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TENTH VOLUME

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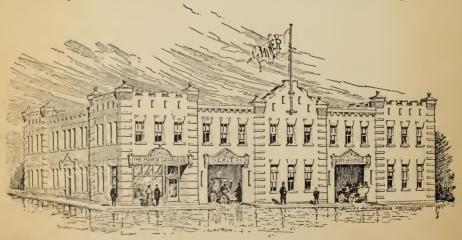
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NUMBER 1

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Frederick John Kringsbury

Author of "Struggles of Charles Goodyear, Discoverer of Secret of India Rubber"-See page 54

here Beginneth the First Part of the Centh Book
Showing the Manner of Life and the
Attainment Chereof in the
Commonwealth of a
Diligent People

EDITED BY

Trancis Trevelyan Miller



Che

Connecticut Magazine

Volume Ten

number One

House of Representatives A. S. Washington, D. C.

HE tendency to set former days above those in which we now live as times of happiness and contentment is to be deprecated. Turn where you will in history's pages, no days have ever been equal to these for all that make life worth living. Here in Connecticut—which I love better than any other corner of the footstool--we are in the full tide of all the advantages which these days have over any that have gone before. Our people are prosperous and happy and the outlook is thoroughly to. the liking of an optimist. Nowhere on earth are the opportunities for advancement better and nowhere are real worth and merit recognized more readily or rewarded more bountifully. Especially is this true of the young man of integrity and strength of character. Work is particularly plentiful and brings returns in splendid measure. This grand old state is going steadily forward along the way of solid progress; her people united and contented, an inspiration and example to all the nation—as she has been from the time she gave the first written constitution to the worldthe fountain head of all that is best and most desirable in the state and in the individual.

Mo Libbley

Congressman=at-large from Connecticut

ADHERE TO PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH CONNECTICUT WAS FOUNDED

CAN wish for Connecticut nothing but the best for the year nineteen hundred and six. I have faith in her future and reverence for her past. The history of the achievements of Connecticut's men and women in science and art, in patriotic endeavor and calm self-sacrifice can but be an inspiration to its young citizens pressing forward to take the places of those who must go when called. We cannot rest our future as a state on the records of the past. demand is ever for the same unselfish, indomitable and patriotic spirit which has placed Connecticut high in the roll of honor and accomplishment among the states. We are going forward. Integrity of purpose among those of high state and low and exact justice to all will keep intact the reputation gained by our state. courage to stand by what one conceives to be his duty cannot but bring to Connecticut in the future as it has in the past a high type of citizenship. Great responsibilities attach to citizenship. It is not to be held lightly. At no time in our history has greater prosperity been visited upon us. I can see nothing but brightness for our future. The new year opened upon a better, a broader, a more intelligent people than ever. Adherence to the principles upon which Connecticut was founded and the close of this year will witness even greater achievement than the past.

Edwin W. Higgins

Congressman from Connecticut

A Sequence of Sonnets

by

Judge Daniel J. Donahoe

Huthor of "From Rise to Set of Sun"



Ι

Of dawn began to dance upon the wave;
The moon had fallen to her western grave
Among the wooded mountains far away;
Then, lifting up her light with long drawn ray
Across the ocean came from out her cave
The morning star, and all her glory gave
Above the sea in showers, like dewy spray.

And I could hear the waters at my feet
Lisping in gentle whispers on the beach,
While from the earth arose a tender breeze,
Bearing a thousand blended odors sweet
Of earth and sea, that seemed like heavenly speech,
And filled my soul with dreamful memories.

II

HILE yet the morning star is shining clear
A ray of glory comes, that suddenly
Begins to print white dimples on the sea;
Above the wave the pearly clouds appear;
And out of all the fields and groves I hear
The wakened birds choiring their songs of glee;
And wide-winged gulls, from dusky coverts free,

Are soaring o'er the waters far and near.

The ocean trembles to the whitening dawn,

And every wavelet wears upon its crest

A silver star, in promise of the day;
A million gems are scattered o'er the lawn,
The gates of morning ope, and through the west
The startled shadows, fleeting, pass away.

III

THE stars have fainted in the glow; the dawn
Stands on the sea, a purple-vestured priest,
And strews a thousand roses on the east
From whence the star-gemmed curtain hath been drawn,
O'er all the waves a voice of joy hath gone,
Hailing the coming of the king whose feast
The groves proclaim in songs that have not ceased
Since the first shaft of light o'er ocean shone.
And lo, the portal of the morn swings wide,
And out upon the sea a wondrous train
Of glory streams, a radiance newly won
From heaven; a living gladness on the tide
Sings to the sounding shores that sing again,
While from his golden chambers comes the sun.

IV

ARTH sends a voice of cheer against the skies,
And ocean flames to greet the risen sun;
The vales where lingered late the darkness dun,
Brighten their looks, and shout rejoicing cries;
The distant hills appear in liveries
Of golden radiance, as they wait upon
Their royal lord, whose path all shadows shun,
Whose living light all dreams of gloom defies.
And through the fields, bediamonded with dew,
I walk in joy, while to their pastures go
The grazing herds, and sheep the hillside seek;
The husbandmen with songs their toils renew
Among the furrows, in the tilth below,
And all earth's throbbings but of pleasure speak.

http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found The Cycle of the Seasons

V

About me as I walk o'er the young green;
Of the dead winter now no sign is seen,
But living youth and beauty meet the eyes,
And lift their joyance to the warming skies
From hill to hill; and every vale between
Drinks at the sun in ecstacy serene,
From whose glad presence every shadow flies.
And in the sacred warmth the light of love
Awakens and outshines in bubbling song;
The thrush is in the valley like a breath
Of incense wafted from some southland grove;
And from the orchard comes the robin's strong
And martial melody, a voice of faith.

VI

The icy North drive showers of piercing sleet
That o'er the unsheltered meadow fiercely beat,
And shrieked among the russet oaks; no bird
Could stand the pelting storm; nor cattle stirred
From fending fold or byre adventurous feet;
Then of the poor, deprived of house and heat,
I thought, and begged sweet pity of the Lord.
But lo, I look to-day across the field,
And see the warming earth all blossoming,
With radiant power to banish want away.
With toil and tending shall the harvest yield
For all; but let not sloth nor greed be king;
Let toil and justice join in righteous sway.

VII

Above the hills, the toiler 'neath the trees,
Sits at his meager meal, and takes his ease,
Beside the sparkling brook that babbles by.
Through the young leaves the tender breezes sigh;
The clamorous choirs of morn have made surcease
Of their wild music; still sweet melodies
Out of the shrubberies rise against the sky.
And over all the hills, now void of dew,
The cattle graze, and sheep and lambs are bleating,
While little children run about at play
Gathering sweet flowers of various form and hue;
While clouds above are rising and retreating,
And I in joy behold the perfect day.

S P R I N G

VIII

S U M M E R Waves o'er the brink where limpid waters run,
By tangled tree-tops sheltered from the sun,
Forever hurrying to the larger burn;
And I, from wranglings in the forum turn

My glad steps to these shades, and walk as one New-born into a sweet oblivion,

Where naught but dreams of pleasure I discern. The hum of brown bees feasting near my feet,

The cheery chirp of crickets in the grass,
And songs of young birds fluttering in the copse

Rise on the air, of reveries replete,
And through the lonely quietudes I pass,
Free as the breezes in the maple tops,

IX

UT of the distant meadowlands arise
The shouts of sunburned husbandmen who wield
The scythe and rake; in shady copse concealed
Children at play send forth their merry cries;
Half-way adown the cloudless western skies
The sun descends o'er hill and lake and field,
Scorching the gaze, like the portentous shield
Of Michael at the gate of Paradise.
Above the woodlands, where the mountains swerve
From south to east, the clouds in masses dun,
With whiting tops, low mutterings send forth;
While down the valley the broad river's curve
Lies, a great saber, flashing to the sun,
Drawn from his mountain sheath in the cold north.

X

HEN I behold the fields of ripening grain
Waving responsive to the passing breeze,
The flowers whose sweetness tempt the laboring bees,
The herds and flocks grazing o'er hill and plain,
These teeming splendors prophesying gain,
And the far town, whose restless industries
Hum like the bee hives—from my reveries
A sharp thought startles me with a pang of pain.
Why, under such sweet promising, should want,
As with a scarring brand, print lines of care
Upon the toiler's face? Why should the fear
Of hunger and the pitiless winter haunt
The trembling soul, with need and black despair,

While God with riches fills the laboring year?

XI

| HUNNING the dusty road I seek the land |
|--|
| Where either side is flanked with tangled vines |
| Clinging to straggling walls that stretch in lines |
| Zigzagging o'er a wilderness of plain, |
| 'Mid briers and brambles. Here I look in vain |
| For toiler's cot. Behind the grove of pines |
| On yonder hill the landlord's home reclines; |
| A house where useless pomp and riches reign. |
| Greed holds these lands in utter idleness, |
| With neither bleat of lamb nor low of kine, |
| Nor furrowed glebe to make the harvest glow; |
| Acres enough a thousand souls to bless, |
| That now in needless poverty decline! |
| Robbed of the power to lift themselves from woe |

XII

I'VE seen on wintry night upon the street
A little child starving for want of bread,
His limbs against the weather raw and red,
Nor clothes to warm, nor shoes to shield his feet
Against the icy rain or driving sleet;
A waif upon the world, unhoused, unfed,
Amid a wealth of splendor. My heart bled.
"Where is Thy justice, God?" I cried, and beat
My troubled brain to find an answering gleam
Of light; the more I seek I find the more
The toilers suffer while the idlers feast.
Where is thy justice, Heaven? While I dream
The sun is on the mountain and a roar
Of thunder answers from the threatening east.

XIII

IFT up your head, O toiler, and behold
The splendor that shall come from hill and plain;
Here God has blessed you with the power of gain,
For every acre teams with wealth untold.
Yours is the land; its latent force unfold;
It needs but courage; with firm will and brain
Work your own justice. Surely not in vain
Your need impels you. Be both just and bold—
Just to yourself and bold to seek the right;
Trust in your soul, and lift the giant hand
Which through the years has fed the greedy maw
Of wrong. But on your banner be no blight
Of evil, no dishonor on your brand.
Rise in your might and build the better law.

S U M M E

XIV

S U M M E R

ALKING these idle fields, I love to dream

How fairer than the wild rose by the way

Their bloom might be, should come the golden day
When the free toiler, saved from the mad stream

That floods the city streets with strife and scheme,
Shall till the acres, reaping for his pay
Plenty and health for wife and child, and lay

Stores for the hours when age his brow shall seam.

Ah, were there but a hundred cottages
Built on these bare hills, and inhabited
By brawny husbandry, whose idle hand
Now blights, instead of blesses, even with these
How many souls were saved from want of bread!
How priceless were such treasures to the land!

VX

A U T U M N HE sunset pours a flood of ruddy wine
Into the slumbrous valley's golden bowl;
Faint from the distant steeple comes the toll
Of evenchime; like sentinels in line
Along the mountain top, hemlock and pine
Lift their dark spears against the sky, each bole
Black on the glowing west; while stars unroll
The draperies from their faces and outshine.
I stand on the lone hillside and behold
The whitening east ope its unclouded skies
For the full glory of the harvest moon;
And lo, across the lake a flame of gold
Flashes, a blessing to the gazer's eyes;
So earth and heaven in beauty are atune.

XVI

The golden rod and aster at my feet,

That all day long their loveliness displayed,

Now house a thousand harpings in the shade,

Music and song, that rise, as if to greet

The largess of the year, and sound, with meet

Rejoicing, earth's great joy; for she has laid

Her load of labor down, and like a Maid

Of Mercy, brings but cheer and blessings sweet.

And every breeze that stirs the quiet air

Bears fragrances from orchard and from vine,

Soothing and soft as in the year's young prime;

The redolency of grape, apple, pear,

And all earth's kindly fruitage, is like wine

Poured by the lavish hand of harvest time.

XVII

| N all the wealth and splendor of the day |
|---|
| When shines the perfect fullness of the year, |
| No scenes except of mirth and peace appear, |
| No dream of winter comes or harsh decay; |
| The woods their robes of deepest green display, |
| Save here and there a brilliant flush to cheer |
| The gazer's eye; yet cruel frost is near; |
| No prayer the hurrying wing of time can stay. |
| O, soft delusion! Nature's tender art |
| So hides in present bliss the coming woe, |
| Tinging the cheek of eld with youth's fair hue; |
| And with her kindly touch she calms the heart, |
| Leading as mother leads her infant; lo! |
| Pleasant the paths she guides her nursling through. |

XVIII

HILE hastening through the dusk I see afar
The city lights appear, one after one,
Above the river, where it turns to run
Eastward; and there, like many a rosy star,
Mirrored upon the shimmering wave they are;
I leave the wood behind me dark and dun,
The lonely hillside and the field I shun,
And seek the highway through the yielding bar.
Out of the west the golden glow has flown,
And evening's tender star is shining fair
Upon the velvet skies; above the town
Reigns in full splendor on her lifted throne
The moon; and 'mid the radiance, through the air,
Unseen the moistening dews are sifting down.

XIX

| ENEATH a spreading hawthorne, where the road |
|---|
| |
| Rises, a narrow causeway o'er the stream, |
| A band of vagrants bask in the white beam; |
| Four burly idlers, who all day have trode |
| The city streets begging at each abode, |
| And now with mutterings low some evil scheme |
| Plan to perform, while labor lies adream— |
| Agents of ill more noisome than the toad. |
| I glance upon the crew and pass them by, |
| Knowing from their jargon, vile, profane, |
| The prison walls await them late or soon, |
| Yet strong doubt troubles me—I know not why; |
| That some great wrong exists is but too plain; |
| Else why these wanderers, homeless as the moon? |

A U T U M N

XX

A U T U M N Its lofty station widens for the view
The far horizon, elegantly new.
Rises the palace of the millionaire.
Here are smooth lawns and many a quaint parterre,
A hundred fields posted with warnings due,
Against the trespasser, and woods where through
No loiterer walks, nor dreamer's footsteps dare.
The idle owner, gauded like a king,
Comes driving by with plumed equipage,
The dust in clouds that vex the vagrants' eyes
Flying behind his heedless hurrying;

Only his selfish plans his thoughts engage, Careless of want and of its wailing cries.

XXI

OMEWARD beneath the ancient elms I fare,
That lift their shapely crowns along the way
On either side; while children at their play
With merry cries and laughter fill the air,
A troop of happy spirits void of care;
Unburdened of the labors of the day,
The elders come to view the gambols gay,
And seem in all the joys and sports to share.
And from each cottage comes the voice of song
And mellow music, flute and soft guitar
And violin in mingled harmonies.
And raised in rapture, as I haste along,
I lift my soul as high as moon and star—

Ah, safe the land, were all her homes like these.

HXX

W I N T E R THE winter wind is loud among the pines,
And flings across the moor its weary tune,
While rises o'er the sea the waning moon,
That fitful through the drifting rack outshines;
I tread the crusted snow where late the vines
Hung o'er the brook in many a fair festoon;
Ah me! how soon the leafy prime of June
To barren age and poverty declines.
Yet lives a glory on the midnight skies,
And on the sleeping hills enrobed in snow,
As fair as summer's greenery e'er could boast;
Thus on the path of eld a splendor lies,
That driveth from the soul all dream of woe,

And lights with rays of hope a lonely coast.

