporated under the name of the Greenwich Cab Company, Lawrence Larsen holding the office of president, and his brother Niels that of vice-president. This branch of the business is still in charge of Niels Larsen. On March 1, 1917, Mr. Larsen incorporated a new company and opened an office at the railway station in Stamford, under the name of The Stamford Transit Company. This very advantageous location made the business an immediate success, and they have a very large share of the best trade of the city of Stamford. In fact they do the largest business in this section of the State along their line. The Greenwich end of the business has about thirty automobiles, and the Stamford end eighteen.

As might be expected of a man in any useful line of effort, Lawrence Larsen is one of the solid, dependable men of Stamford. He makes no attempt to do the spectacular thing in public life, but is always ready to bear his full share of responsibility to those about him. He is a man of quiet tastes and takes little part in the social life of the city, but he is a man whose friendship it is good to possess and whose hearty hand-clasp expresses the sincerity of a great warm heart. He is a director of the Maher Brothers Coal Company, of Greenwich.

in addition to his other business interests. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Larsen married, April 1, 1894, Margaret Huggins, daughter of James Huggins. She is a native of Ireland, and came to America at the age of fifteen years. Their children are: Lawrence Christian, born March 1, 1895, died August 1, 1912; Anna N., born December 29, 1897, married John Neilson, of Greenwich; William, born December 30, 1899, who is a member of the class of 1921 at the New York University.

HUNT, Louis Whitney,

Business Man.

Among the early Saxons it was customary to assume a family name from a trade, calling, profession or name of place. The surname of Hunt is from the Saxon word, "hunti," a wolf. This word used in connection with the wolf came to mean the pursuit of all game. The family probably took the name on account of prowess in the hunting field. There are many different spellings of this name found, as in the early days words were written according to the ear of the writer. Other forms of the name are Huntre, Honties, Hundt. There was an Adam le Hunt in Nottingham, England, as early as 1295.

(I) The earliest known ancestor of Louis W. Hunt was Gilbert Hunt, who was born about 1740. The compiler of the Hunt records states that this Gilbert Hunt was "undoubtedly a son of John Hunt and his wife Filenia." Gilbert Hunt married Hannah Gorham, of Fairfield, and about 1768 settled in North Salem, New York, where he died May 15, 1819. His widow died June 21, 1820, and they are both buried in the cemetery at North Salem.

(II) Timothy Hunt, son of Gilbert

Hunt, was born November 5, 1771, and died January 13, 1835. In 1799 he settled in Ridgefield, Connecticut. Timothy Hunt married Elizabeth Whitney, born in Ridgebury, Connecticut, March 24, 1769, died in Danbury, December 12, 1867, daughter of Richard and Esther (Clark) Whitney, and a descendant of Henry Whitney.

(III) Louis Clark Hunt, son of Timothy and Elizabeth (Whitney) Hunt, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, May 7, 1808, and died in 1884. He learned the trade of mason as a boy and followed it more or less all his life. In addition Mr. Hunt owned an eighty-five acre farm in Ridgefield and thirty-five acres were under cultivation. He married (first), June 25, 1832, in North Salem, New York, Maria Cable. He married (second), March 1, 1846, Lucretia Ann Hoyt, daughter of Halstead and Lucretia (Scott) Hoyt, born in South Salem, August 6, 1821, a descendant of the immigrant, Simon Hoyt.

(IV) James Louis Hunt, son of Louis Clark and Lucretia Ann (Hoyt) Hunt, was born April 4, 1847, and died January 19, 1917. His boyhood was spent in his native town of Ridgefield and there he attended school. Later he went to Bridgeport and followed a course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College. Thence he went to New York City, where he obtained employment in a wholesale produce house. In 1870 Mr. Hunt went into business as a produce commission merchant on his own account at Harlem river, New York, and for twenty years continued successfully. After the death of his father he returned and assumed charge of the home farm, later removing to Stamford, where he spent his remaining years retired from active business. Mr. Hunt was a Democrat in politics, and was several times honored with positions

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of trust and responsibility. He was deputy sheriff in Ridgefield for twenty-five years. On October 25, 1871, he married Sarah Hester Mead, daughter of Sherwood and Harriet (Grumman) Mead. Sherwood Mead was born in Georgetown, town of Redding, Connecticut, May 26, 1804, and died September 26, 1896. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and after his marriage removed to Ridgefield where he followed his trade. Mr. Mead married Harriet Grumman, daughter of Caleb and Hester Grumman, originally of Philadelphia and then of Ridgefield. At the time of his death, Mr. Mead was undoubtedly the oldest Mason in the State of Connecticut. He was made a Mason in Jerusalem Lodge, No. 49, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Ridgefield, of which he was a member about seventy years. Mr. Mead was among the members of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of Ridgefield. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt were the parents of the following children: Effie Louise, wife of Harry Leslie Bossa, of Stamford; Robert Mead, of Brooklyn; Louis Whitney, of further mention.

(V) Louis Whitney Hunt, son of James Louis and Sarah Hester (Mead) Hunt, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, November 7, 1880. He was educated in the public schools. Until he was twenty-five years of age he worked on the home farm. In 1905 Mr. Hunt came to Stamford and started in the express business, at first in a small way with one horse and a small wagon. By strict attention to his business details it was not long before he had made progress and required assistance to take care of his surplus business. At the present time, Mr. Hunt operates four moving vans (automobiles) and has a three-story warehouse on Lockwood avenue. About ten men are employed on an average, and his

trucking covers the field from Washington, D. C., to Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Hunt married Charlotte Ann Herring, daughter of Stephen Herring, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one son, Whitney James, born June 28, 1913. The family attend St. John's Episcopal Church and aid in its support.

(The Whitney Line).

The surname of Whitney was originally a place name. The parish from which the family takes its name is located in County Hereford, England, upon the extreme western border, adjoining Wales, and is traversed by the lovely Wye river. The name of the place doubtless came from the appearance of the river, meaning in Saxon, white water, from whit, white, and ey, water.

(I) Henry Whitney, the immigrant, was born in England about 1620. The first mention found of him in America is in 1649 in Southold, Long Island. He was an inhabitant of Huntington, Long Island, in 1659. Thence he removed to Jamaica, Long Island, and in 1665 to Norwalk, Connecticut. For many years he owned and operated a grist mill. His death occurred in 1673, and it is probable that he died in Norwalk.

(II) John Whitney, son of Henry Whitney, was born before his father went to Southold, and died in 1720. In 1665 he was granted land in Norwalk, and was also a miller and millwright, succeeding his father as owner of the Norwalk mill and homestead. On March 17, 1674, he married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of Richard Smith.

(III) Henry (2) Whitney, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, February 12, 1680, and died April 26, 1728. He was a weaver. He married, June 14, 1710,

in Norwalk, Elizabeth Olmstead, daughter of Lieutenant John and Mary (Benedict) Olmstead.