IIIXX

The struggling moon is laboring up the sky,
Where mass on mass of cloud goes hurrying by,
While rises on the air the solemn roar
Of ocean surges breaking on the shore,
Beyond the wooded hills that sleeping lie
In silent gloom, where, lonely journeying, I
Behold the glories round me and adore.
For while, like chilling winds, the memories
Of earlier hours, come breathing o'er the soul,
And fill the mind with visions of decay,
Even then, more sweet than murmuring of bees
In June, comes radiant hope, to conquer dole,
With living promise of a deathless day.

XXIV

F earth were all and after earth the dark,
And these white waves that break against the shore
Should silent be to me forevermore;
If still the moon shall shine and I not mark
Her beauty; if in spring shall sing the lark
And I, a clod, hear no sweet raptures pour;
Then why hath hope e'er taught my soul to soar,
And fired my heart with her enkindling spark?
Not of itself doth beauty speak to me,
But of eternal glory; when I gaze
Upon the moving ocean I behold
The power and splendor of Infinity;
And in my being such immortal rays
Are ever shining as shall ne'er grow old.

XXV

ULL many a summer evening I have stood
Upon the sandy beach amid the roar
Of rolling billows breaking on the shore
And watched the moon uprising o'er the flood;
And while the sea in seeming gratitude,
Received the silver radiance, lo, she bore
A trembling image in her soundless core,
That looked on heaven in silent sisterhood.
Even as the sea, so seems my soul to me;
Out of high heaven the splendor of a dream
Comes with the light of everlasting love;
Though but a trembling image it may be
Of God's eternal glory, yet the gleam
A beacon is to heavens of hope above.

T E R

XXVI

W I N T E R OW lie the fallen leaves beneath the snow
And dead flowers are in the frozen earth;
Out of the naked trees no voice of mirth
Comes with endearing music, loud or low;
But from the north the piercing breezes blow,
And frost hath bound the world through all its girth,
And yet of glory and light there is no dearth;
The stars outshine with everlasting glow.

The stars outshine; and soon in season due
The northing sun shall bring the waking dream,
When all the fields again shall rise in bloom;
So in my soul the star of hope shines true,
And in the radiance of the sacred gleam
I see the glory of life beyond the tomb.

XXVII

HE waning moon, still moving through the rack,
Hath found her highest noon, and now descends
The western slope; the slender sapling bends
To the sharp wind, that down its northern track
Bore death across the pastures, cold and black;
The sheep are huddled in the fold that fends
The killing airs; and where my journey ends
I stand, for lo, there is no turning back.
O, fainting moon, how like this life of mine
Thou art, so sinking to the silent west,
Amid the clouds that fly across thy face!
My course is downward now, like unto thine;
Yet like to thee, no griefs that cloud my breast
Can quench God's light, the hope of heavenly grace.

XXVIII

O, while the moon descends the western slope,
Breaks from the waking east the whitening dawn;
Across the wave a line of light is drawn;
The portal of the day begins to ope,
And glory, streaming through the azure cope,
Quenches the stars, till every light is gone,
Except the radiance of the rising morn,
And in my breast the living light of hope.
O God, I stand amid the dash and roar
And watch the daylight rising on the sea,
While night and all the shadows haste away;
And in my soul I hear forevermore
Thy symboled promise, passing sweet to me—
"After the night of death comes deathless day."

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Modern Adaptation of the Old Art of Book-Heraldry that originated within half a century of the invention of printing



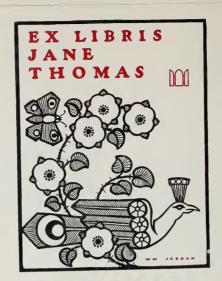






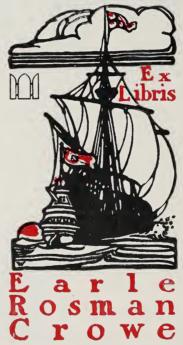
















BOOK PLATES

T was within a half century from the invention of printing that book-plates were introduced as identifying marks to indicate the ownership of the volume. Charles Dexter Allen, the American authority on book-plates and a son of Connecticut, says: "Germany, the fatherland of the art of printing from movable type, and of the industry of wood-cutting for making impressions in ink on paper, is likewise the home-land of the book-plate. The earliest dated wood-cut of accepted authenticity is the wellknown 'St. Christopher of 1423, which was discovered in the Carthusian monastery of Buxheim in Suabia. This rough and primitive piece of wood-cutting was probably the work of one of the monks,"

It was to insure the right of ownership in a book that the owner had it marked with the coat-of-arms of the family or some other heraldic device. Libraries were kept intact and passed from generation to generation, bearing the emblem of the family. The first book - plate in France is dated 1574; in Sweden, 1575; Switzerland, 1607, and Italy, 1623. The earliest English bookplate is found in a folio volume once the property of Cardinal Wolsey and afterward belonging to his royal naster. The earliest mention of the book-plate in English literature is by Pepys, July 16, 1688. The first-known pook-plate in America belonged to Governor Dudley, 1702. William Penn secured a book-plate in 1703. One of the first book-plate makers ind engravers in America was Amos Doolittle, who was born in Cheshire, Connecticut, in 1754, and died in New Haven in 1832. Paul Revere, patriot, and worker in silver and orass, was also an engraver of booklates. Probably the most valuable plate of our early examples is that vhich marked the library of General deorge Washington.





"JOHN GRAVE: HIS BOOKE"—THE DIARY OF A CONNECTICUT CITIZEN IN 1679

RECORDS FROM THE STOUT, LEATHER-BOUND LEDGER IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND MORE THAN TWO CENTURIES AND A QUARTER AGO BY A REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GENERAL COURT FROM GUILFORD CLEARLY SET FORTH THE DOMESTIC LIFE OF THE TIMES — TRANSCRIBED

ву

ANNIE KELSEY MAHER

HIS DESCENDANT OF THE EIGHTH GENERATION

BOUT the year 1677 John Grave, citizen of the colony of Guilford, Connecticut, and its representative in the General Court at Hartford, being in all his ways a very methodical man, sent to England for a blank book in which to keep his accounts. In due time he received a stout, leather-bound book, about six inches wide and more than twice as long, with leaves of coarse, strong paper, and with slender, tape-like leather thongs attached to the front edge of each cover, by which it was securely tied together when not in use. A most dignified and substantial book, as befitted a man of John Grave's character and standing. It lies before me on the table as I write. worn and frayed in the service of four generations, and venerable with its weight of two and a quarter centuries. I can fancy that it regards with curiosity, and with something like contempt, the cheap and ephemeral "five cent pad," on whose pages a high school girl is scrawling a few hasty x's and y's before crumpling the leaves in her hand and tossing them into the wastebasket.

John Grave, his son John, his grandson John and his great-grandson Elias left their records in this book. The first item is dated March

6th, 1678-9; an unfamiliar hand, doubtless of the fifth generation, wrote the last entry:

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Elias Grave died May the 31st, 1802 In the 71st year of his age.

The first John had his own ideas in the matter of bookkeeping. Having written, in his best hand, on the inside of the front cover:

"John Grave, Senr. His Booke"

he proceeded to record on the top of the first page the fact that he had that day "reconed with Mr. Pitman and balanced all accounts." Eventually he came back and filled out this page; but it was no part of his sys tem to write on consecutive pages or even to finish any page once begun. The next date, March 19th 1678-9, is found several pages further In 1683-4, for some reason on. known only to himself; he kept par of his accounts on page 29 and other on page 122. He seems always to have made his entries at any plac where he happened to open the book without even stopping to turn i around if it chanced to open upsid down. His successors adopted th same unique method, each man writ ing wherever, he could find a blan space. This plan produced an od mixture of dates. There is scarcel a page which does not bear entrie

written in three or four different hands, under dates often a century apart. On a page at which the book now happens to lie open the first record is an account begun by the first John in 1682. The second item was written by the second John, who forgot to add either date or prices. The next is by the third John, under Then the first John date of 1734 appears again with an item dated 1682. Elias follows with an entry made in 1790, and under date of "Aprell 1690" the page ends, as it began, in the writing of the first John. Four generations of men and and a century of years represented on a single page!

The leather account book was put to varied uses. The entries, made in the quaint phraseology and uncertain spelling of that day, were by no means confined to debits and credits, but included any items which its successive owners desired to commit to its safe-keeping. Births, deaths and marriages; the date when John began to take the newspaper, the ear-marks of his sheep, the day when Elias came home from the war, the length of the fence between his lot and his neighbor's, all found a place in these family archives. The result is a curious medley of commercial transactions, farm memoranda and family chronicles. A careful study of the yellow and time-stained pages gives many an interesting glimpse of the way our forefathers lived, as well as an outline of the history of four generations of Graves.

The family of John the first may fairly be taken as a representative one among the well-to-do households of that time. In the colony of Guilford he was "a citizen of credit and renown," a deacon of the church, a deputy to the General Court, and "eke a train-band captain." By his marriage with the only child of Jasper Stillwell he had come into possession of a large estate, to which he was constantly adding by his own energy and thrift. He was the

father of a numerous offspring; eight sons and daughters sat around his board. His carefully kept accounts give a good idea of the cost of bringing up a flock of little Puritans in the closing years of the seventeenth century, and an hour spent turning over the leaves of the leather book is like going back two centuries and making a visit in the home of our great-great-great-grandfather.

To begin at the foundation, here are items from his shoemaker's bill, taken from an account extending from 1679 to 1694. No small part of the pleasure of the old book is the delightfully original lack of method in spelling.

| Mr. John Collynes, Cred. | | £.s.d. |
|----------------------------------|-----|--------|
| August: 1679: By a paire of sho | ose | |
| for Sarah | | 0:4:6 |
| By a paire of shoose for John . | | 0:8.6 |
| By a paire of shoose for myselfe | | 0:8:6 |
| By mending John shoose | | 0:2:9 |
| By Nathaniell's shoose | | 0:2:8 |
| By Abegalls shoose | | 0:3:9 |
| By a paire of pumps for John . | | 0:4:0 |
| By a paire of shoose for my wife | | 0:6:0 |
| By soalling a paier of shows | for | |
| Nathaniell | | 0.2:6 |
| | | |

Ready money was scarce in the colony of Guilford in those days. Each family drew most of the material for its food and clothing from its own farm; and the few articles not thus supplied were paid for in farm products or in labor. The other side of John Collin's account shows how he was paid for his "shoose:"

| | £.s.d. |
|--|--------|
| Aprell: 79: For on bushell measslin | 0: 4:6 |
| For on bushell inden corne | 0: 2:8 |
| Octtobr: 79: For on cow hide | 0:12:6 |
| For 21 lbs, of flax | |
| Anno: 80: For on steere hid, wate | |
| 63 lbs | 0:15:9 |
| May: anno: 80: On day worke of | |
| John , | 0: 2:6 |
| Aprell: 83: For five bushells of barly | |
| March: 83: For 8: bushells of bark . | 1:16:0 |
| Jenewary: 88: For one bushell of | |
| wheat , | 0: 5:6 |
| | |

From this it appears that John Collins tanned his own leather, as did most of the shoemakers of that time. It also shows that the Grave farm supplied not only the "inden corne"

and "barly" which paid for John's and "Abegall's shoose," but also the leather of which they were made

and the bark for tanning it.

It may be well to explain to the twentieth century reader that meslin, which appears often in the accounts, under the names "measlin" and "marslin," was a mixture of rye and wheat.

Evidently Guilford supported two tailors, between whom John divided his patronage. William Jones' ac-

count contains these items:

| | £.s.d. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Aprell: 80: By makeing John a sute | 0:10:0 |
| By makeing Sarah a samar | 0: 8:0 |
| Anno: 84: By makeing a sarge coat | |
| for me | 0: 7:0 |
| Anno: 90: By cutting a coat for | |
| Joseph | 0: 2:0 |
| By cutting a rideing houd | 0: 0:6 |
| Octobr: 93: By makeing my wife a | |
| wastcoat | 0: 4:0 |
| By mending leather britches | 0: 1:0 |
| | o: I:3 |
| | |

What was the "wastcoat" like which Mistress Elizabeth Grave wore? Who, in this year 1900, has any idea of the "samar" made for her daughter Sarah? A reference to the dictionary reveals the fact that it was "a coat with skirts reaching to the knee."

These items, taken from the account of the rival tailor, show him to have been a man of versatile talents, able on occasion to overstep the limitations of his trade:

| Wm. Stone, Cred. | £.s.d. |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Mar. 3th: 79-80: By makeing trous- | |
| ers and cutting bunnits | |
| By making two bunnits | |
| By cutting out a wastcoat and | |
| | 0: 0:5 |
| By makeing a sarge wastcoat | 0: 2:6 |

The debit side of William Stone's account has these items:

| | £. | s.d. |
|---|----|------|
| By a mistak in acount for cutting | | |
| and makeing hay | 0: | I:O |
| March: 81: For 4 lbs. and 3/4 of vealed | | I:2 |
| For a jorney of himsolf and horse to |) | |
| | | 5:0 |
| For wrighting | 0: | 2:6 |
| Aprell: 89: For 12 pound tobaco . | 0: | 9:0 |

The "sarge" and "karsie" for John's coat and his son's "wastcoat" were made of the wool from his own sheep. From various accounts scattered through the book we can trace its progress from the sheep's back till it appeared in the bravery of John's Sunday "sute."

| Thomas Wright, Cred. | £.s.d. |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| | 0: 1:0 |
| Widow Bartlett, Cred. | |
| By carding 1 pound and half of wool | 0: 0:9 |
| By dieing and spineing two pd. wooll | 0: 4:0 |
| Isaac Everrest, Cred. | |
| Nov: 93: By weaveing 4 yards and | |
| three quarters of carsie | 0: 4:9 |
| By weaveing, fulling and dying 7 | |
| yards of plaine cloth | 0:17:6 |
| An ontry made by John the | ad in |

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An entry made by John the 2d, in 1718, gives a hint of the color which the wool was dyed.

For coulering a pound of sheep's wool blew o: 1:0

Probably the popularity of "blew" wool accounts for the frequent

charge an "ounce of endigo."

The house linen and also John's shirts were supplied from the flax that grew in his fields. In the winter his wife and daughter wore dresses of linsey-woolsey, a mixture of linen and wool. The following entries give the cost of manufacturing these cloths:

| Anna Ca. For mining a nound 3/ | ~ |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| Anno: 82: For spining 7 pound 34 | |
| | 0:11:9 |
| For spining 2 pound flax | 0: 3:0 |
| June: 84: For weaving 5 yards and | |
| a ½ and 2 nails of Linsiwoolsie | |
| cloth | 0:3:11 |
| July: By weaveing 40 yards Linen | |
| | 1: 1:6 |
| August: 84: By weaveing 6 yds, tow | |
| cloth | 0: 3:0 |
| The moterial in the last item | mada |

The material in the last item, made of the coarser parts of the flax after the finer parts had been separated by hetcheling, furnished John's summer "sutes," and often appears in his accounts disguised as "toe-cloth."

Without doubt Mistress Grave and her daughters spent the winter evenings knitting their "blew" yarn into stockings; but there were ten pairs of feet to be covered, and their fingers, were they ever so nimble, could not always make the supply meet the demand. So we find an occasional item like this:

When we remember that John's "leather britches" extended only to his knees, and consider the length of the stockings that met them, we have to admit that Isaac Everest's prices were not unreasonable.

John's table was for the most part supplied from his own farm. The following items, taken from different accounts ranging from 1680 to 1696, the period of the first John's book-

keeping, show the money value of various articles of food:

£.s.d. March: 80: For three bushels inden . 0: 8:0 By on bushell wheat . 0: 5:0 Desembr: 80: For 56 pound of porke 0:15:0 ffebuary: 82: For 3 bushels messlin 0:13:6 For on barrell of sider . 0:14:0 ffeb: 83: For four bushels of ry . 0.14:0 ffeb: 82: For 5 and ahalf of beefe . 0:0:11 Anno: 82: By the half of a beefe . 1:13:5 Anno: 82: By 3 pound of butter . o: 1:6 Aprell: 83: For on pound of hony . o: 1:0 ffeb: 84: For three pound of mutten 0:6:10 Anno: 88: By five bushels turnups, o: 6:0 June: 82: For 4 pound 3/4 of veale . o: 1:2 Aprell: 86: By one gallan malasses o: 2:6 Oct: 86: By on bushell of salt . 0: 4:0 Dec. 87: By 9 pound of sugar . 0: 4:6 ffeb: 84: For 9 chickens o: 1:0 July: 95: For 2 piges . 0: 5:3

Here are other items from John's expense account:

| July: 85: By one Ivery combe . | 0: 3:0 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| By one sieth | 0: 7:6 |
| Desember: 88: By 1000 and 500 of | |
| pins | 0: 5:0 |
| Des: 85: For half a pound of candles | 0: 0:5 |
| | 0: 0:4 |
| Nov: 89: For 2 quire of peaper . | 0: 3:0 |
| For pair of leather briches | 0:10:0 |
| For pair of leather briches | 0:10:0 |

John held for many years the office of townclerk, and his accounts show the revenue derived from this service:

| | | £ s.d. |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------|
| Aprell: 83; For record | ling five | 2 3.4. |
| children | _ | O: I:3 |
| Anno: 80: For recording | | |
| land | · | 0: 0:6 |

ffeb: 83: For recording a large deed o: 2:0 For recording and truble about it . o: 5:0

These items show how church rates were paid:

ffeb: 85: For ½ bushell inden to the church , o: 1:0 ffeb: 86: For half a bushel of wheat paid to the church . . . o: 2:6

With the cares of church, state and family John Graves was a very busy man, but he found time in the summer of 1680 to conduct a sale of gloves. His accounts illustrate the use of farm products to supply the lack of ready money:

"August: 1680: Goodman" Thorutum (he began to write "left," but erased it and substituted a more formal phrase), "did leave with me 32 paire of glufes att 3 lb of swingled flax apaire, and 4 paire of glufes att to pound of swingled flax apaire."

Then follows a list of gloves "souled" and the account is closed with the quaint entry: "Reconed with Tho. Thorutum the: 19 ffeb: 83: and ballanced all acount about his gloves."

This is a variation of his usual form, "Reconed and rest due to me."

The smallest item was not too insignificant for John's attention. On a certain page he credits Nathaniell Chittenden with "2/ for killing a cow." He seems to have reconsidered the matter, and on the next page he makes this entry on the debit side of Mr. Chittenden's account:

Overpaid for killing a cow . . . o: 0:5

He used the same exactness in his dealings with his minister, the Rev. Joseph Eliot, in whose account we find this charge:

He is no less scrupulous, however, when the account is on the other side, as witness this entry:

He seems to have made the following transaction go as far as possible towards Isaac Everest's bill for weaving:

| | | | | 2 3.11. |
|------------|---------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Nov: 89: | For a cow. | | | 3:15:0 |
| For winter | ring the cow | | | 0:15:0 |
| For tamin | g and milking | the | cow | 0: 6:0 |

In the year 1697 the accounts of "John Grave Senr." were closed forever, and the book fell to his son, John the 2d, who had left the paternal homestead several years before, to make a new home in East Guilford, now Madison. The house which he built at Tuxis Farms stands today, with its great stone chimney and square oaken beams, as firm and solid as when he brought his bride Elizabeth there in 1685.

The cost of living was not much changed in his time, but his accounts furnish interesting items of various kinds. The following entries recall the time when the clouds of Queen Anne's war gathered over the

country:

"I went up to hadly in the queen's service on the eleventh of August and taried till the 27th (in the yeare) 1708 with my horse and all my accoutrements at my owne finding."

| Country debt in 1700. | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|
| By a bullet pouch impressed into | | |
| Her majestes service | 0: | 2:0 |
| By a powder horne | 0: | 1:0 |
| By a horse jornye to Seabrooke to | | |
| fetch a doctor to sicke soulder in | | |
| her majesties service. | | |
| By a souldier three meals whilst | | |
| | 0: | 1:0 |
| By vitling and lodging a souldier . | 0; | 0:6 |
| By four meals of victuals to Indians | | |
| in the queen's service | 0: | 2:0 |
| By a new pair of stockings | 0: | 8:6 |
| | 0: | |
| By one meal to Rase Marks when he | | |
| returned back sick from the armie | | |
| at Woodbery | 0: | 0:6 |
| | | |
| It would be interesting to | | |
| whether the new stockings we | ent | tc |

the "sicke soulder."

By a small wallet and snap sack for Joseph Parks in the expedition to poartriall.

Sep: 17: 1709: By sowing and harrowing 3 acres of land for Ebenezor ffield when he was in the country service . . 0: 6:0

His interest in the war news led John to subscribe for a paper, concerning which he makes this memorandum:

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Boston News Leters: "The time of our news leters began the 25 of Aprill or the 30th, in the yeare 1711.

These items show that luxuries had begun to encroach on the plain living of the Puritans:

| | £.s.a. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| A dram of orong water | 0: 0:6 |
| Half a tankerd punch | 0: 0:4 |
| 1717: Half a point of rhum. | 0: 0:6 |
| 1714: A pot of phlip | 0: 0:4 |
| A tankcord of metheglin . | 0: 0:4 |
| 1702: A bottle of mint water | 0: 1:3 |
| | |

"A boal of todde" does not appear till some years later, but the increasing frequency of "a pot of phlip" and "a point of rhum," suggest that the East Guilford field was already ripe for a course of temperance lectures.

There is no price attached to the following, but its exactness is suggestive of the methods of John,

senior:

Mr. Gilber Warner, Cred. To a cage (keg) of sperits wanting four inches of being full—receaved on the 14th of June 1725.

This is offset by the indefiniteness of another item:

Delivered to Joshua Leete one bushel of pears on the tenth of febuary or thereabouts in the year 1707.

Here are some unique items.

| ricie are some anique items. | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| Nathaniell Stone, Debter. | £.s | d. | | |
| By a puppe | 0: | 3:0 | | |
| In the year 1713, the improvement | | | | |
| of two goats for milk | o: | 2:6 | | |
| Abraham Doud, debt. | | | | |
| By 36 foot of boards for his fathers | | | | |
| coffin . , | 0: | 2:0 | | |
| March: 1714: By house room one | | | | |
| yeare on Sabbath days | 0: | 6:8 | | |
| Did John for a consideration | | ~ ** | | |

Did John, for a consideration, permit his friends from the remote districts to warm their hands and eat their lunch by his fireplace between the Sunday services?

Ebenezor Benton, debt. L.s.d. 1722: By one ounce gabbonam and an ounce of assafetida and one . 0: 8:0 ounce of castor from Yoarke

Evidently Mr. Benton was replenishing the family medicine chest.

By two pots of cider, one ordered

sweetened o: o:7

In 1721 he became guardian of Thankful Grave, his orphan niece, who lived for a time at his house. He makes these entries:

Jan: 1721: Money to recover Thank-

| | ful to my house | | | | | 0: | 3:0 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------|----|--|----|-----|
| | A pair of shoes | | | | | 0: | 5:0 |
| | A yard of hollan | | | | | 0: | 4:0 |
| | A blew linsiewoolsie | apro | n 34 | yd | | o: | 3:0 |
| | A cap lace . | | | | | 0: | 4:0 |
| Money disburst to recover Thankfull | | | | | | | |
| | home | | | | | 0: | 3:0 |
| | | - | | | | | |

In some leisure hour John catalogued his library. The list shows the cheerful character of the religious reading of that day:

An account of some books belonging to me John Grave with some of their titles.

One Division the evill of our time. An interest in a book entitled the rare jewell of christian contentment.

One The poius remains of Mr. Henry William Ludolf on meditation.

One The glory departing from New England.

One War with the Divell or the young mans conflict with the powers of darkness.

One Zion in distress or the groans of the prodisant church.

One Old book called pilgrims progress.

One The old mens tears.

The following seems to refer to an heirloom:

1713: Memorandum for the redemption of a silver spoon belonging to my sisters by agreement the weight of it in cash delivered to Ebenezor Benton.

On page 24 John records that in the year 1713 he paid Ebenezer Stone one pound and seven shillings for making a drum. Knowing that he held the rank of lieutenant in the military company of the colony, we naturally connect the drum with training days. But when we reach page 131 we learn that it was designed not for military but for religious service.

I had the care of beating the drum on Sabbath days the first day of July 1713. The town records show that he was paid 20s. a year for thus calling townspeople to worship; but when the low state of the treasury compelled retrenchment, his salary was cut down to 14s.

At the death of John the second, in 1726, the book became the legacy of his son. This third John seems to have been of a gay and frivolous disposition, and to have taken the leather book much less seriously than had his predecessors. scribbled his name irreverently over the pages that held the accounts of his ancestors. Often he relieved the monotony of debit and credit by a joke, or by dropping into poetry; and sometimes by pious precepts and admonitions. In a fit of exuberance he closes an account 000552

June 22 1749 then reconed with Elijah Evarts and all accounts ballanced from the beginning of the world to this day.

This is a wide departure from his grandfather's dignified, "reconed and rest due."

On another page he woos the muse in this fashion:

If this book in which you look
By axedent be Lost
Convay it to me for I am he
Who best knows what it cost

Occasionally his thoughts take a more serious turn, and he interpolates hymns and scripture texts between his own or his grandfather's accounts. Then the page reads like this:

By three pounds of flax
By one bushell of pease
Come and welcome to the Lord Jesus
Memorandum in 1715 receaved of
Isaac floot four pounds in bills of
credit to wards payment for a
pece of land in Branford.

And again:

Paid to John Baldwin . . . 0:10:0 Come unto me all ye that labour and are

John Grave junior his book
My god who makes the sun to know
his proper time to ries and to give
light to all be Low doth send him
round the skies.

Aug: 8: Then reconed with Samll
Butler and remains due to me
John Grave 0:4:13

According to a memorandum this third John was "marayed" in 1774, and he seems to have set about building himself a house. father's account for work done on it shows the slow and laborous processes of housebuilding in those primitive times. It contains such items as these: "two days diging seller; half day diging stone; a day and a piece carting stone; one day stoning seller; laying a lime kell; 2 days getting and hewing ribs; carting wood to burne lime; one day geting clabord timber; one day shaving clabords; part of a day geting sleepers; one day getting shingell timber; part of a day dressing shingells; one day stoning well; 3 days making a mantelltree.'

In these charges he values his time at the usual rate of one shilling per

day.

It is impossible to tell how long John's house was in building, but he built it well. It sheltered five generations of his descendants, and stood staunch and strong till the march of improvements swept it away, a century and a half after he laid its foundations.

John was nearing the limit of his three-score and ten years, and doubtless time and care had sobered his spirits, when the French and Indian war broke out and his son Elias was impressed into King George's service. This record tells the story:

September the 8: 1755
Then Elias Grave was prest into the expidition to Crownpoint.
Nov. ye 26: 1755: This day at night Elias Grave came home from the Crownpoint expidition.
August the 8: 1757: Then Elias Grave was prest into the expidition to Lake George.

The next time Elias marched away he went as a volunteer. His father writes: April ye 10: 1758
Then Elias Grave listed into the expidition to Canada.
Dec. 11: 1758: Elias Grave came home from No. 4 this day at night.

On the wall of a room in the old house at "Tuxis Farms" hangs to-day the commission of Elias Grave as ensign in the service of his majesty King George the 2d.

Here are some items from the

accounts of the third John:

1736: By making a side saddle . 2: 5:0
By letter from the post . . . 0: 0:6
1755: ½ bushel of round clams . 0: 0:8
173-: By a horse jorney to Rhoad
Island 0:10:0

Originality in spelling can hardly go beyond the following:

Ocom for your boat 0: 1:6

By dieting Uncle Norton.

This is not quite so bad as it seems; "dieting" was John's synonym for boarding.

By a pare of buckels—silver . . . o: 4:0

In 1763 the third John was gathered to his fathers, and the book became the property of Elias. His entries are much like those of his forefathers, and many of them show the same quaintness and originality.

Here are a few of them:

| TICLO GLO GLOTTO CL CLICIA, | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----|
| | 0: | 0:8 |
| | 0: | 0:6 |
| | o: | 5:0 |
| | | 1:6 |
| 1777: By a dozen eels | | 0:6 |
| | | 0:6 |
| | 0: | 0:6 |
| | 0: | 0:2 |
| 1792: For a ten shilling bill state | | |
| money at 2 for one with 5 yrs. | | |
| interest | 0: | 6:3 |
| | 0: | 5:0 |
| 1793: For a horse to Guilford . | 0: | 1:3 |
| | 0: | 1:3 |
| 1793: A horse to carry double to | | |
| | 0: | 1:6 |
| | 0: | 10 |
| 1794: For a hors to carry champone | | |
| | 0: | 1:0 |
| Sue Neagor (negro) for washing 6 | | |
| days . , , | 0: | 6:0 |
| | | |

Such is the quaint story that reveals to us the lives of the first citizens of Connecticut.