(IV) Richard Whitney, son of Henry (2) and Elizabeth (Olmstead) Whitney, was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, March 29, 1722, and died November 18, 1772. He was a farmer. On December 18, 1745, he married Esther Clark, and she died in April, 1810. They were the parents of Elizabeth Whitney, who became the wife of Timothy Hunt, as above mentioned.

PHILLIPS, Albert,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The real history of a community or State is made by the wide-awake, progressive man of affairs. The public-spirited citizen who is ready at all times to use his means and influence in the promotion of public improvements aids materially. A man of this caliber is Albert Phillips, of Stamford, Connecticut. Mr. Phillips was born March 1, 1887, in New Britain, Connecticut, son of John and Sarah (Gornick) Phillips.

(I) Fischel Phillips, grandfather of Albert Phillips, was a wholesale provision merchant in Odessa, Russia, for many years, and during the Russian-Turkish War he ran the blockade and obtained provisions to supply the Russian Army. He made four visits to America, but never became a resident of this country.

(II) John Phillips, son of Fischel Phillips, was born April 30, 1864, in Odessa, Russia. As a lad of thirteen years he came to New York City alone and secured employment in a bronze foundry. He had followed this work in his native country. He had had small opportunity for education, but his natural desires caused him to take up an extensive reading

course in the evenings, and in this manner he made himself master of several subjects. He possessed splendid mental capacity, and boundless determination and indefatigable industry. He mastered each detail in the production of brass, bronze and white metal, and the manufacture of these into various articles of commerce. Mr. Phillips rose rapidly to positions of responsibility. For some years he did laboratory work in the New York plant of the Edison Company, leaving in 1886 to go with the P. F. Corbin Company, of New Britain, Connecticut, as a metal expert. He remained there about two years, and then removed to Stamford, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company as an expert in the Brass Foundry Department. He had supervision of the casting of the largest bronze castings, such as, immense stair-railings, chandeliers, and so forth, their subsequent finishing and placing in final position. He remained in this position until 1893, in which year he engaged in business for himself in a widely different vocation, that of retail shoe merchant. For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Phillips has been numbered among the successful retail merchants of Stamford. Mr. Phillips married, in New Haven, Connecticut, Sarah Gornick, a native of Odessa. They were the parents of two children: Albert, of whom further; Eva, graduated from Stamford High School, and took the degree of LL. B. from New York University, but has never practised.

(III) Albert Phillips, son of John and Sarah (Gornick) Phillips, was a student in the Stamford public schools, graduating from the High School in 1905, and from the New York University Law School in 1908, with the degree of LL. B. Subsequently he became associated in the practice of his profession with Homer

S. Cummings in Stamford, continuing for two years, then opened an office of his own. Mr. Phillips' natural inclination, and the appeal which politics makes to nearly every man of legal training, conspired to draw him into the body politic. In 1910 he became registrar of voters in Stamford, and was elected the following year to represent his city in the Legislature. He was one of two Democrats to receive appointment as chairman of committee. He served as chairman of the State Library Committee. Mr. Phillips took a very active part in this session, which was extra long, and also was active in the debates in behalf of progressive measures. In 1912 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention in Hartford for Secretary of State, and during the campaign toured the State with Governor Simeon Baldwin. It was through his efforts that the issue known as the MacDonald Issue received such wide attention. This matter became the main issue of the campaign. On January 8, 1913, Mr. Phillips assumed his office as Secretary of State and served until January 7, 1915. During his administration the Motor Vehicle Department was connected with the Secretary of State's office, and the automobile traffic increased tremendously during Mr. Phillips' term of office. As Secretary of State, it was his duty to preside over all hearings held to determine whether or not licenses should be suspended or revoked. He presided at hearings of over seven hundred cases, and thoroughly systematized the Motor Vehicle Department which was making rapid growth. The receipts of the department had increased from \$245,000 per annum to \$450,000, and the expense of operating the department did not exceed nine per cent., thereby leaving ninety-one per cent. of the revenue to be turned over to the State Highway

Department for the building of good roads. Previous to Mr. Phillips's term it had been customary to deposit all money received in a depository that paid no interest, and through his influence he made arrangements whereby the State received two and one-half per cent. interest on daily balances. His manner of conducting the affairs of his office were so commendable that favorable comments were made in the public press irrespective of party affiliation. He was specially commended for the efficient manner in which the automobile traffic was supervised with the aid of the State Police.

Mr. Phillips is now the chairman of the Democratic party of Stamford. In 1914 the Democratic State Convention unanimously renominated Mr. Phillips for the office of Secretary of State, and despite the fact that the Democratic party was defeated in that campaign, Mr. Phillips received the highest vote on the ticket, polling eighty-one more votes than the Democratic candidate for governor. In accordance with the statute creating a State Library Committee, Mr. Phillips became an ex-officio member of that committee as did Governor Baldwin. The other member was the late Hon. William J. Hammersley, Ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors. On July 1, 1913, Mr. Phillips was appointed prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Stamford, and continued in that office until April 1, 1915. He served as a delegate to the State conventions of his party continuously from 1908 to 1919. He has twice made an extensive tour of speaking throughout the State. He successfully managed the campaign of Homer S. Cummings, Democratic nominee for United States Senator in 1916, and in 1917 Mr. Phillips contributed his executive talent and ability in the management of the "Four Minute" speakers of Stam-

ford. He took an active part in many of the war reliefs, and is a member of the War Thrift Stamp Committee; during the five Liberty Loan drives, Mr. Phillips was a tireless worker in the interests of his country. He served as a member of the committee of the United Welfare Drive; member of the Salvation Army Drive Committee, and chairman of the Jewish Welfare Board. He is State counsel for A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian.

As is to be naturally expected of an enterprising citizen of Mr. Phillips' type, he is affiliated with several fraternal orders, among them being: Excelsior Lodge, No. 49, Knights of Pythias; Stamford Lodge, No. 899, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Stamford Aerie, No. 579, Fraternal Order of Eagles; Onax Tribe, No. 41, Improved Order of Red Men; B'nai Brith, of which he is secretary.

Among other public matters which held his attention was the developing of beach property at Shippan Point. Mr. Phillips organized the Beach Manor Realty Company, and now serves as its president. He is chairman of the Young Men's Hebrew Association's drive to erect a building in Stamford in the near future; member of the board of directors of The National Jewish Hospital of Denver; and an executive member of the Jewish Publication Society of Philadelphia; member of the executive committee of the Zionist, an organization of America for the district of Stamford, and is chairman of the committee on Palestine Restoration. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Automobile Club of Hartford, of which he is an honorary member; Automobile Club of America; honorary member of the Touro Club of Hartford; Aaron Club of Hartford; the Bridgeport Club.

ALLEN, Harold W.,

Business Man.

In the everyday course of life in this practical world the comforts, conveniences and luxuries that come to hand are made use of, and men go on about their individual interests without a thought of the personality which must, of necessity, stand behind the smoothly adjusted routine. The automobile, which is now a daily necessity the world over, has demanded its quota of workers, from the drafting room to the garage. And all along the line, more imperatively than in any other industry, perhaps, this beautiful leviathan demands skill of hand and power of brain. In the town of Greenwich, Connecticut, the name of Allen stands high in the automobile business.

Descended from the early pioneers of New England, with the blood of constructive workers in his veins, Harold W. Allen, in company with his brother, Frederick H. Allen, is making his fine executive ability count for more than his own individual wellbeing in one of the principal automobile salesrooms of the town.

Mr. Allen's grandfather was William Allen, and his father was Samuel Allen, who was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, and spent his entire life there. He received his education in the public schools of the town, then with the practical problems of the future before him learned the trade of blacksmith. He was ambitious and eager to make a definite place for himself in the world's work, so while still quite a young man he went into business for himself. He was a skillful worker and thoroughly understood horses, also did a great deal of general blacksmith work, and the business developed until he had, in busy seasons, as

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many as eight men working under him. He was highly respected in the community, and bore his share of the responsibilities of the town government. At the time of his death he was warden of the Borough of Greenwich, which office he had held for two years. He was a Republican in political affiliation. He died at the early age of forty-eight years. He married Harriet Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton. She was born in Orville, New York, near Syracuse. She came of an old Scotch family, and her father was born in Scotland. Samuel and Harriet (Hamilton) Allen were the parents of two sons: 1. Frederick H., born October 31, 1882, and died March 18, 1919; he was educated in the public schools and Merrill's Business College of Stamford; then he entered the employ of the Connecticut Light & Power Company in Greenwich, as bookkeeper, remaining for some time; the rapidly increasing use of the automobile offered him the opportunity to enter into a profitable business for himself, and he lost no time in making his real start in life; he took an agency for the Reo car and opened a garage; the business grew steadily, and soon reached a point where it required more than one responsible person at the head, and Mr. Allen's brother, Harold W. Allen, became a partner; he married Emma Frances Wahl, and they have a son, Frederick H., Jr. 2. Harold W., of further mention.

Harold W. Allen was born August 10, 1887. He received his education in the public schools, then went to New York City and entered the employ of Jacob Stern as chauffeur. He was a natural mechanic, and handled automobiles with the greatest skill. He remained in this position for two years, then his brother's business demanded his assistance and he returned to Greenwich and became his

brother's partner. This was in 1908, and the firm name became Allen Brothers. The business continued to prosper and grow. The automobile was becoming a necessity in circles where heretofore it had been considered an expensive luxury. In 1914 the business was incorporated under the name of Allen Brothers Garage, Inc. They have branched out in various directions, have been handling the Locomobile since 1908, and the Cadillac since 1913. They have the most up-to-date equipment in their service department, and in all their business dealings their genial personality dominates everything, making the garage a place sought by all classes of people requiring anything in their line. The brothers are men of public spirit and are prominent in many of the activities of the community. Frederick H., Sr. was a member of the Episcopal church; Harold W. has served for some time as deputy sheriff, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Harold W. Allen married Lillian R. Coulter, daughter of John Coulter, of Stamford, Connecticut.

LAMY, Edgar Douglass,

Physician.

Among the varied phases of human existence there are living currents of wholesome, vital force, constantly active, ever contending against antagonistic forces which sap the life of the body politic. One of these beneficent influences is the vast aggregation of men who are applying to the every-day physical well-being of humanity the accumulated knowledge won by centuries of scientific study and experience. Dr. Edgar Douglass Lamy, M.D., of Stamford, Connecticut, is one of these guardians of the public health.

(I) Andrew Lamy, Dr. Lamy's pater-

nal grandfather, was born in France. As a child in Bordeaux he listened eagerly to the stories that came to his ears of the new country across the seas where everyone had equal opportunities for success. While still a boy, he came to America and located in Brooklyn, New York. He learned the tailor's trade, and became very skillful in the handling of fine work. While yet a young man he went into business for himself, and commanded a very high class of trade. He married Ellen Douglass, whose father settled in New London, Connecticut, and later on removed with his family to Brooklyn.

(II) Peter Lamy, son of Andrew and Ellen (Douglass) Lamy, was reared in Brooklyn, New York. He received his education in the excellent public schools of that city. He was a young man of pleasing presence and seemed to possess an inborn capacity for business. He made his start in life as a traveling salesman, and was very successful along this line. In his later years he was a buyer of hops. He became a resident of Cooperstown, New York, about 1884, and lived there until about 1906, when he removed to Los Angeles, California, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business, being prominently identified with the recent rapid development of that city. He was made a Mason in Cooperstown. His wife, Mary Weeks (Hill) Lamy, daughter of David Hill, was born in Brooklyn, and they were the parents of six children: David, of Los Angeles; Ethel, who became the wife of Rev. Arthur Page, a missionary of Swatow, China, and has two children, Edith and Ruth; Mabel, now a resident of New York City; Edgar Douglass, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; Paul, a resident of Los Angeles; and Alice.

(III) Edgar Douglass Lamy, M. D., fourth child and second son of Peter and

Mary Weeks (Hill) Lamy, was born in Brooklyn, New York, September 21, 1883. Reaching an age when the future presented itself before him, the boy felt no interest in the world of business. A professional life appealed to him as the most useful field of effort, and one giving the greatest opportunity for making life worth while. He chose that most practical of all the professions, medicine. He prepared for college at the Cooperstown High School, then followed the usual course at the New York Homœopathic College and Flower Hospital, being graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1912. With this preparation, Dr. Lamy became an interne in Grace Hospital, New Haven, Connecticut, one of the finest hospitals in New England. After a considerable period there, acquiring the experience only to be found in such institutions, he established his office in Stamford, and began his practice there. In the comparatively short time which has elapsed since then, Dr. Lamy has won a firm footing in the confidence of the people of Stamford. He may well be called one of the coming men of the city. As a general practitioner he has had gratifying success, and bids fair to make a significant mark on the history of the medical world of Stamford. He is a member of the Medical Society of this city, and is on the staff of the Stamford Hospital.

Dr. Lamy married Mabel Parker, of New York City, and there is one child, Edgar Douglass, Jr.

SCHULTZE, Oscar Frederick,
Business Man.

The reader of biography can see much between the lines, for very few of the men who have attained success tell how they accomplished it. As one writer has said: "Success may be compared to a

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valuable commodity in the market; it cost something to get either." In the history of Oscar F. Schultze, one of the enterprising business men of Norwalk, it is seen that his success has been the result of constant effort and diligent purpose. Mr. Schultze was born February 8, 1885, in New York City, son of Oscar Douglas and Mary (Baker) Schultze.