LETTERS OF A SOLDIER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

TIME-WORN DOCUMENTS THAT TELL A STORY OF SACRIFICE AND PATRIOTISM—TRAN-SCRIBED FROM ORIGINALS IN POSSESSION OF

CHARLES H. McKEE

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

INTRODUCTORY BY THE EDITOR

Roxbury July 18 1775

To my Dear wife & Children

I Received yours which I Prize next to your Person the welfare of our family I understand is good you tell me John is fat & Rugged which I Rejoice to hear & Prize above gold Rest of our Children I Dont mention be Cause I Left them well I shall give you but a Short Detail of affairs for I Expect this will not arrive.....the State of the army is such that I Cant tell when I Shall Come home but I have In Couragem't of Comeing in about a month but not Certain I want you to Send me two Pair of Linen Stockings for I have had two Pair Stole The Rest are all wore out I Did not Receive in Your Last Letter to me what I Expected but hope to in the next Dear maddam I Rejoice that I am able to acquaint you that I Enjoy a good State of Health & god be Praised our Company is harty—the Dangers we are to Encounter I no not but it Shall never be Said to my Children your father was a Coward Let the event be what it will be not troubled make you Self Easy in Due time I hope to Return home in Peace & Enjoy the pleasures of worthy wife & Loving Children & Subscribe my Self vour Loving Husband & father

Samll Cooper

MONG my old papers I find, yellow with age, and torn by years of neglect, but still decipherable, the letters of a soldier of the American Revolution, written from the battlefield his beloved ones at home. That they are still legible, speaks well for the skill of the papermaker of those days, when hands worked for durability rather than the false economy of cheapness, and for the ink-maker whose dyes defy the bleaching lights of a century and a quarter.

With this little bundle of old letters, in which speaks the courageous heart of a patriot who offered his life for the principles of liberty and justice. I find three time-stained docu-

ments that tell a story of family pride and self-sacrifice, and that evidence much proud and affectionate handling. They are the commissions from the Governor, austere and stately in tone, in which the loyal soldier is promoted in the ranks in defense of his country.

In red wax they bear the royal seal of the Colony of Connecticut, and are issued to "Samuel Cooper, Gent," and signed with a flourish by "Jonathan Trumbull, Esquire, Captain-General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England," also bearing the signature of George Wyllys, Secretary.

The first document commissions Samuel Cooper to be "Ensign of the

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, ESQUIRE;

Captain-General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut in New England.

To Samuel Cooper . . . Gent. Greeting:

You being by the General Assembly of this Colony, accepted to be Ensign of the Seventh Company or Train band in the

Sixth Regiment in this Colony—

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct, I do, by Virtue of the Letters Patent from the Crown of England to this Corporation, Me thereunto enabling, appoint and impower You to take the said Company into Your Care and Charge, as their Ensign-carefully and diligently to discharge that Trust; exercising your inferior Officers and Soldiers in the Use of their Arms, according to the Discipline of War: Keeping them in good Order and Government, and commanding them to obey you as their Ensign for his Majesty's Service. And you are to observe all such Orders and Directions as from Time to Time you shall receive either from me or from other your superior officer, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in vou. Given under my Hand and the Seal of this Colony, in Hartford the 18th Day of May in the 14th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. Annoque Domini, 1774.

By His Honor's Command, Jonth. Trumbull George Wyllys, Secr'v.

Seventh Company or Train Band in the Sixth Regiment in his Colony," and is dated, May 18, 1774. I reproduce its quaint terms here as a matter of historical interest, especially to those who are interested in the literary style of military documents:

The second commission is dated March 15, 1775, and while less stained by the years, it has become torn into four parts, but its severe, black type is just as strong and plain as it was the day it was signed by the distinguished colonial administrators. It promotes Ensign Samuel Cooper to the authority of "Lieutenant" in his company, and its terms are the same as those quoted in the first commission.

The third document that lies before me was issued May 1, 1775 and shows a broadening conception of the New World. It is evident that in the few intervening months the British Crown has been made to realize that other factors were in the conquest for the western continent, for in reposing in "Samuel Cowper" the authority of the "second lieutanant" in the "second company in the second regiment" by virtue of the power "in and by the Royal Charter" Jonathan Trumbull is now inscribed as "Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America."

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These were times that tried men's souls. It does not take great imagination to see Samuel Cooper, father and husband, shouldering his musket, kissing his wife and children farewell, and hurrying to the defense of his beloved homeland. The three letters before me, tell a story of devotion to principle, of indomitable courage, and seriousness of duty. Worn and stained as they are, who knows whether it be time or tears that have browned them! Pressed to the brave heart of a mother who awaited them with patient fear, who

knows of the joys they brought, or the sobs that kissed the hurriedly penned words! These brief letters are indeed holy, for about them clings the hopes and despairs of an early American home.

Unlearned and unlettered as these letters are, in them you will find the devotion of a loving and anxious father who is invoking God's blessing on the faithful, struggling ones at home, while he faces imminent danger on the battlefield.

I reproduce the letters here just as I find them, barren of punctuation or capitalization, but throbbing with the greater qualities of fidelity and

affection. There is a quaintness in the gallantry with which the soldier addresses his wife on occasions as "dear maddam." There is also humor smiling through the pathos in the pranks played by promiscuous grammatical construction.

The three letters bear the inscription "Samuel Cooper, Chatham." While I attach some interest to their quaintness, their real historical value is important, inasmuch as they give us a clear light on the several qualities of the patriot hearts that fought for the new land, and laid the foundation for the new American Republic. As such, I hold them in much reverence.

Roxbury July 23 1775

Dear maddam

my Respects to you & Children hoping they are all well and will Continue So till I Return I wrote to you that I Should Come home this Summer but the General has given orders that no officer Shall Leave the Camps & I would have you be Content for I mean to Comply with orders Let the Event be as it will Send to Shipman & get Some Cloth & Send me a Shirt or two and the Jacoat I wrote for I have sent by Dill to Stop my house Comeing for fear he will forget it I mention it hear I shall but a word Dear wife I am able to acquaint you that I Enjoy my health Exceeding well and hope in Due time to See you again tell our Little Children that Dadde has not forget them & that they must Learn their books well I have Sent them Some Paper to make them Bonets from your Ever Loving Husband

Samll Cooper

this I Part with a Kiss

Roxbury august 2 1775

Lovg wife & Child

I have one moment this morning to write to Let you that we have not had no Battle this night & matters Seem to be a Little more Easy & no firing Some Regulars kild at Cambridg yesterd Dear wife be not Concerned for me but take Special Care of our Children I Cant write no more for want of this is only to Let you no that things move Easy this morning from your friend & Husband

Samll Cooper

I have Sent in toms Letter two Ribbands Do with one as you Please this is olives.

THE EXPENSES OF A CONGRESSMAN IN 1777

POLITICAL ACCOUNT BOOK OF HON. ELIPHALET DYER OF CONNECTICUT GIVES KEEN INSIGHT INTO CUSTOMS OF EARLY AMERICAN STATECRAFT WHEN PRIVATE FORTUNES WERE EXPENDED IN THE CAUSE OF PATRIOTISM AND PRIVATE GAIN AND SELF-INTERESTS WERE UNKNOWN EVILS

FROM RECORDS FURNISHED BY

DR. MELVIL DEWEY

LIBRARIAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY AT ALBANY, NEW YORK
INTRODUCTORY BY THE EDITOR

HERE has been found among many old papers a record of much antiquarian value in which is recorded the expenses in Congress, borne by the State of Connecticut, of Hon Eliphalet Dyer, during the session from June, 1777,

to April 18, 1778.

gressman Dver.

Many of the items herein contained are such as will surprise the distinguished members of Congress in session at Washington to-day, and entertain their constituency. This record, however, is not unlike that of the statesmen of the period which it represents, and its business-like detail undoubtedly caused much commendation among the constituents of Con-

It is of interest to note who this distinguished statesman was before reading his political expenses, which were paid by the State of Connecticut. Eliphalet Dyer, LL. D., was one of those stalwart characters that made the nation strong in those important days of construction during and immediately after the war of Independence. He was born at Windham, Connecticut, September 1721, and was graduated at Yale College in 1740, becoming a distinguished member of the bar. During those times a lawyer was nearly always chosen a political leader, and, at the age of twenty-four years, Eliphalet Dyer became a member of the Connecticut Legislature, serving from 1745 to 1762. His activity was not confined to statute-making and his physical courage was equal to his legislative ability, and in 1755 he was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment sent to reduce Crown Point, and in 1758 he was colonel of a regiment sent against Canada. In 1762 he vras a member of the Council; in 1763 he went to England as agent of the Susquehanna Land Company. was about this time that he gained national reputation as a statesman and in 1765 he became a member of the Stamp Act Congress. In 1774 to 1783 he was a member of the Continental Congress, excepting 1776 and 1770. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut from 1766 to 1793, and Chief Justice during the last four years of this term. Judge Dyer, after a life full of good service to his country, died in the town of his birth, Windham, Connecticut, May 13, 1807, at the good age of eighty-six years.

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It is the political account of this eminent jurist that has been placed in the archives of the New York State library at Albany in its original manuscript, and is here officially transcribed and authorized for this publication by the state librarian. It is of interest to ponder over the various quaint items and compare them with the more pretentious expenses of the

statesmen of the present day. In just such proportion as political expenses have increased, has been the increase in the cost of living among the political constituents. We are to-day in an age of extravagance and it is well to compare society's present demands with this modest record of one of America's most highly reputed statesmen but a few generations ago.

The interesting references in this account of political expenses to "Colonel Williams" refers other than the distinguished William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 18, 1731, son of Rev, Solomon Williams. He was graduated at Harvard in 1757, and served on the staff of his relative, Colonel Ephraim liams in the expedition to Lake George in 1775, when the latter was Colonel William Williams became a merchant at Windham, Connecticut, and a personal friend of Eliphalet Dyer, with whom he was so closely related in political affairs as recorded in the expense account herewith given. For several years Colonel Williams was the town clerk and justice of the peace. He was frequently elected to the Provincial Assembly, of which he was for many years

speaker. He was afterward a member of the Council, and the committees of correspondence and safety of Connecticut. He was then sent to the Continental Congress in 1776-1777 and 1783-1784, and in that capacity became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Colonel Williams was not only a politician of the days of political tribulations he was one of our early philanthropists. His vigorous writings were contributed to the cause of independence, and his financial contributions were so great that from his estate he expended nearly his entire fortune in the patriot cause, and died at the age of eighty, in his home town of Lebanon, Connecticut, August 2,

The itemized expense account of Congressman Dyer, including some records regarding Congressman Williams, gives a keen insight into the customs of statecraft a century and a quarter ago. The detail of this financial report is an excellent model for present day politicians. Although it was written at a time when there was no need for a statute on corrupt practices, which is quite modern in its necessity, it goes into items of expense incurred with a frankness that may well be emulated to-day.

Hon. Eliphalet Dyer's Acct. of Expenses in Congress Borne by the State of Connecticut.

£350: 0:0

March 4th, on order on Treasr. Hilligas for

Ticket State Lottery No. 93, 774
To Mr. Kenedy, Dr., began dining at his house Jany ye 7th, and continued till ye 10th of Febry, omitting 2 dinners, which makes in the whole 32 dinners.

Monday morning ye 23d of Febry, began full board at Mr. Kenedy's: 1: 5:12—2: 9:12 32 dinners @ 8/2, pr. 2 qt. bottle wine; pt. spirits . . . £15: 0:00 6 weeks @ £5 . . . 30

& costs 3 dolls

I lodged 2 nights, 2 supper & 2 breakfast at Mr. Dumens.

At Mr. Spungless began lodging ye 6th of Octobr, ye 10th began breakfast, one week

The 14th began whole board and lodging and continued to ye 6th Jany, 12 weeks @ £4/5 pr. week @

£8: 0:00

45: 0:00

£2: 0:00

. £51: 0:00

| From 6th Jan'y to 8th Febry, on | Divided ye remains of ye £100, |
|--|--|
| breakfast $4\frac{1}{2}$ weeks @ $40/$. 9: 0: | o my half , . 0:18:0 |
| **** | Paid out for stockins 4 dolls & 1/3 |
| £62; o: | o publish expce paid to Prince |
| Paid him £45 due 17: 0:0 | Servt Wages &c, 10 dolls & |
| 17:6 | half paid expenses 5/ more for pipes & tobacco, all 4: 8:9 |
| March 12 | Doid for 1/ part + Callon enirits |
| prove 2:6 paid in fu | @ 45/10; oz bott beer & 1 Do |
| State of Connecticut to E. Dyer, Dr. | Cyder @ 2/ pr bottle, 48/; I |
| To Expences from June 12th, | paid 4 dolls 5/ expences for |
| 1777, when set out for Con- | paid 4 dolls 5/ expences for all 3 paid ½ bill at Biddells, |
| gress at Philadelphia, till about | amount of above 7: 2:9 |
| 19th of Septr, 14 weeks bore | |
| board & Water & Lodgins @ | Tavern for 8 days, 5 men & |
| 12 dolls pr week | |
| Horse keeping one week with another @ ½ dolls per day, 98 | My part toward a loaf sugar . 1:10:0 To 3 qt spirits for company at 3 0:15:6 |
| days, 49 dolls 14:14: | |
| Another horse about 8 weeks, 28 | Barber 3/6 Contribut'ns & other |
| dolls _, 8: 8: | expen 8/ 0:10:6 |
| To my part Servt expence 2 dolls | More extra exps 2/ more 3/ . o: 5:0 |
| week 8: o: | |
| To washing and mending pr week, 15 dolls 4:10: | 26 July paid Richard 8 dolls . 3: 0:0 |
| To Expences Wine Spirit beer & | The party are a country and a country |
| Sugar abt & Club about 1/pr | Spirits |
| diem 4:16: | & one 3d Dicks & Candles my |
| | part tobacco & wallet 14; 6:9 |
| £92: 4: | Augt 2 on Howe fleet coming . 0:12:0 |
| Extra expenses above on Jour- | At diverse times contributions & 0: 6 0 |
| ney & part pay of another sent 3:16: | Fruit, corn, &c, diverse times . 0 9:6 |
| £96: o: | |
| | |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl | |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses | Sunds |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 | Sunds From the other side 40:10:6 To beer, water mellon, &c |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: | Sunds From the other side 40:10:6 To beer, water mellon, &c 0: 7:0 For company |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: Arrived home ye 17th or 18th of April, ye whole time absen 355 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: 364 Arrived home ye 17th or 18th of April, ye whole time absen 355 days, my Wages @ 4 dolls pr diem | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: Arrived home ye 17th or 18th of April, ye whole time absen 355 days, my Wages @ 4 dolls pr diem 426: 0: State Connect Crd by recd when set out my half . 200 Of Continental Treas. first 150 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 210: 0: To a horse sold 48: 0: My own horse hire 10: 0: 364 Arrived home ye 17th or 18th of April, ye whole time absen 355 days, my Wages @ 4 dolls pr diem 426: 0: State Connect Crd by recd when set out my half . 200 Of Continental Treas. first 150 Last order 2000 dolls 300 Recd of my Journey to Philadel- phia and attendce at Congress June, 1777. Date preparing to | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |
| Ye whole expences myself, pl Servt most time, 2 horses about 20/ pr diem more, 30 weeks @ 7 | Sunds From the other side |