His grandfather, George Schultze, was born and reared near Stettin, Germany, and came to America about 1858, settling in West Cromwell, near Westfield, Connecticut. He was born in 1803, and was a baker by trade, but worked most of the time after coming to this country in the shops of the J. O. Smith Manufacturing Company, Westfield. He died in 1874, at the age of seventy-one years. George Schultze married Wilhelmina ———, also a native of Stettin, and she died in 1864. They were Lutherans and attended worship in the Congregational church, Westfield.

Oscar Douglas Schultze, youngest of a family of ten children born to George and Wilhelmina Schultze, was born January 4, 1859, town of Cromwell, and grew up in the Westfield section, attending the country school until he was thirteen years of age during winter terms. He was accustomed to labor during the summer at an earlier period. His first efforts were on farms, but later he became a butcher and followed this occupation for many years. For a period of seventeen years he was engaged in the meat business in Middletown, until he was compelled by broken health to retire in April, 1919. Mr. Schultze is a member of the South Congregational Church, and has always endeavored to fulfill the duties of a good citizen. Politically he has affiliated with the Democratic party, and has served two years as a member of the City Council and a

like period in the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Schultze married, May 3, 1882, Mary Becker, a native of New York, daughter of Philip and Caroline Becker, both of whom came from Germany. Of the fifteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, six are now living. The second and eldest son receives extended mention below.

Oscar F. Schultze was eight years old when his parents returned to Westfield, Connecticut, and there he attended the public schools and later a private school in Meriden. He then entered the employ of S. E. Bailey & Son, of Middletown, and learned the meat business. In 1914, Mr. Schultze began business on his own account by establishing a market at No. 39 Main street, Norwalk, and another at the corner of Washington and Railroad avenues, South Norwalk. Afterward he added a market in Stamford, but sold this after a year. About two years ago he established a market in Bridgeport, in partnership with a Mr. Keane. This was incorporated under the name of The Keane & Schultze Company, of which Mr. Schultze is president. This company now has three markets in Bridgeport, and in March, 1920, he formed a partnership with Charles Preusser, who had been in his employ for several years, and under the firm name of Schultze & Preusser started another market in Bridgeport.

Aside from his market interests, which would seem fully to occupy the time and energy of an average man, Mr. Schultze has become deeply interested in breeding poultry and hares. He is president of The Southern New England Breeders & Fanciers Association, is state secretary for Connecticut of The National Federation of Flemish Giant Breeders, and is president of The Norwalk Poultry Association. Mr. Schultze makes a specialty of breeding Cornish Games, Black Cochins, Bantams, Flemish Giants and Belgian

Hares. His exhibits are viewed all over the East and he has hundreds of ribbons and cups. He also acts as judge of rabbits in Southern New England shows. Mr. Schultze is the owner of a twenty acre farm in the town of Norwalk and raises registered Berkshire hogs. He is active in fraternal circles, and is a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 3, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar; Lafayette Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret; Pyramid Temple, Mystic Shrine, of Bridgeport. Also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Norwalk; Our Brother Lodge, and Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Improved Order of Red Men, of Norwalk.

Mr. Schultze married Hazel Waterbury, daughter of Charles Waterbury, of Springdale, town of Stamford. The Waterbury family is one of the oldest in the annals of Fairfield county, and Mrs. Schultze is a direct descendant of the immigrant, John Waterbury.

BERTOLF BROTHERS,

Landscape Gardeners.

Old-world traditions and habits of industry, thrift and tenacity of purpose, transplanted to the New World environment of aggressive, competitive effort, have given America many thousands of such solid, practical, rational citizens as build for the enduring prosperity of any Nation. Switzerland, the objective point of beauty lovers for generations, has sent to America men to whom beauty is a necessity, who read life in terms of beauty and judge all endeavor by that standard. The name of Bertolf has become, in certain sections East and West, a leading name in connection with that applied

theory of beauty which adds art to nature, but disguises the work so cleverly that nature herself is beautified. In the open walks of the public parks, within the clearly-defined boundaries of private estates, the landscape gardener holds in his hands the possibility of scattering broadcast among the people the uplifting refinement of beauty.

The family of Bertolf is an old and honored one in the town of Basel, Switzerland. There August Bertolf, father of the Greenwich gardeners, was born. He learned the trade of gardener in his native town, and being naturally active and industrious and fond of out-door life, he found the work so congenial that he continued in that line as long as he remained in his native land. He came to America, and from choice as well as because his training had prepared him for this work, he sought the same field of effort here. He located first in Brooklyn, New York, where he found employment on a private estate, and his work attracted more than local attention. In 1892 he found his big opportunity. He accepted an important position on the force of gardeners who went to Chicago to lay out the grounds for the World's Columbian Exposition. This was, of course, a valuable experience, but also a service to the public for which the young man was eminently fitted. He remained in Chicago for three years, then returned East to enter the employ of the Brooklyn Park Department, which connection he held until 1898. At that time he removed to Greenwich, Connecticut. There he formed a partnership with Ernest Dehn, under the firm name of Dehn & Bertolf. From the beginning they grew a great variety of the nursery stock which Mr. Bertolf had handled for so long in his wide and varied experience as a gardener and landscape artist. They included fruit trees on their

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list as well as the rare and beautiful ornamental trees and shrubbery which have become a part of so many beautiful estates in the vicinity, and supplied their more distant trade. They took charge of the landscape work on many estates, keeping a large working force busy. This partnership continued until January 1, 1917, when Mr. Bertolf's sons bought out the business. Starting in a small way, the business has developed and grown until there are now forty-five acres under the most scientific intensive cultivation, and an average of fifty men are employed.

August Bertolf married, before coming to America, Elsbeth Bernhard, a native of Mainfield, Switzerland, and they were the parents of three children, of whom two grew to maturity: Emil, receiving most of his education in the public schools of this country, grew up in the business with his father, his love for the work and his eagerness to win a place for himself in this line making him an able assistant. He married Florence Irwin, daughter of Thomas Irwin, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of two children: Emil Robert, and Elsbeth, now deceased. The other son, August Carl, born December 18, 1888, was educated principally in the public schools of Greenwich, and has also grown up in the business.

As business men, as public-spirited citizens, as genial friends to those who know them in private life, the brothers Bertolf, of Greenwich, measure up to that standard which is the pride and dependence of America to-day.

VUONO, Joseph J.,

General Contractor.

Old Stamford was a village of quaint and picturesque charm, the fine Colonial architecture of its residences and the sim-

plicity of its public buildings breathing the spirit of a by-gone age, like a daguerreotype of some sweet, motherly old face, crowned with primly parted hair. New Stamford is a city of throbbing, pulsing life. Many of the old buildings still remain, like treasured memories, but the spirit of progress has developed the once quiet community into a busy city whose outward, physical characteristics are daily changing, progressing, improving, in harmony with the mental and spiritual advancement of the present day. With the Stamford of to-day, which is as well the Stamford of a broad and brilliant future, the name of Vuono is closely identified. Joseph J. Vuono, treasurer and one of the active members of The Vuono Construction Company, is a noteworthy example of the new blood that is vitalizing this community.

Mr. Vuono's father, Dominco Vuono, was born in Aciri, Province of Calabria, Italy. This had been the home of the family for many generations, and the name was one of prominence. While still in Italy, Dominco Vuono was interested in the lumber business. He was married there, and there his oldest child was born. But with the same eager outward look of thousands of other ambitious young men, he turned his face westward, across the seas. He came to America with his young wife and little child, locating in New York City. He looked about for the opportunities open to him, and finding the constant activity of the building trades a safe guarantee of a prosperous future, he took up the trade of stone mason. He was quick to learn the language and customs of the new country, and as time passed he felt that he had chosen wisely in the matter of his line of work. About 1889 he came to Greenwich, Connecticut, and continued to follow the same trade as long as he lived. He mar-

ried Annuziata Bon Venuto, and they were the parents of seven children, of whom the two now living are residents of Stamford; Charles D., and Joseph J.

Joseph J. Vuono was born in New York City, October 8, 1885. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Greenwich, then supplemented this early study with a course at the Greenwich High School. Quick at his studies and ambitious to make a success in life, he made the most of these opportunities. Naturally endowed with keen powers of observation and the common sense which applies the resulting deductions in a practical manner, he has more than made good. After leaving school the young man learned the trade of machinist with the Tuttle Machine Company. He remained in their employ for about six years, then was engaged in the liquor business with his brother for about three years. This, however, was uncongenial to him, and he looked about for some line of endeavor in which his natural taste for active, constructive work should find expression. The rapid development of Stamford, then but recently having been made a city, offered ample opportunity for constructive work of an interesting nature, and an almost unlimited scope. He launched into the contracting business, and his brother, Charles D. Vuono, joined him in the venture. From the start the policy of the new firm was the highest possible standard of excellence in all work done. The most modern equipment was bought, and the best methods employed. The property owners in Stamford and in many other Fairfield county towns were quick to recognize the quality of work turned out by the young men, and soon began placing important contracts in their hands. The Wall street school and the Roger's school, as fine educational structures as can be found, were built by

these people. The factory building of Maxim & Maxim, and the Kroeger Piano factory are noteworthy examples of their work. They built the Stamford Theatre, the State Armory, the First Congregational Church, and numerous business buildings in Stamford and the surrounding towns. But in the beautiful residences which they have constructed, many of them under the direction of the foremost architects of the day, their work holds a peculiar charm. One of the most beautiful, set off by its surroundings, is the Joseph D. Sawyer residence, on the rocks at Sound Beach. When the business was first started the firm name was Vuono Brothers, but it is now The Vuono Construction Company, the business having been incorporated in 1913. The officers are: Charles D. Vuono, president; Samuel P. Fosdick, secretary; and Joseph J. Vuono, treasurer.

Personally, Mr. Joseph J. Vuono is interested in many of the various activities of the day. Socially, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Victoria 3rd Felia di Italia, and of the Italian Social Club.

Mr. Vuono married Annie Ciancuilli, daughter of Salvatore Ciancuilli, of New Haven, Connecticut, and has two children: Helen and Eva.

In the progress and improvement of Americans of Italian birth or parentage, Mr. Vuono takes the greatest interest, doing all in his power to forward such movements or educational centers as have for their object the development of Italian youth, the advancement of their success, and their preparation for the privileges of citizenship in the country of their adoption. He holds the office of treasurer of the Italian Institute.

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WEAVER, Bruce S.,

Physician, Specialist.

Six or seven years of active practice have made Dr. Weaver so well and favorably known to his fellow-citizens of Stamford as to render superfluous any introduction beyond the mere inscription of his name. Dr. Weaver is identified with the social and fraternal life of his community, and is esteemed as a citizen no less than as a physician.

Joseph M. Weaver, father of Bruce S. Weaver, was born in 1846, in Mechanicsville, Ohio, and reared on a farm. All his life he has followed the calling of an agriculturist. After his marriage he removed to Kenton, Ohio, and there, until a few years ago, engaged in farming. He was an active member of the Masonic lodge in Kenton. Mr. Weaver married Ida Stevens, daughter of Justus Stevens, of Kenton, and their son, Bruce S. is mentioned below. For the last few years Mr. Weaver has been a resident of Toledo, Ohio.

Bruce S. Weaver, only child of Joseph M. and Ida (Stevens) Weaver, was born November 5, 1883, in Mechanicsville, Ohio. He was prepared for college at the Northwestern Academy. He attended the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The ensuing three years he spent in the New York City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, doing post-graduate work in the laboratories along lines of bacteriology and pathology. In 1914 Dr. Weaver began practice in Stamford, Connecticut, and in a comparatively short time has built up an advantageous clientele and an enviable reputation. He specializes on clinical laboratory work and does

such work for the Stamford Hospital, the Greenwich Hospital, the Norwalk Hospital, the Children's Home, and is also city bacteriologist. He is a member of the City, County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, also belonging to the Phi Kappa Psi and Nu Sigma Nu fraternities.

Dr. Weaver married, May 16, 1917, Helen Bissett, daughter of Captain Robert Bissett, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of one child: Shirley Jane Weaver.

The career of Dr. Weaver has opened most auspiciously with every prospect of a future rich in professional attainment and material success.

THAYER, Hudson Joseph,

Automobile Dealer.

The Thayer family, of which Hudson Joseph Thayer is a worthy scion, is of Scotch descent and was early founded in Massachusetts. The grandfather of Mr. Thayer was Hudson Josiah Thayer, and he lived at one time in Thomaston, Connecticut. He married Elizabeth Kimberly, a descendant of an early Connecticut family. The founder of the Kimberly family was Thomas Kimberly, who came from London, England, to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and was one of the founders of the New Haven Colony.

Frank Whittemore Thayer, son of Hudson J. and Elizabeth (Kimberly) Thayer, was born in Thomaston, Connecticut, in 1867. At the present time Mr. Thayer is living in Torrington, Connecticut (1921). He married Jane Clemons, born in 1870 in Thomaston, daughter of David and Sarah (Castle) Clemons, and a descendant of Philo and Jane (Ferdon) Clemons. The latter immigrated from France about 1840 and settled in New

York City. Through one of the collateral lines, they also descend from one of the early Dutch settlers of New York, the Castle family.