| On 10th Septr changed lodgings from Mrs. Swords to Mrs. | | Paid for wash &c hondr o: 5:0 |
|--|----------------------------|--|
| Cheesemongs, tarried there till | | 52:12:3 |
| My part of drink &c | 5: 0:0 0:10:9 1: 5:0 | On ye 6th of Jany of board at Mr. Spangler except breakfast & on ye 7th began dining at Mr. Kenedys. |
| 2 horses keeping to pasture about 7 Weeks @ 10/6 each . | 7:10:0 | To pipes & tobacco 0:10:0 22nd to Candles 2 lb 0:10:0 |
| Washing again 7/6 | 0: 7:6 | 22nd to Candles 2 lb 0:10:0 |
| In Exchange of horses gave . | 16:10:9 | 28th paid toward board at Mr. Spanglers 30: 0:0 |
| To hostler & shoeing horses . At Trenton 40/ next Stage 11/6 | 1: 5:0 2:11.6 | Ye 8th day of Febry finished . 80 dolls |
| At Ringoes Traveling 20/ man 5 | 1: 5:0 | Lodging at Spangler ye Night |
| At Easton, horse, supper, break- | , and the second | after ye 8th, paid in full board 18: 0:0 Paid expences 6/ more 5/ . 0:11:0 |
| fast, club | I: 0:0 | Paid expences 6/ more 5/ . 0:11:0 Paid for pipes & tobacco . 1: 6:0 |
| Alen Town 6/6 next Town 2/6. | 1: 5:0 0: 9:0 | Gave Mr. Griffin a Sailor from |
| Where lodged 11/3 Reding next Night Travail to Lancaster. | 1: 9:6 | Middletown in employ of Capt Sage 1:10:0 |
| At Lancaster Saturday, Sab- | 0.15.6 | 290 151:6:9 98:12:4 34: 7:0 |
| bath &c | 0:15:6 5: 5:0 | 290 151:6:9 98:12:4 34: 7:0 58 139:2:2 40:10 52:12: 232 290:9:1 139: 2:4 |
| From thence to York | 0:15:0 | 64: 7:9 |
| Monday 29th, part of at Tavern | | 151: 6:9 |
| one week myself & horse. Tuesday dinner &c. 9/ Wednes- | 10:10:0 | |
| day 9/ | 0:18:0 | Ordr on Treasy for 500 dolls L M Paid out remainder board at Mr. |
| Bot 29th spirits cost | 1:17:6 | Spanglers 17:17:6 |
| Club at twise | o: 6:0 o: 6:0 | More 2:6 |
| day 9/ | 0.15:0 | Paid toward horse keeping more |
| qui dinner o/, ioth dillier & | | 60 days hay & Provender i.e., |
| club II/I | 1:01:0 | from Octr to March part ye |
| club 11/1 | 0:10:0 | Mending diverse times |
| Satr 18th rode out dinner & club | 0:11:6 | Board &c at Mr. Noves 8: 0:0 |
| | (641 F10 | For errants 0: 7:0 |
| | £64: 7:9 | Paid for black breaches & mak- |
| Oct 29th spirits | £,1:17:6 | ing 23 dolls, paid for breaches |
| Oct 29th spirits | 0: 6:0 | 14 dolls, gave Mr. Griffin a |
| Nov 6th 1 lb Candles 5/, 1 horse | 1: 7:6 | Soldir, 4 dolls to return to Middletown, paid Taylors for |
| keeping fm 1st Octob to ve | | self about 16 dolls. |
| 11th Nov at Butts | 7:10:6 | |
| Dinner abroad | 0:13:9 | To washwoman £2:12:6 To spirits, &c for Irwll 2: 0:0 Horse, dollar a Night, 17 nights 5: 2:0 |
| month of Novembr | 1:15:0 | |
| Nov. 27th paid toward board | | Received Copl Leacher Debt in |
| Expend fire, candles &c . On a Comtee of Congress . | 15: 0:0 1: 2:6 | full, allowd 24/ for cartes shedding clabboards, gave |
| To Pensvia Assembly 5 days ex- | 1. 2.0 | Jabez £4:6:0 at Hartford, paid |
| pences to & from & forage . | £1: 0:0 | Andrew Frink Just before I |
| Paid at Lancaster, horse hay &c | # : * O : O | left home 42/ & was ye sum paid Copl Pitkin of 5 mile |
| oats 14/ pr 24 hours, all For occasional service of a Servt | 5:10:0 | Hertford, left with his wife |
| none steady | 4:10:0 | toward carting 13 hund clab- |
| Paid for keeping Mr. Low & Williams Servents horse | £ 1.¥.O.*O | board to Andover & 12 hund boards fm Mill to his house, |
| Tobacco 5/2 lb Candles 10/ | 5:10:0 0:15:0 | 7 dolls. |
| Deer dinner & club | 0:15:0 | June 13th paid Bidwell of Hert- |
| To supper & club | 0:12.0 | ford in full for 25 hund pine |
| To spirits | 1:15:0 0;10:0 | boards according to agreement & 10/ over to be delivered at |
| 25th Decr Wash paid to this time | 1:30:0 | saw mill abt half mile beyond |
| Chrismas dinner &c club | 0.15:0 | his house. |

| June 11th paid Dr. Aderkin £11:8:0 in full of his acct for cloathing, &c. Nov 15th Delivered Mr. Low & Coll Williams a good mare 5 years old part saddle & bridle for ye Colonys use @ £60 In Currency for ye use of ye Colony ye sum I was offered for her w or ye use or hire from Phil to York way we come 150 @ /8 teoll pr mile £5:0:0 and their Journey home with heavy load to be | mare for £60. Mr. Low & Williams insisted on having of her for their Servt on Colony account for which State cannot Dr. if not returned. £60:00: if returned the journeys at ye present price. Mrs. Sword to more 5½ lb pork, more pork Cucumbers, beans & leg mutton Pork above Fish | 0: 8:0 0:14:7 0:11:3 |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| returned 300 miles at £10:0. July 30th paid for Mrs. Siward 6½ lb Salt pork @ 2/3 0:14:7 To 15 lb fish 0:11:9 Bot a horse Saddle & bridle for Servt beginning of Augt when Hows Fleet coming up the River & keeping & shoeing a week | Tuesday 26 Augt settled in acct & then paid Mrs. Sword in full received above. 15th Oct. bot of & brot to my lodgings about 30 wt. good salt pork. Heyself & horse gone 4 days to Lancaster 1st Decembr paid for cloth at Lancaster | £9:12:0 P money |

THE DAY'S LIFE

BY

HOWARD ARNOLD WALTER

I MORNING

He asked a boon of Life
As he mounted and rode away:
To the west, a sound of strife,
Eastward, the breaking day.

Life said to the youth: "Be strong!
For those on the upward slope
The toils are many, the way is long,—
I give thee Hope."

II NOON

He asked of Life a boon
As he wearily passed the road
In the burning heat of noon,
Fainting beneath his load.

Life said to the man: "Take care!
For the scorching sun above,
Behold, one cometh thy load to share,—
I give thee Love."

III NIGHT

A boon of Life he asked As he laid in the grave a shroud: The face of the future masked; Over the past a cloud.

Life whispered: "The morn will break!
Thy grief is a midnight wraith;
To endless Love shall thy soul awake,—
I give thee Faith."



 From Samuel L. Clemens' "Following the Equator"

IN London the other night I was talking with some Scotch and English friends, and I mentioned the ice storm, using it as a figure — a figure which failed, for none of them had heard of the ice-storm. One gentleman who was very familiar with American literature, said he had never seen it mentioned in any book. That is strange. And I, myself, was not able to say that I had seen it mentioned in a book; and vet the autumn foliage, with all other American scenery, has received full and competent attention. The oversight is strange, for in America the ice storm is an event. And it is not an event which one is careless about. When it comes, the news flies from room to room in the house, there are bangings on the doors, and shoutings, "The Ice-Storm! the Ice-Storm!" and even the laziest sleepers throw off the covers and join the rush for the windows.



"EVERY BRANCH AND TWIG ENCASED IN HARD, PURE ICE"



"TREES TURNED INTO A WHITE SPLENDOR OF GLITTERING DIAMONDS"

THE ice storm occurs in mid-winter, and usually its enchantments are wrought in the silence and the darkness of the night. A fine drizzling rain falls hour after hour upon the naked twigs and branches of the trees, and as it falls it freezes. In time the trunk and every branch and twig are encased in hard, pure ice, so that the tree looks like a skeleton tree made all of glass—glass that is crystal clear. All along the under side of every branch and twig is a comb of little icicles—the frozen drip. Sometimes these pendants do not quite amount to icicles, but are round beads-frozen tears. The weather clears toward dawn, and leaves a brisk, pure atmosphere and a sky without a shred of cloud in it—and everything is still, there is not a breath of wind. The dawn breaks and spreads, the news of the storm goes about the house, and the little and the big, in wraps and blankets, flock to the window and press together there, and gaze intently out upon the great white ghost in the grounds, and nobody says a word, nobody stirs. All are waiting; they know what is coming, and they are waiting—waiting for the miracle.



"THE DAWN BREAKS AND SPREADS . . . UPON A GREAT WHITE GHOST"

THE minutes drift on and on and on, with not a sound but the ticking of the clock; at last the sun fires a sudden sheaf of rays into the ghostly tree and turns it into a white splendor of glittering diamonds. Everybody catches his breath, and feels a swelling in his throat and a moisture in his eyes—but waits again, for he knows what is coming; there is more yet. The sun climbs higher, and still higher, flooding the tree from its loftiest spread of branches to its lowest, turning it to a glory of white fire; then in a moment, without warning, comes the great miracle, the supreme miracle, the miracle without its fellow in the earth; a gust of wind sets every branch and twig to swaying, and in an instant turns the whole white tree into a spouting and spraying explosion of flashing gems of every conceivable color; and there it stands and sways this way and that, flash! flash! flash! a dancing and glancing world of rubies, emeralds, diamonds, sapphires; the most radiant spectacle, the most blinding spectacle, the divinest, the most exquisite, the most intoxicating vision of fire and color and intolerable and unimaginable splendor that ever any eye has rested upon in this world, or will ever rest upon outside of the gates of heaven.

BY all my senses, all my faculties, I know that the ice storm is Nature's supremest achievement in the domain of the superb and the beautiful. . . In the ice storm every one of the myriad ice-beads pendant from twig and branch is an individual gem, and changes color with every motion caused by the wind; each tree carries a million, and a forest-front exhibits the splendors of the single tree multiplied by a thousand. It occurs to me now that I have never seen the ice storm put upon canvas, and have not heard that any painter has tried to do it. I wonder why that is. Is it that paint cannot counterfeit the intense blaze of a sun-flooded jewel? There should be, and must be, a reason and a good one, why the most enchanting sight that Nature has created, has been neglected by the brush.



FALLEN TREES DURING A NEW ENGLAND ICE STORM

WINTER IN CONNECTICUT

"I, singularly moved
To love the lovely that are not beloved,
Of all the seasons, most love winter, and to trace
The sense of the Trophonian pallor of her face.
It is not death, but plenitude of peace;
And this dim cloud which doth the earth enfold
Hath less the characters of dark and cold
Than light and warmth asleep,
And intermittent breathing still doth keep
With the infant harvest heaving soft below
Its eider coverlet of snow."

HE beauties of a New England winter are seldom sung. There are few poets who find it other than a symbol of death, but to the Connecticut-born it holds memories even dearer than those of fruit-time and harvest. The poet, Richard LeGallienne, who is now spending many of his meditative days in Stamford, Connecticut, likens the beauty of winter to that of certain austere classics of literature and art. "The loftiest masterpieces have something aloof and cheerless about them at our first approach, something of the cold breath of those starry spaces into which they soar, and to which they uplift our spirits," he says. "When we first open Dante or Milton, we miss the flowers and the birds and the human glow of the more sensuous and earth-dwelling poets. But after awhile, after our first rather bleak introduction to them, we grow aware that these apparently undecorated and unmusical masterpieces are radiant and resounding with a beauty and a music which 'eye hath not seen nor ear heard.' For flowers we are given stars, for the song of birds the music of the spheres, and for the human glow a spiritual ecstasy. In the enchanted stillness of the snow, we seem to hear the very breathing of the spirit of life. The cessation of the myriad little sounds that rise so merrily and so musically from the summer surface of the earth seems to allow us to hear the solemn beat of the very heart of earth itself. We seem very near to the sacred mystery of being, nearer than at any other season of the year, for in other seasons we are distracted by its pleasurable phenomena. world seems to have put on robes of pure spirit and ascended into a diviner How mysterious this ice, how ghostly this snow, and all the beautiful fantastic shapes taken by both; the dream-like foliage, and feathers and furs of the snow, the gothic diablerie of icicled eaves, all the fairy fancies of the frost, the fretted crystal shapes that hang the brookside with rarer than Venetian glass, the strange flowers that stealthily overlay the windows even while we watch in vain for the unseen hand! The other seasons are full of sensuous charm and seductiveness. endless variety of form and color and fragrance, they weave a flowery band to bind us to earth. They are running over with the pride of sap, the luxury of green leaves, and the intoxicating fullness of life. The summer earth is like some voluptuous enchantress, all ardor and perfume, and soft dazzle of moted sunshine. But the beauty of winter seems a spiritual, almost a supernatural thing, austere and forbidding at first, but on a nearer approach found to be rich in exquisite exhibitaration, in rare and lofty discoveries and satisfaction of the soul."

$W\ I\ N\ T\ E\ R$ $I\ N$ $C\ O\ N\ N\ E\ C\ T\ I\ C\ U\ T$



AFTER THE SNOW STORM

By Eastman Kodak Company



WINTER AT LAKE WANGUM, NORFOLK, CONNECTICUT By Mrs. John C. Kendall

WINTER IN CONNECTICUT



THE FROZEN RIVER AT MILFORD, CONNECTICUT



OVER THE SNOW-COVERED HILLS

By Eastman Kodak Company

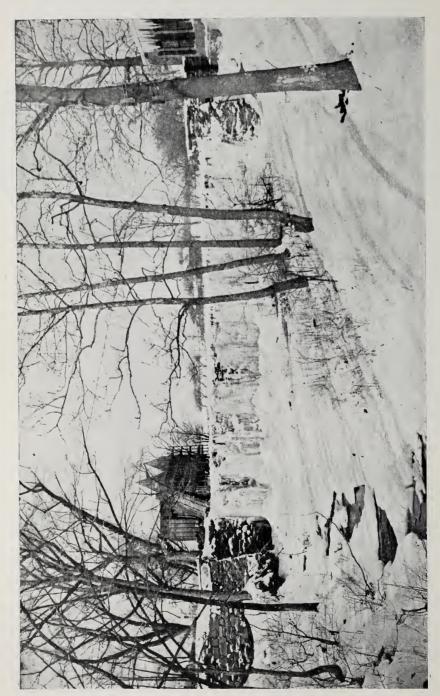


THE DROOPING FORESTS AFTER THE STORM

By Mrs. John C. Kendall



A HOME SCENE DEAR TO ALL NEW ENGLAND BORN By Mrs. John C. Kendall



THE PICTURESQUE ICE-HOUSE POND AT NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT



AN ICE STORM IN BUSHNELL PARK, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT



CONNECTICUT—BUILT IN 1728





A BLEAK WINTER EVENING OFF THE NEW ENGLAND COAST Drawing by H. Phelps Arms

THE ROMANCE OF A SAYBROOK MANSION

HISTORIC HOMESTEAD WHERE THE SEVEN ACCOMPLISHED DAUGHTERS OF CAPTAIN ELISHA HART SET THE FASHION FOR SOCIETY A CENTURY AGO IS NOW KNOWN AS THE HAUNTED HOUSE — ITS BRILLIANT SOCIAL FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED

BY

MABEL CASSINE HOLMAN

AUTHOR OF "THE HIVE OF THE AVERYS," "IN THE DAY OF THE VILLAGE PARSON," AND SEVERAL ARTICLES IN THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

HIS is a true narrative of a House of Romance, and the scene is laid in the historic town of Old Saybrook, Connecticut. On the broad village street, shaded by stately elms, there stood for many generations one of the grand old homesteads such as your grandfather and mine knew; where the old pine log burned in the fireplace and the large, inviting rooms typified the cordiality and hospitality of its occupants.