Hudson Joseph Thayer, son of Frank Whittemore and Jane (Clemons) Thayer, was born November 13, 1889, in Waterbury, Connecticut. His education was obtained in the Waterbury public schools, and then he entered the employ of the Housatonic Water Company in their meter department. For seven years he continued in this position, and in 1913 was transferred to their Greenwich office, where he remained for three years more. He resigned his position to change his employment and became associated with Frank P. Haggerty, who was then engaged in the livery and undertaking business. So well did Mr. Thayer progress that on February 1, 1918, he was in a position to buy the livery department of the business. Under the name of the White Stripe Taxi Service, Mr. Thayer carries on a very successful taxi business. A progressive man, he has added materially to his interests by opening a garage service station and also has the agency for the American Six Automobile. Not only does he benefit himself, but he is the means of giving employment to twenty-eight men, and thus through the industry and thrift of one man there are many more benefited, thus proving the truth of what one writer has aptly said: "The influence of every individual reacts upon so many that the life we singly lead is of the greatest importance to the whole body politic." Fraternally Mr. Thayer is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, the Foresters of America, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Thayer married Anna Haggerty, daughter of James Haggerty, of Greenwich, and they are the parents of a daughter, Mary Genevieve Thayer.

COYLE, John Francis,

Contractor, Builder.

Every man must make his own place in the world. There comes a time in his life when he discovers himself, and it is then that he finds the years of labor and experience have built a foundation upon which he must stand for we are to-day only what we made ourselves yesterday. For fifteen years John F. Coyle, one of the leading contractors of Westport, was building the foundation upon which he now stands. As a youth he learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed as a journeyman for several years, until he was qualified to engage in business on his own account.

(I) The grandfather of Mr. Coyle, Michael Coyle, was born in the Parish of Raharney, County Westmeath, Ireland, and came to America in his later years with his wife and children. He settled in Westport, Connecticut, where he died.

(II) Michael (2) Coyle, son of Michael (1) Coyle, was born in County Meath, Ireland, and died aged about seventy-seven years. He was a young man when he came to America, and for several years followed farming in Westport, Connecticut. Thence he removed to the town of Tunnel, near Binghampton, New York, and was employed there on the railroad tunnel. After the completion of this work he returned to Westport and lived there the remainder of his life; at times he worked solely at farming and later was a stone mason. He owned a farm of about twelve acres on East Main street and there about forty-five years ago he built a beautiful residence. Mr. Coyle made a specialty of onion raising, in which he was very successful. He married Rose Leonard, daughter of Michael Leonard, of the Parish of Kilbeggan, County Westmeath,

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Ireland, and they were the parents of six children: Thomas F., Michael A., Edward J., John F., Ellen, Rose T., all of Westport.

(III) John Francis Coyle, son of Michael (2) and Rose (Leonard) Coyle, was born in Westport, Connecticut, February 6, 1878. He was educated in the public schools. Soon after completing his education, he apprenticed himself to learn the trade of carpenter and builder. An ambitious youth, he gave strict attention to the mastering of this occupation, and for a period of fifteen years worked on various contracts and thereby gained experience which has been invaluable to him. About 1915 Mr. Coyle started in business on his own account. He makes a specialty of building residences and employs six men on an average. Mr. Coyle is one of the esteemed citizens of Westport, and takes an active interest in its affairs. He is a member of the Westport Volunteer Fire Department and serves as its secretary, an office which he has held for twelve years.

Mr. Coyle married Helen McArdle, of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of a son, Edward, and two daughters, Rita and Eleanor Coyle.

O'SULLIVAN, John Edward,

Hotel Proprietor.

There is no family in Ireland with a more honorable lineage than the O'Sullivan family. The root of this surname is from the Irish, *suil*, derived from *sul*, meaning the eye, as the light of the body. In its early form the name was spelled O'Suilleabhain, and the family is descended from Milesius through his oldest son, Heber. The latter was the first Milesian monarch of Ireland with his brother, Heremon, and he was slain by this brother B. C. 1698. The line de-

scends through Eoghan Mor (Owen Mor), who the historian O'Hart tells us "was a wise and politic prince and a great warrior. From him Miadhad, now Maynooth, was so called." A worthy scion of this family is John Edward O'Sullivan, proprietor of Dorlan's Shore House, Dorlan's Point, East Norwalk, Connecticut.

(I) Daniel O'Sullivan, grandfather of John E. O'Sullivan, lived in Ireland throughout his lifetime, and there married Elizabeth Tattan. He died in 1869, and his wife in 1873.

(II) John O'Sullivan, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Tattan) O'Sullivan, was born in what is now Queenstown, Ireland, October 8, 1836, and died at the age of seventy-nine years. He came to America, June 2, 1852, and for a time was in New York City, going thence to Boston, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of shoemaker, and worked at this trade in Norwalk and New Canaan. After ten years he was appointed a member of the Norwalk Police Force by the Democratic party, and for sixteen years faithfully served in the interest of his fellow-citizens. The last few years of this period, Mr. O'Sullivan was chief of police. In his later life Mr. O'Sullivan resigned from the office of chief and engaged in the liquor business, which he followed several years, and was also the owner of a shore resort where the Norwalk Country Club is now located, adjoining his son's present property. It was he who set out the trees that have since grown to give Dorlan's Point much of its attractiveness. In 1859 Mr. O'Sullivan married Mary Ryan, daughter of Edward Ryan, of County Tipperary, Ireland. Their children were: Elizabeth, deceased; John E., of further mention; Mary, wife of Michael J. Riordan, now deceased; D. Francis, of Norwalk; Jane, wife of Hugh Donnelly. The family at-

tended St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.

(III) John Edward O'Sullivan, son of John and Mary (Ryan) O'Sullivan, was born December 15, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Norwalk, Connecticut. After completing these courses he learned the trade of hat finisher, which he followed for some years, and then went to work for his father. In 1893 the latter had purchased the Dorlan's House, and the son was placed in charge of the management there. His agreeable personality and genial manners won many friends for him, and his success was assured. In 1908 his father sold the property and it was at this time that John E. O'Sullivan purchased the adjacent property, which he now owns. He has about eight acres of beautiful shore property and the present Dorlan's house and pavilion were built by him. It has a seating capacity for four hundred people and is one of the most popular of the shore resorts. The greater part of Mr. O'Sullivan's time is required in his business, but at the same time he is alert to the issues of the day and takes a keen interest in all public matters. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. O'Sullivan married Margaret Bernard, daughter of Thomas Bernard, and they are the parents of three children: Marguerite, John, Jean.

BALLARD, Harry A.,

Contractor, Builder.

Harry A. Ballard, a prominent contractor and builder of Stamford, Connecticut, is a scion of a family which took root in America with the colonization of New England. The surname is one of the oldest in English records, and to-day there are descendants of the immigrant

settled in practically every New England State.

The ancestor of the family was William Ballard, who was born in 1603, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, July 10, 1689. He came to America from England in 1635 in the "James," was one of the earliest settlers of Andover, and was admitted a freeman there, May 2, 1638.

Harry A. Ballard was born in Port Chester, New York, in 1857, and when he was about a year old was brought by his parents to live in Stamford, Connecticut. There he attended the public schools, and soon after completing his courses went to work for the Stamford National Bank, remaining for five years. The building business conducted by the father of Mr. Ballard had grown and expanded to such an extent that it was necessary to distribute the responsibility. In order that he would be ready to assume the same at the proper time, Mr. Ballard resigned from the banking business and learned the trade of mason. Upon the death of his father, he succeeded to his interests and has since been engaged in contracting and building work. It is in Stamford and vicinity that the major portion of the work is carried on and a large number of men are employed on an average. About three years ago, Mr. Ballard engaged in a real estate and insurance business, which he carries on in connection with his building operations and in this he has been signally successful. In politics Mr. Ballard is a Republican, and although not a seeker for office, is much interested in all public matters.

INGERSOLL, Samuel C.,

Clergyman.

The personal biography of an individual is similar to a landmark in the history of the race. If it were not for the achieve-

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ments of its different members, the genealogy of a family would be dry reading indeed. It is the acts and deeds accomplished by our forefathers, worthy of commendation, which deserve to be recorded for the benefit and emulation of their descendants. In the history of the Ingersoll family, herein described, the reader cannot but admire the qualities of resourcefulness and courage which enabled Alex S. Ingersoll, grandfather of Samuel C. Ingersoll, to brave the unsettled regions of Connecticut and there establish his home. Simeon S. Ingersoll, his son, attained a prominent and leading place among the men of this country through his inventive genius, and is without doubt the first man to invent a vehicle drawn by power in the fifties (1856). Rev. Samuel C. Ingersoll, his son, and the present scion of this family, is nobly doing his share in making the career and history of the family one to be proud of in the retrospect.

(I) Alex S. Ingersoll, a native of England, resided most of his life in Stanwich, Fairfield county, Connecticut. He married Caroline Carll, and they were the parents of Simeon S., of further mention.

(II) Simeon S. Ingersoll, son of Alex S. and Caroline (Carll) Ingersoll, was born in October, 1818, in Stanwich, Connecticut, and died July 28, 1894. He received advantages similar to the youth of his native town, and was accustomed to work about the paternal farm. Possessed of wonderful natural mechanical ability, he was engaged in the construction of a small steamboat when only twelve years of age. This boat ran successfully, the boiler used in it being a large iron pot. The first important invention of Mr. Ingersoll was a wedge and plug cutting machine. Ship builders and caulkers had prior to that time always cut their wooden plugs and wedges by hand, and this machine not only did the work but counted the product

automatically. The building of iron steamships on a large scale began soon after that, which took away the need of the invention and its product. For some time after this Mr. Ingersoll engaged in market gardening, and while occupied with these duties his mechanical instinct was ever at work. He invented a spring balance scale, the first of its kind, which was adjustable, so that when the pan was placed on the scale it could be set to register zero. This type of scale is still widely used. His thoughts were not confined to one line of work, however. He designed an automatic gate latch, and a gun to throw a line to a roof so that in case of fire people could lower themselves in safety. He was one of the first to undertake the production of a self-propelling vehicle. He believed that steam could be used in propelling vehicles on the road. In the early fifties he began to construct such a carriage. He used a copper boiler hung in front of the seat, where he could easily manage it. He made the body himself, just a plain box seat in which he carried his fuel (charcoal). His cylinders were one and one-half inches in diameter and the piston stroke was six inches. He used this principle of leverage to control high and low speed, and he drove it into Stamford, Connecticut, once, and Mr. Swartout, the warden, told him he must keep away from the town as the noise of his car frightened the horses and cattle, and the boiler might burst and kill somebody. However, Mr. Ingersoll remained long enough to make the following speech: "Gentlemen, some of you will live long enough to see these machines as common as a horse and wagon, but they may be driven by some other power than steam."

Subsequently, Mr. Ingersoll became a resident of Brooklyn, New York, and there he perfected his greatest invention,

which still bears his name, the Ingersoll & Rand Steam Rock Drill, and it was manufactured under the name of The Ingersoll & Rand Steam Rock Drill Company. The Rand Drill, having several little devices added, made it complete and it never was improved upon. The drill was patented in all countries where a patent was obtainable. Joshua D. Miner, of New York City, who was then the largest contractor in New York City, had a half interest in the patent, and the drills were used the world over. Said Miner was unfortunate in not putting in writing agreements made, being of a too trustful disposition to require agreements in writing, and being high-spirited when he believed he was not being squarely dealt with, he sold his half interest in the patents for five notes for \$1,100 each to Callington & Sergeant, machine manufacturers. Mr. Ingersoll then removed to Glenbrook, a suburb of Stamford, and there he perfected a drill of a different design using compressed air, also a hand drill. Next he designed an anti-friction bearing, something on the order of the modern roller bearing. This was especially adapted to use on steamboats, and he equipped several small steamboats with the device, and the steamer "City of Chicago" was to have it applied, but he never lived to see it developed. Just before his death Mr. Ingersoll was working on plans for a flying machine.

Mr. Ingersoll married Sarah B. Smith, of Greenwich, and they were the parents of eleven children, seven of whom grew to maturity. They were: Alvah S., Oliver S., Samuel C., Hannah, Caroline, George, Alex. Mr. Ingersoll and his wife were active members of the church. Mr. Ingersoll was naturally gifted in music, a first class violinist, and was the leader of the Methodist Episcopal church choir, while Mrs. Ingersoll played the organ. They

were among the most respected and prominent members of the congregation, and in civil life were looked upon as ideal citizens.

(III) Samuel C. Ingersoll, son of Simeon S. and Sarah B. (Smith) Ingersoll, was born December 3, 1844, in Astoria, New York. His education was obtained in the district schools of Stanwich Farms, Connecticut, and after completing the courses there he remained on the home farm until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was not eighteen years of age when he enlisted at Port Chester in Yate's Independent Rifle Company, which was later put in the 1st Virginia Regiment, and finally through losses the company was cut down in numbers and was put in the 3rd Maryland Regiment. Mr. Ingersoll was more than two years in active service. He was wounded, September 17, 1862, at the battle of Antietam, Maryland, and returned home on two crutches with his left leg fractured. After his recovery he enlisted in the 20th New York Independent Battery, and was stationed at Governor's Island until the close of the war. Subsequently he worked for Ingersoll & Cox, who moved from Stamford to a suburb called Dumping Pond, and finally took over the business and three patents of his father, viz., a friction drill, a blacksmith drill, and a self-dumping well curb. Samuel C. Ingersoll soon moved to Stamford, and through his successful management the business was placed in a prosperous condition and continued until 1872. In this year Mr. Ingersoll embarked in the milling business with the purchase on May 10 of that year of five bags of corn and ten bags of oats. He began to grind with a small mill, and from this humble beginning a large business was developed. Unfortunately, in 1908, the business was entirely wiped out by fire which caused him to lose at least

\$50,000. The upbuilding of his business to the successful point was the result of indefatigable labor, sound business judgment and the most unswerving loyalty to the highest standards of honesty in every relation of life. These qualities not only won for Mr. Ingersoll success in business, but they drew to him a host of loyal friends who stood by him in his hour of overwhelming disaster. Offers of help came from every side, and nothing daunted by a blow that in one fell swoop had wiped out the accumulations of a lifetime of arduous labor, he set about to rebuild and the following spring saw a new building completed. For a time back in 1881 he had also operated a bakery, employing twenty men. After this was given up Mr. Ingersoll took over a plant for the manufacture of curled hair, and this business gave employment to thirty to forty men and women, and at the same time, in addition to the milling business, he handled hay and straw on a large scale. Since the fire Mr. Ingersoll has confined his merchandising to lines of grain and feed.