It was known as the old Hart mansion, and was the home of Captain Elisha Hart and his seven accomplished daughters. The old mansion was filled with rare and beautiful curios gathered from many foreign lands, while the daughters of the mansion were known far and wide as the most charming hostesses. They, too, were the leaders of fashion, for their gowns were of rich brocades and satins and filmy laces, brought by the trading ships from the Old World; their fingers were adorned in exquisite jewels, and their necklaces were of dazzling gems.

Fortunate, indeed, was the distinguished traveler, who, coming this way, was invited to dine at the genial board of Captain Elisha Hart, and in the presence of his seven beautiful daughters. It was here that Washington Irving, the first great American



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MINIATURE OF GENERAL BOLIVAR, THE SOUTH AMERICAN HERO, WHICH WAS FOUND RECENTLY AT OLD HART MANSION IN SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT, AND ABOUT WHICH LINGERS A ROMANCE

of letters, sat before the hearthstone and held the daughters spell-bound with his brilliant conversation and his powerful delineations of character in recalling his experiences. Irving himself, was the youngest of eleven children, and the son of a hardy Scotch merchant. This was a day of



WHERE WASHINGTON IRVING, RODMAN DRAKE AND FITZ-GREENE HALLECK WERE ENTERTAINED—HISTORIC OLD HART MANSION AT SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT—BUILT ABOUT 1783 AND THE SCENE OF MANY NOTABLE SOCIAL AFFAIRS

large families and the Harts with their seven daughters were even surpassed by the Irvings and their eleven children. Through his notable career as a diplomat and author, Washington Irving never married; "the lady to whom he was betrothed having died."

Another distinguished American litterateur, who was a guest at the Hart mansion, was Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet, who as a medical student married the daughter of a wealthy ship-builder, which obviated the necessity of his practicing his profession. Drake was an intimate friend of James Fenimore Cooper and Fitz-Greene Halleck. He attained celebrity as a poet and died of consumption at the age of twenty-five years.

The hospitality of the Hart mansion was also enjoyed by Fitz-Greene Halleck, who was a native of Guilford, Connecticut, and became private secretary to John Jacob Astor, and in

conjunction with young Drake wrote the satirical "Croaker" papers which created wide interest in the newspapers in 1819. When his friend Drake died in 1820, Halleck commenorated him in some pathetic verses. It was about this time that Halleck wrote the social satire "Fanny" and otherwise distinguished himself as a poet.

It was at this same old mansion at Saybrook, Connecticut, that Commodore Isaac Hull, the gallant naval officer of the War of 1812, and his nephew, Commodore Joseph Hull, won their brides, marrying daughters of the mansion.

After the death of Captain Hart and his wife the old homestead was closed. In after years the village folk whispered that it was haunted, and averred that on dark or stormy nights there could be heard coming from the old mansion the sounds of



THE VILLAGE STREET SHADED BY GRAND OLD ELMS IN THE HISTORIC OLD TOWN OF SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT

music and laughter, the click of the high-heeled slipper upon the polished floors, and the ru tle of brocades. Occasionally some village youth, to demonstrate his courage to his sweetheart, would hoot back derisively at the deserted house, and his taunts were echoed by the dashing of the rain upon the window panes, and the moaning of the wind through the desolate rooms, and the weeping of the elms as they tossed their drooping branches in the storm.

The romance of romances, relating to the occupants of the old Hart mansion, is that of one of the daughters and a no less distinguished statesman then General Simon Bolivar, the "Washington of South America." General Bolivar was born in Caracas, Venezuela, July 24, 1783. His father, a wealthy land owner, belonged to the creole nobility of South America. The child early manifested those qualities which made his life a success. At the age of three years his father died, and his mother placed him

under the care of competent instructors, the first of these was Don Simon Rodriguez, a philosopher of the school of Cynics. From this teacher the boy gathered impressions that moulded his character, among them the thought of an ideal form of government. At fifteen Bolivar was left an orphan, heir to a large estate, with hundreds of slaves. The Marquis Palacios, his uncle, became his guardian. The family was a noble, wealthy one, and Bolivar was sent to Spain to complete his education. He spent vears in study and travel, and was introduced at the court of Spain by Don Esteben, his maternal uncle, who had the favor of the king. Bolivar went to Paris in time to witness the closing scenes of the French Revolution. He returned to Madrid in his nineteenth year, where he married a beautiful and accomplished daughter of the noble Venezuelan family of Del Taro. With his young wife, only sixteen years old, Bolivar sailed for home, thinking to care for his estates in



WASHINGTON IRVING — REPRODUCTION FROM AN ENGRAVING MADE IN 1861, FROM A PAINTING BY ALONZO- CHAPPEL — LIKENESS FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE IN THE POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY OF THE DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMAT AND AUTHOR



Caracas. Three years later his young wife died of yellow fever. This event brought a great change into the life of Bolivar, who was overwhelmed with grief. "I loved my wife much," he said, "If I had not been bereaved, perhaps my life would have been different. The death of my wife placed me early in the way of patriotic effort, and caused me to follow the chariot of Mars rather than the plow of Ceres.'

It was in seeking a second wife that Bolivar met a daughter of the Hart mansion. A few years Bolivar passed in travel, accompanied by his friend and teacher, Don Simon Rodriguez. He visited Italy, and was present at the coronation of Napoleon as King of Italy. He crossed the Alps on foot, and saw the grand review of the army of the Alps by Napoleon, and then visited Florence, Venice, and Rome.

I will tell some of the incidents of his travels leading up to the year he met Miss Jeanette Hart of Connecticut. One morning when in Rome, Bolivar said to Rodriguez, "Let us go to the Sacred Mount." They climbed the mount, and in silence, stood looking down upon the city of the living and dead, the seven hills, the Tiber and the Campagna. Bolivar was agitated, he talked of their dear homeland, and spoke of its liberty in hushed tones. Suddenly extending his hand to Rodriguez, Bolivar said, "Let us here make an oath, let us here on this sacred hill, pledge our lives to the liberty of our own country." On that spot the two with clasped hands pledged themselves to the cause of South American independence.

The late Hezekiah Butterworth, in speaking of this incident said: "In that sublime resolution on the Sacred Mount were the battle of Boyaca, the emancipation of New Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador, the restoration of liberty to Peru, and freedom for the whole of northern South Amer-That resolution was to guide his feet to the land of Washington from that of Cincinnatus. It was to

cause him to enter Caracas in triumph, amid strewing of flowers and pealing of bells. It was to send him into self-exile. It was to lead him in defiance of nature, to dare the cordilleras, and snows, storms and perils, and live where animals perished. It would rob him of fortune, and cause him to become a mockery in his motherland. It would carry him on its refluent wave to Peru. It would cause him there to be hailed almost as a god, to pass under triumphal arches, amid singing priests, dancing Indians and prostrate people, while the thunder of cannon shook the peaks of the high Andes, and the bells of the cities rang aloud with joy. It would force him into exile again at last, and cause him to die of a broken heart."

From Rome Bolivar went to Hamburg, and sailed for home in 1809; passing through the United States, he studied its institutions. Two years later on July 4th, 1811, Bolivar arose in the Patriotic Society of Caracas, closing his thrilling speech with these words: "Patriots, let us lay without fear the foundation stones of South American liberty. To falter is to fall, Venezuelans, I move that a committee be appointed from this body to carry these sentiments to the Sovereign Congress.'

That speech was decisive. The next day the sun shone upon a repub-The Sovereign Congress had to deal with an ignorant and superstitious people. Bolivar had been warned: "If any misfortune should suddenly fall upon the people it would be attributed to God as a judgment upon the people for proclaiming the independence.

At this time Bolivar was short in stature, thin and narrow-chested, with irregular features, and black curly hair; his large black eves were sunk in their orbits, and sparkled with an unsteady light, indicative of his character, that made him exclaim from the ruins of the church, on that terrible day of the earthquake in Caracas,

a few months later: "If nature opposes herself, we will wrestle with her, and compel her to obey." Twenty thousand perished in a few moments. Humbolt said: "Caracas sleeps

in her own grave."

After a long and severe struggle led by Bolivar who never faltered in his purpose, even when crossing the Granadian Andes, where he led a dying army over those heights of storm and danger, in the winter months, that he might restore to Granada her lost liberty, it was not until December 17, 1819, that the two republics of Venezuela and New Granada united under the name of Columbia, and Bolivar was made president. After these victories, his one thought and desire was to complete the work of South American independence, and in 1823 leaving the presidency of the newly founded Republic to Vice President Santander, Bolivar embarked for Peru. He recruited the Peruvian army and marched from There were patriots of many lands in this new army. This patriot army entered Cuzco in triumph on Christmas Day, 1824.

Bolivar was now at the height of his power, and the greatest honors of his life awaited him. The people met at Chuquisaca in 1825, elected a deliberative assembly, and this assembly decided that Upper Peru, the land of the Incas, and high Andes, should become a free and independent nation. In gratitude to Bolivar, the people gave to the new republic the name Bolivar, and the assembly voted a million dollars to him as a reward for his services. Bolivar had given a large part of his private fortune to the patriot cause, and accepted the gift only on the condition that the money be used to emancipate the slaves in Bolivar. The same year the Congress of Lima elected Bolivar per-

petual Dictator.

During these days when Bolivar was at the height of his fame, romance again came into his life. Commodore Isaac Hull was at this time

commander of squadrons in the Mediterranean and Pacific. Commodore Hull's wife, a charming woman, accompanied her husband on several of his cruises. While in port, Commodore and Mrs. Hull gave exceptionally brilliant receptions and dances. It was upon one of these occasions that General Bolivar met and fell in love with Mrs. Hull's sister, Jeanette Hart, a graceful, stately girl with fine dark eyes. General Bolivar paid Miss Hart marked attention and members of the family relate that he offered her his hand in marriage. As of old, the course of true love did not run smoothly. Miss Hart returned General Bolivar's affection, but yielded to the wishes of her family, who did not look upon the marriage with favor, probably to his being a foreigner while Miss Hart was a daughter of Connecticut patriotism and lovality. is related by those who have heard of the courtship from their elders that Miss Hart loved him well. Her fidelty, and self-sacrifice for the sake of her family's desires, was pathetically revealed when some forty years later there was taken from Miss Hart's room, in the old Hart mansion at Saybrook, after her death, a miniature, painted on ivory and delicately colored, of General Bolivar, with his name, and the date 1824 Jeanette Hart had not forgotten Don Simon Bolivar. She sleeps with the dust of her ancestors, in the old village cemetery at Saybrook by-the-sea, the long grasses softly swaying in the wind above her grave and the waves breaking upon the shore, singing her requiem.

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Part 1

On April 27th, 1830, Bolivar was forced to tender his final resignation to Congress, his enemies accusing him of personal ambition. It was accepted, and a pension of three thousand dollars a year awarded him, on the condition that he should reside abroad. This cruel resolution broke Bolivar's heart, grief and disappointment wore upon him, his health failed. He went to Santa Marta to breath the salt air

before sailing for England. There the end came suddenly. Seated in an arm chair waiting to receive extreme unction, he dictated an address to the people of Columbia, in which he said: "My wishes are for the happiness of the people, if my death should unite them, I will go to the tomb content,—yes to the tomb, the people send me there, but I forgive them. Oh! that I could take with me the consolation of knowing that they will keep united."

So died General Simon Bolivar, on December 17, 1830, aged forty-seven years. It has been said, that Bolivar furnishes one of the most notable examples of persistency of purpose in all history. He has been criticized, and not without cause, but he remains a hero who had a great soul. During all his life, he had never been without malignant enemies; notwithstanding this he conquered the independence of three states, and gave them laws which secured the better administration of justice.

Bolivar died no richer from having had control of the treasuries of Columbia, Peru and Bolivar. "I desire," he said, "to see in America the greatest nation in the world, famed less for its extension and riches than for its glory and liberty. I disregard rank and distinction, because I aspire to a more honorable destiny, to shed my blood for the liberty of my country."

By a decree of Congress of New Granada, Bolivar's remains were removed in 1842 to Caracas, and placed in the Panteon Nacional, the Westminister Abbey of Venezuela. In the part usually reserved for a high altar in a Catholic church lie the remains of Simon Bolivar (says a recent South American traveler) under a white marble cenotaph embracing a life-size statue of the general and liberator, the walls contain slabs of alabaster and marble engraved with coat-of-arms of illustrious Venezuelons and selections from the savings and writings

all

of Bolivar. Above the cenotaph is a crystal chandelier holding hundreds of candles. On either side are large book cases containing collections of books in all languages, referring to his life and career. The National Museum of Caracas contains a collection of Bolivar relics, paintings, statues and beautiful gift-offerings from the people, who cherish with great care everything connected with the name of General Simon Bolivar. the liberator of Columbia, who sued for the hand of Miss Jeanette Hart of Old Saybrook, Connecticut, and lost.

The historic old mansion at Saybrook, about which clings so much romance, was built about 1782-4, at the time Captain Elisha Hart married Jeannette M'Curdy of Lyme, Connecticut, and brought her as his bride to Saybrook. Of the seven Hart daughters, the last was Mrs. Isaac Hull, who died in 1874 and left the estate to the town of Saybrook, bequeathing the land for a town park and ordering the old mansion demolished. Not desiring to sustain the expense of a public park, the town declined the gift and the estate passed to the only living heirs, who resided elsewhere and had lost interest in the ancestral home. In its venerable age and neglect it became known as the haunted house, and its decadence from a social center in the early American republic to a deserted homestead of one of the first families in this country and a social center in the early American republic has to-day reached its lowest level and serves only as a barn for cattle.

The heirlooms of the distinguished Hart family have long since been removed but may still be found in Saybrook, including an exquisite piece of lace brought from Madeira Islands by Mrs. Commodore Isaac Hull, bits of china with which Captain and Mrs. Elisha Hart set their wedding table, and a remnant of Captain Hart's mother's wedding dress.



By Dr. FREDERICK H. WILLIAMS

Who loves not flowers hath not seen
Some deeper, sweeter souls of life;
Those rainbows nestling 'mid the green
With all their varied odors rife
With nectared passion's subtle skill
To bend a life to Nature's will.

Sweet smiles of long deemed speechless things. To insect sense swift whispering,
Seeking oft ways of love that stings
To woo to rest some restless wing,
And charm from out love's fleeting wave
Reincarnation o'er its grave.