As a boy he joined the Congregational church in Stanwich, later transferring his membership to the Methodist Episcopal church. It was not long before he became a class leader, and his enthusiasm for religious work grew, until in 1883 he began to hold holiness meetings in his own home, the first ever held in Stamford. At first only a few who were anxious to experience a deeper religious life attended, but the class rapidly grew in numbers until the attendance averaged fifty to

sixty members. Soon Mr. Ingersoll was called upon to conduct evangelistic and revival services in various places, and notwithstanding that he gave close attention to his business every day he never refused a call to conduct meetings. Success attended his efforts everywhere, and in 1891 he was ordained a minister of the Pentecostal Church. For many years he was a member of the educational board of the Pentecostal Collegiate Institute in North Scituate, Rhode Island. He was pastor of his denomination in Stamford until April, 1918. This church was the outgrowth of a mission opened by himself and Mrs. Ingersoll at their own expense. The church began with a membership of eleven and grew in numbers to forty people who are willing to forego every form of worldiness and devote themselves wholly to Christian work, not of course giving up their secular employment.

Mr. Ingersoll married, August 12, 1867, Mary Amelia Rich, daughter of Daniel Rich, of Dumping Pond, near Stamford. Mrs. Ingersoll died July 12, 1919, in her seventy-second year. They were the parents of six children, four of whom grew to maturity. They are: 1. Sarah Betsey, the wife of Edwin Cable and the mother of Howard, Arthur, Chester, Cornelia, Edna, and Walter Cable. 2. Charles S. 3. Elizabeth, married Joseph Armstrong, and has nine children. 4. Susan Roxanna, died at the age of twelve. 5. Harry F. 6. Florence, wife of Alonzo Reissner, of Canada. Mrs. Reissner is an accomplished pianist and taught for quite a while until she married.



ERRATA—INDEX

ERRATA

Cummings, p. 3, Homer S. Cummings is a member of the Metropolitan Club of New York.

Parsons, p. 90, 2nd col., 23rd line, the date of birth of Georgianna (Hull) Parsons should be October 26, 1840.

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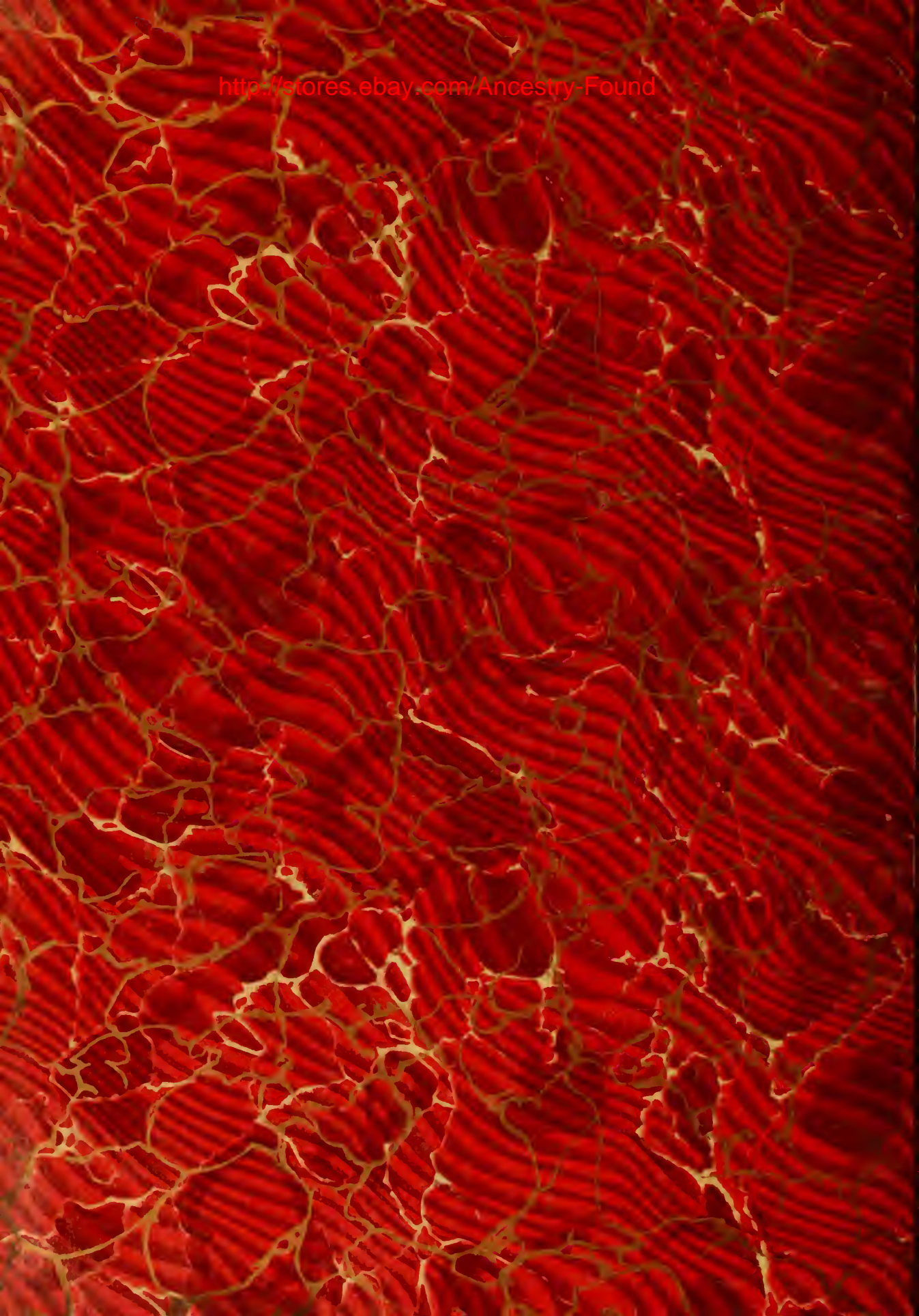
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