One day I walked a lonely dale
Where all was silent, dank and still;
The summer's sun scarce touched the vale
To haste beyond the wooded hill;
One saw nor face nor flower afar,
Save one bright lily, like a star.

"Oh, lily sweet!" I softly said:
"Oh, chaste of Earth, I kneel to thee!"
And reverently bent my head
Within that drooping face to see
What grace lay locked in that wild soul,
What Spring-born fancies forth would roll.

'I am but naught," she shyly said:
"Why would ye seek so worthless thing?
Into my heart no bee hath sped,
For me no insect drooped a wing.
I bloom to frigid, changeless years
Alone—no love, no joys—all tears."

Then suddenly a perfume came,
As 'twere ambrosial incense spread;
A tremor shook the listless frame;
A bee within her heart had sped:
The love-dewed anthers bend with hope,
The drooping petals widely ope.

When four full years had waxed and died,
Once more I sought that lonely dale:
Lo! all the laughing grass was pied
With lily blooms that strewed the vale;
And flooding all the fields and trees
I heard this summer hymn of bees:

"Thou, Eros! Wonder-soul of life,
Wrought from the heart of one lone flower
The mystery of all things rife
In Nature; sped the mystic power
Of life's transforming—touched the soul—
All things exalting in life's goal."

STRUGGLES OF CHARLES GOODYEAR—DISCOVERER OF SECRET OF INDIA RUBBER

CONNECTICUT INVENTOR WHO DIED IN POVERTY AFTER CAREER OF HARDSHIPS, BUT LEFT TO THE WORLD A PROCESS ADAPTING GUTTA-PERCHA TO COMMERCIAL USE THAT HAS SINCE MADE MANY FORTUNES—CHARACTER STUDY OF A GENIUS AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS

BY

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That inventors seldom reap the benefits from their own inventions has been before shown by the author of this article who is one of the leading financiers in this state and has had long experience in the development of manufacturing enterprises. Mr. Kingsbury is the author of the article entitled "An Ericsson Propeller on the Farmington Canal," in Volume VII, Number 3, of The Connecticut mentor, antedates Ericsson by several years. In the following article he entertainingly tells of the life and work of Charles Goodyear, another Connecticut inventor, who advanced the commercial world at the cost of his personal welfare. Somewhat similar in character are the notable stories by C. Seymour Bullcck on John Fitch, the pioneer in steam navigation, in Volume IX, Numbers 3 and 4, of The Connecticut Magazine, and the article on Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, by William H. Avis, in Volume IX, Number 4. In a private letter regarding the struggles of Charles Goodyear in adapting gutta-percha, Mr. Kingsbury says: "Upon Goodyear's hardships have been built the successes of several of our great industries to day. The Goodyear rubber industry in Naugatuck, Connecticut, was started on Goodyear's patents as the name indicates. There are now three large rubber factories there, all more or less directly out of the first. I understand that all the Naugatuck concerns, the one in New Haven, the one at Newtown, the one at Colchester, and several others in Connecticut, also several large rubber concerns in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, are direct outgrowths of Goodyear patents." Something of the significance of Goodyear's adaptation of rubber for commercial uses may be comprehended by this statement from the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington: "There are in the United States to-day over 262 factories manufacturing rubber goods and their products amount to more than \$60,000,000 annually. In Connecticut there are twenty-two factories manufacturing more than \$10,000,000 worth of rubber goods yearly. The growth and

To the inventive genius, indomitable perseverance and unwavering courage through trials and sufferings of a Connecticut man, the world is indebted for all the manifold comforts and conveniences which are due to the varied uses which it is now possible to make of India rubber.

The history of manufacturing is replete with stories of sacrificed lives; pathetic incidents where inventors and pioneers have fought public opinion and poverty, and died without recognition and without knowledge that they had been one of the great factors of their age and that all mankind was to enjoy the fruits of their struggles.

All great progressive movements, whether moral, political or commercial, sweep their way over helpless lives, crumbling time-honored institutions, and strewing the path with the

wreckage of customs that seemed permanently established.

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Progress is truly a great slayer of sacred memorials. It rules with an iron hand, its heart is relentless, and its mandates tyrannical. Its manservant and it commands Genius forth into imminent danger, heartlessly crushing the life out of the few that it may bring triumph to the many. The history of Progress is a long story of sacrificed lives-of men who have been commanded into the savage and undiscovered Lands of Resource, becoming lost in the wilds or dying exhausted in the caverns while heroically blazing the path with their own blood for the triumphal entry of Progress.

The story of Charles Goodyear is not unlike that of the many who have gone before him and the many who are to-day starting on the same hazardous journey. He was born in New Haven, Connecticut, December 20, 1800. He was the oldest child of Amasa and Cynthia (Bateman) Amasa was a descend-Goodvear. ant of Stephen Goodyear, a deputygovernor of New Haven colony for the first eighteen years of its existence, and one of its founders. When Charles Goodyear was still a child, the father removed to that part of Waterbury, which is now Naugatuck. It was still a part of Waterbury when he left it, so that all intents and purposes he may be said to have been a Waterbury boy. Amasa Goodyear's business was carried on at Union City. I remember his name in connection with the manufacture of buttons, pewter faucets and steel hay-forks among other articles.

Boyhood and School Days of Charles Goodyear

The boy, Charles, divided his time, as was the custom at that period, between assisting his father in his business and on his farm and attending the local school. He was a studious, steady-going, faithful boy,—rather lacking, I should judge, in ordinary boyish vitality. When he was twelve years old he spent one year, or part of a year in the Rev. Daniel Parker's School at Ellsworth, a parish of Sharon in this state. This opinion, although his biog-Rev Bradford rapher, the Pierce, who did not know him personally, does not mention it. Biographer Pierce derived what information he had concerning Goodyear's early years from a short account of his life, written by Goodyear himself, for an India-rubber book which he had printed to show what could be done with rubber, and from inquiries from members of his family. It is singular that this school experience should nowhere appear, but my recollection is that my father said that Goodyear was with him at Parker's School, being one of the youngest pupils. It is certain that he and my father in their intercourse appeared like old and intimate friends and I never knew of their having any business relations. I do not know of any one now living whom I could ask. I fully expected to find this episode referred to in his biography but it is not.

As early as eleven years of age, he had very strong religious convictions and when about sixteen he united with the Congregational Church. At this time he had an earnest desire to become a minister of the gospel, but the conditions of his father's business rendered it impossible for him to secure the necessary preparation.

Goodyear's Early Life and Business Struggles

In his seventeenth year he left home for Philadelphia, entering the employment of Rogers & Brothers in the hardware business. The biography does not say whether as merchants or manufacturers, possibly they carried on both branches. Here he remained until twenty-one when he returned to Connecticut, and entered into partnership with his father.

August 24, 1824, he married Miss Clarissa Beecher, a daughter of Daniel Beecher, a leading citizen of Naugatuck. Mr. Pierce mentions this marriage, also the fact that when he was about sixteen, William DeForrest, whose sister afterwards became the wife of Charles Goodyear, became a private tutor in the Goodyear family. There is no doubt that DeForest and Goodyear were brothers-in-law; I think DeForest married Goodyear's sister, but certainly Goodyear did not marry DeForest's sister.

Goodyear brought a good deal of energy and doubtless some knowledge into the business and a career of prosperity set in. In 1826 he opened a hardware store in Philadelphia, and the business continued apparently prosperous until in the winter of 1829-30 he broke down with a very severe attack of dyspepsia. This utterly incapacitated him in business and threatened his mental soundness. The affairs of the firm fell into confusion and they were obliged to assign and give up not only their property but certain patent rights, which they conceived to be of great prospective value to their creditors.

For ten years, under the laws then existing, Charles Goodyear was repeatedly imprisoned for debt. Having no means to establish himself in business, and apparently no friends who were both able and willing to help him, he determined, all things considered, to make a profession of

invention.

Perhaps this is as good a place as any to say that I do not consider Goodyear to have been a very good business man. Perhaps his friends had already discovered this and for that reason were unwilling to assist I think the habit of his mind was visionary. He did not estimate things at their just values. He was always ready to borrow, but, though he doubtless believed himself a very honest man, he was seldom ready to pay. His brother-in-law, DeForest, in after years advanced to him some fifty thousand dollars, though he became bankrupt himself and was at times in great want and Goodyear was at the time receiving very considerable sums, he never found anything with which to pay DeForest and indeed expressed a feeling that DeForest was unkind in expecting him to do so. He could not see things in their true If he had been able to do so, possibly, indeed probably, he would never had succeeded in his great inventions. He was a genius: he had the temperament and the feelings of a genius and he must be judged by the rules which we apply in such cases. He had also the ability to suffer, and to see others suffer with him, but he utterly

lacked the every day common sense which enables a man to support a family. He would, in pursuit of his inquiry exhaust every source until his family had to be supported by charity, and he would hire a carriage and a pair of horses to go to some place of business and then entirely forgetting them would allow them to remain there all day with their driver; as however, he probably never paid his livery bill, perhaps it did not make much difference to him.

As Goodyear could invent things, and could find nothing else to do, it was wise for him to turn to invention, though the business of invention as a means of livelihood all experience shows to be most precarious. It is to be noted, however, that while within the jail limits the first time, he perfected an invention from the sale of which he derived the means of subsistence for himself and his family.

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Introduction of India Rubber to Practical Use

The gum caoutchouc seems to have been first introduced to notice by Dr. Priestly, the scientist, who, in a work on drawing recommended it for the removal of marks of a lead pencil from paper. Hence its name, "India rubber." It was first brought to Europe in 1730, but Dr. Priestly's notice of it was in 1770. By 1830 it was a common article for overshoes. The Indian method of collecting it was to tap the trees and let the sap run into some receptacle; then take a ball of clay four or five inches in diameter, having a protuberance half an inch in diameter on one side, dip this clay form into the sap and hold it over a fire to dry. As soon as it was sufficiently dry it was dipped in again and so on until the coating of the clay ball was half an inch thick. The evaporation of the sap formed a firm gum and the smoke of the fire darkened it until it was almost black, although the pure sap was a pale

vellowish white. After a sufficient amount of the gum had been deposited the neck was cut off, leaving a projection of about half an inch. Then by beating it the clay inside was broken up fine and emptied through this half inch hole. The result was a spherical bottle holding about a pint, and in this form, but pressed together flat, the rubber was shipped to this country and to Europe, and pieces were cut off one inch or two inches square, and were sold in the stationers' shops for six and a quarter or twelve and a half cents. Early in the nineteenth century the idea of putting India rubber into the form of overshoes occurred to some one and the natives were taught to make clay models of a foot, sometimes pretty rude ones, and cover them with rubber by the dipping and drying process, the same as in the case of the bottle. These were serviceable though rather crude coverings for the feet, and people who were particular, preferred neatly made leather overshoes with cork insoles. After a time, improvements were made by furnishing the natives with shapely wooden lasts and rubber shoes appeared in a quite satisfactory form.

Discouraging Obstacles that Faced the Inventor

This was the state of things when about 1830, Chaffee, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, discovered that he could dissolve the gum in turpentine, apply it to cloth and mould it in various ways and by evaporating the turpentine restore its elastic properties. This would not, however, withstand heat, even the heat of summer, but softened, went to pieces and became useless.

It was in this discouraging hour that Charles Goodyear felt himself called upon, as by a voice from heaven, to enter upon the work of redeeming this unfortunate but invaluable substance from the con-

tempt into which it had fallen, and of developing in it those qualities that should make it what it has become, one of the greatest temporal blessings to the race. It is noteworthy that Goodyear always seems to have looked upon himself as under special Providential guidance and as a true prophet of India rubber. Probably this feeling went far towards sustaining him through all the trials that he was destined to experience before he achieved success. came a period of constant successions of hope and failure but never of despair. The great difficulty seemed to be that the rubber would not dry so that heat would not soften it.

One of the stories told is this: Goodvear had found in the market several barrels of the gum in its fluid state. He bought these for the purpose of experiment. A bright Irishman who worked for him and understood perfectly well what he was trying to do, appeared one morning and announced that he had solved the problem and the "Irish could bate the Yankees in invention." The Irishman had dipped his overalls in one of the barrels of liquid rubber; they dried and appeared to be all right and Goodyear was delighted; but Patrick sat down in a chair near the fire to do some work and when he attempted to arise, the chair came with him. Patrick's overalls were unbuttoned and he was extracted from them, leaving them attached to the chair, and thereupon he expressed himself fully satisfied with his experiment as an in-

About this time a man who was looking for Goodyear, was told, "If you meet a man who has on an India rubber cap, stock, coat, vest and shoes, with an India rubber purse without a cent in it, that is the man."

Difficulties Under Which First Rubber Goods Were Made

About 1835 Goodyear met with some temporary success. He was then

living at Roxbury, Massachusetts. I remember his coming to Naugatuck, Connecticut, on a visit and driving up to my father's store. After the ordinary greeting he asked my father to come outside and look at something; it was his harness, which was entirely of rubber. It was dark red in color and with that exception looked like any other harness. I was at the store and went out to look at the harness. I cannot remember having seen him before, yet I knew who he was and what he was trying to do and I think I may have known him by sight from having seen him on some previous visit. Whether the harness was of the sort that would grow sticky in summer and stiff in winter, and was only useful in the spring and fall. I do not know, but I am afraid it was.

Then came the financial disasters of 1837 which deprived Goodyear of the small resources he had heretofore had. The business which they had been doing ceased and he was again reduced to beggary. Having access to the factory, he printed a few piano covers, table covers and ladies' aprons in fine and attractive colors and by the sale of these he obtained a little food.

Mrs. Goodyear, too, made with her own hands the first globes constructed from rubber. At one time the family subsisted mainly on the fish which his brother Robert caught; and in these days Mrs. Goodyear with wonderful ingenuity manufactured from scraps of pasteboard left from her husband's work, the bonnets which she and her daughters wore to church. The family crockery was reduced to one set of tea cups, of the value of fifty cents. One day he met brother-in-law DeForest and asked him for ten dollars, and told him he had just pawned his last silver spoon for money enough to come over to New York. He was then living somewhere in New Jersey. DeForest said: "You must not go on so, you cannot live in this way." Goodyear's only reply was: "I am going to do better."

Not long after this he went again to Roxbury and had some temporary success, and I think it must have been about this time that I remember seeing him here as he then had a prosperous look. But again there was failure followed by the direst poverty.

Destitution and Humiliation Of a Faithful Inventor

A witness in one of the trials on his patents testified that in 1839 he found them extremely destitute. They had sickness in the family. were very poor, destitute of both food and fuel. I know they had to go into the fields and woods to glean fuel; they had none. They had nothing to buy with. The children did not know where they were to get anything to eat. They dug their potatoes before they were half grown and ate them. Their son Charles, aged eight, said, they ought to be thankful for potatoes, for he did not know what they should do without them. We used to furnish them with milk and they wished us to take furniture and bed clothes in payment rather than not pay for it. At one time when they had nothing to eat, some kind friend sent them a barrel of flour.

Showing the peculiar character of Goodyear, his faith, honesty and apparent lack of business sense it is related that just before this time, when they were all starving, that he had a very handsome offer from a French firm for one of his patents. His reply was: "I am just on the eve of a discovery which will render the other valueless and as soon as I have perfected it I will confer with you."

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It was not long after this that Goodyear endured his worst extremity of want and humiliation. One winter morning, in the winter of 1839-40, he awoke to find his little cottage half buried in snow, the storm

still continuing, and in his house not an atom of fuel nor a morsel of food. His children were young, he himself sick and feeble. He thought the charity of his neighbors exhausted, and had not the courage to face them. Then he remembered that one of them a few days before had given him a more friendly greeting than he was accustomed to receive, and to him, if he could reach him, he resolved to apply. Terrible was his struggle with the winds and the drifts. He reached the house and told his story not omitting the oft told tale of his new discovery, that mine of wealth if only he could procure the means of working it. The eager eloquence of the inventor was seconded by the gaunt and yellow face of the His generous acquaintance entertained him cordially and lent him a sum of money sufficient, not only to carry him through the winter but to enable him to continue his experiments on a small scale. O. B. Coolidge, of Woburn, was the benefactor.

Still later, Goodyear was again subjected to great want and in the midst of it was still further cast down by the death of one of his children, at a time when his wife with an infant, was confined to her bed. He was devoted to all his family, but this little child of about two years seems, perhaps because it was the one taken away, to have been a special pet. The circumstances of its sickness, while he was away attempting unsuccessfully to borrow money and being compelled to return home on foot, were most pathetic.

Inventor in Jail for Debt Remembers a Boy's Kindness

Somewhere in these years, but I have no means of fixing the precise date, nor does it matter, occurred an incident related to me by the late Edward Kinsley, of Boston, which is very characteristic of Goodyear's

peculiarities. The scene was Springfield, Massachusetts, Goodyear at one time attempted to carry on some business. Kinsley was a small boy, living with his mother who was a widow. father had been in business there, had been unsuccessful and had been put in jail for debt and subsequently had died, leaving the widow to sustain her little family as best she could. Edward Kinsley, had a place as errand boy in a merchant tailor's establishment and one day his employer said to him: "I want you to take this bundle to Mr. Goodyear; he is in jail. You may give him the bundle. It is a suit of clothes, and you can tell him that I said he can pay for them when he gets ready."

Young Kinsley started off with the bundle and as his way lay by his own home, he stopped in to speak to his mother. She was paring some apples. They were very large fine red apples and she gave him one, which with some difficulty he thrust into his pocket and then went on to the jail, and, having found Goodyear, he gave him the bundle and the message.

Goodyear was sitting at a table in a room alone and looking, as Edward thought, unhappy. He turned to go away and the thought of his own father there in the jail not long before, came over him. He worried the apple out of his pocket, went back and laid it on the table in front of Goodyear, and ran off as fast as he could.

Time passed on. The boy Kinsley, became a cloth merchant in Boston and visited Europe every year to replenish his stock. On one occasion, being in Paris, he headd that Goodyear was there and called on him. He had either kept up or renewed their old acquaintance. Just as he was leaving, Goodyear asked him what he was going to do the next day, and on finding that he had no plans, asked him to come to the

hotel at 10 o'clock the next morning. This he did and found a number of magnificent equipages drawn up in front of the hotel. They were the carriages of the emperor and his suite, who had called to take Inventor Goodyear to the Bois de Bolougne, where he was to give an exhibition of his India rubber pontoons. Soon they were in motion. The emperor in his carriage with Goodyear leading, next Count de Morny, the emperor's half brother and prime minister, with Edward Kinsley; the other carriages following. They had a gala time. The pontoons were exhibited and pronounced a success; then there was an elegant luncheon and some talking, and then they came home. Kingsley was profuse in his acknowledgments and thanks and told Goodyear he had given him the day of his life, and that he should never forget it. For answer, Goodyear laid his arm over Kinsley's shoulder and said: "Ned my boy, one red apple goes a great ways sometimes."

Goodyear's Discovery of Secret of Gutta-Percha

It was in the winter of 1839-40, after undergoing some ten years of untold hardships and trials of all sorts, after imagining repeatedly that he had reached success to be again brought face to face with starvation for himself and family, that Goodyear finally achieved what he had so long toiled for. It was by accident at last. A great many discoveries have been the result of accident but none the less it requires genius to see the true meaning of the accident. Apples had fallen for centuries before Newton made his sublime generalization. So, pieces of rubber had doubtless been frequently dropped on hot iron, but it was the accidental dropping of a piece of rubber upon a hot stove that revealed to Charles Goodvear the secret that he had labored for years to discover.

This is the account of it. While engaged in conversation with his brother about his experiments and making a rapid gesture in his earnestness, a piece of gum which he held in his hand, accidently came in contact with a hot stove. As the gum in its natural state melts at a low degree of heat, what was his surprise to notice that under this greater heat it charred like leather without dissolving. No portion of it was sticky.

His daughter says: "As I was pass ing in and out of the room I casually observed the little piece of gum which he was holding near the fire and I noticed also that he was unusually animated by some discovery which he had made. He nailed the piece of gum outside the kitchen door in the intense cold. In the morning he brought it in, holding it up exultingly. He had found it perfectly flexible as it was when he put it out. This was proof enough of the value of his discovery."

So he had succeeded at last, and vet it seemed but the beginning of trouble. One of the first problems to be settled was the degree of heat to be used: and the difficulty of this may be appreciated when it is known that even now it takes an intelligent man a year to learn to conduct the process with certainty, though furnished with the best implements and appliances which twenty years experience has suggested. This last statement is taken from Mr. Parton. It is now forty years or more since it was written and improvements may have been made, but to Goodyear in 1839, it was a wholly unsolved problem.

Goodyear's First Successul Experiment

Goodyear's first successful experiment was made in his own house, assisted by his family. He made a large fire in his bedroom and before it he aired or roasted a square yard of rubber cloth. As it was his cus-

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tom to attest his experiments by wearing, he had it made into a vest and cap. He now saw that he must have a high, uniform and controllable degree of heat and to do this he must have money. The world—his world —was tired of him and his fallacious plans. Rubber physically and metaphorically, stunk in their nostrils. How he subsisted at that period, he says charity alone can tell. His library had long since disappeared, his children's books were got together and sold at auction for five dollars. His furniture was too limited to pawn. But it is tedious and wearying to recall these tales of suffering. His brother-in-law, DeForest, finally sent him fifty dollars with which Goodyear went to New York and there persuaded William Rider to advance sufficient money to thoroughly and fairly test the experiment. He also had the aid of his brother, Emery Goodyear who was a. skillful mechanic. Things were going on in a promising way when Rider failed and affairs were again in confusion. But now Goodyear's brother-in-law, William C. DeForest, was doing a profitable business and he took hold in Rider's place and before he got through he had advanced between \$40,000 and \$50,000 which Goodyear was never able wholly to repay. He was however, enabled by taking benefit of the bankrupt law to free himself from arrest on old debts, and now, about ten years from the time he began, ventured to take out some pat-

Parton sums up the case by saying: "He had added to the arts not a new material merely, but a new class of materials applicable to a thousand uses. It was still India rubber but its surface would not adhere, it would not harden by any degree of cold nor soften by any degree of heat. It was cloth impervious to water. It was a paper that could not tear. It was a parchment that would not crease. It was leather

which neither rain nor sun would injure. It was ebony that could be run in a mould. It was ivory that could be worked like wax. It was wood that never cracked, shrunk or decayed. It was, as Daniel Webster termed it, an elastic metal that could be wound around the finger or tied into a knot. All this is stated in a moment, but each of these variations had cost this indefatigable man days, weeks, months or years of experiment."

As soon as Goodyear had brought his invention to the point where other people could make it profitable, he withdrew from manufacturing and sold rights to manufacture to others. Here again he showed his want of business sense. The right to make shoes would have been cheap at five cents a pair and would have made him rich. He sold the right for half a cent a pair and remained poor. He may be said to have been rubbermad. He was constantly devising new uses for the material and spending money in perfecting them which his friends thought should have been used in paying his debts and in taking care of his family, but he could not see it. "Somebody will vet thank me for it," was all his reply.

Poor Business Judgment Causes Financial Straits

In 1853 Goodyear was in England. Commercially, his invention was an assured success and many men were amassing fortunes from it. It was rumored that he was receiving large sums of money which he was lavishing on family expenses.

His brother-in-law, DeForest, who had made his success possible and had himself been unfortunate and become poor, wrote to him and this is

in part Goodyear's reply:

"I left on my way to Paris last night and rather than travel on Sunday have stopped here at Folkestone for a day of rest. A remark in your letter conveys the impression that you deem me unmindful of your embarrassed condition. It reminds me that justice to myself demands a little explanation.—Let me say that three months before I left home I borrowed \$1000 of a friend in Boston and during the illness of my wife received the sharpest rebuke from him-but it was not till yesterday that I have seen the time when in justice to myself and others who have claims upon me that I could pay the debt. Mr. B. also had to take up an acceptance of \$3,500 for me and I have as yet been unable to pay him—I feel that I have done all that mortal man could do-I have aimed at the accomplishment of a great work for the good of mankind and I need not tell you that I have been successful in this, as I still hope to be in the payments of my debts."

While in England at this time, Goodyear lost his wife. No words could be too strong to tell what she had been to him through these thirty years of trial and sickness and want, but I cannot give the time for a eulogy here. The following year he married Miss Wardell, of London, and was fortunate in getting once more a faithful and devoted helpmate.

In December 1855, Goodyear was arrested in Paris for debt. He was quite ill at the time, confined to his bed, from which he was taken at night, in a manner rude and brutal. At her earnest request, his wife was allowed to accompany him to the preliminary examination as he did not speak French readily, but the examination over, he was put into a cell and she was sent home to wait until the next day before she could get official permission to be with him. Suffice to say that after some weeks he was released. His devout religious disposition is nowhere more strikingly shown than in his afterwards looking upon this episode as a special interposition of Providence to prevent his settling in the French capital, where his family might have been infected by the follies and frivolities of their surroundings.

Inventor's Sad Death As Prosperity Begins

I have no means now of fixing the date but it was probably not long after his return to America that one day Dr. Frank Bacon called on me at the bank in Waterbury and told me that he was traveling with the inventor, Goodyear, as his attending physician and that they were for a few days at the Scovill House, in Water-I called on Goodyear and spent a pleasant half hour with him. He at once produced a piece of cloth made by flocking the sides of a sheet of rubber cloth while in an adhesive state and afterwards baking it and then shearing the flocking and giving it a cloth-like surface. He exhibited it to me as his last experiment and one which had not vet been introduced to the market.

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I remember Goodyear as a slight, slenderly built man of rather less than medium height or perhaps about 5 feet 7 inches, never I should think weighing to exceed 130 pounds. He had a thin, intellectual face of much refinement and with regular His eyes, I think, were grey and though then dimned by illness were direct and piercing. hair was dark but was then grizzled. He spoke in a low quiet tone, but with a certain marked emphasis. He was a very serious man and I suspect had not much sense of humor. He was feeble and bore the marks of disease and suffering. I think I never saw him again.

One of Goodyear's last inventive ideas was the subject of life preservers. When one night his wife asked him the cause of his sleeplessness he replied: "How can I sleep when so many of my fellow creatures are passing into eternity every day and I feel that I am the man that can pre-

vent it." He wanted all the people at sea to wear some unsinkable garment, and every movable article about a ship to be so constructed as to be a

life preserver.

The winter which preceded Goodyear's return to his native land, says his wife, "was one of deep trial, constant sickness, acute mental and bodily distress and great pecuniary inconvenience and anxiety. The history of that period can never be told."

In 1859 Goodyear established himself in Washington, District of Columbia. In 1860 in the summer, though very feeble, he started for New Haven, Connecticut, to visit a daughter who was ill. When he reached New York he was unable to proceed and was met by his son-in-law, who informed him of his daughter's death.

After lingering in New York for a month, fully aware that he was nearing his end and making such arrangement of his business matters as he could, he passed away July 1, 1860.

Inventor Goodyear died deeply in debt, but a suit begun sometime before and continued in the United States court in the District of Rhode Island after his death, was decided in his favor with a verdict for \$322,000.

It was thus that Charles Goodyear of Connecticut blazed the path for progress as a forerunner of the possibilities of India rubber as a great commercial substance. And so it is that the preliminary labor for much of the world's most practical work is done by apparently unpractical men who suffer poverty and hardships that future generations may reapriches and pleasure.

THE GOAL

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ANNA HUNT MOORE

Far over miles of dimly stretching downs
I search in hope and faith my Heart's Desire!
Thro' bogs, thro' woods, thro' farms and teeming towns—
The hardship little; Great is my Desire.

Some say it is a falsehood I pursue,—
My life I should not waste for Heart's Desire!
They err—full well I know I'll never rue
The toil, while still the vision of Desire
Fore-shown unto my soul shall cheer my way
Onward to press in search of My Desire.
And it sometimes seems 'tis far away
(That goal to which I haste, My Heart's Desire)
Still fairer visions then my hope inspire
That I shall gain thee, blessed Heart's Desire.



Adams, John Quincy (1767-1848), American statesman: "This is the last of earth! I am content!"

BEETHOVEN, LUDWIG (1770-1827), German composer: "I shall hear now!" (He was deaf.)

Bozzaris, Markos (1790-1823), Greek patriot: "To die for liberty is a pleasure and not a pain."

Brooks, Phillips (1835-1893), American clergyman: "I am going home."

Buckland, Francis (1826-1880), English naturalist: "I am going on a long journey, and I shall see many strange animals by the way."

Burke, Edmund (1730-1797). English statesman: "God bless you."

Burns, Robert (1759-1796), Scotch poet: "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."

Byron, Lord (1788-1824), English poet: "I must sleep now."

CHARLES II of England (1630-1685): "Don't let poor Nelly (Nell Gwynne) starve."

COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER (1440-1506), Italian navigator: "Lord, into thy hands I commit my spirit."

COWPER, WILLIAM (1731-1800), English poet: "Feel? I feel unutterable, unutterable despair. What does it signify?"

Cromwell, Oliver (1599-1658). English statesman: "My desire is to make what haste I may to be gone."

Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790), American philosopher: "A dying man can do nothing easy."

FREDERICK THE GREAT of Prussia (1712-1786): "We are over the hiil. We shall go better now."

GLADSTONE, WILLIAM EWART (1809-1898) British statesman: "Amen."

GOETHE (1749-1832), German poet: "Open the shutters and let in more light."

Greeley, Horace (1811-1872), American journalist: "It is done."

HALE, NATHAN (1755-1776), American patriot: "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

HAVELOCK, HENRY (1795-1857), English general: "Tell my son to come and see how a Christian can die."

Henry, Patrick (1736-1810), American orator and patriot: "Here is a book (the Bible) worth more than all others ever printed; yet it is my misfortune never to have found time to read it. It is now too late. I trust in the mercy of God."

Humboldt, Frederick (1769-1859), German savant and traveler: "How grand these rays! They seem to beckon earth to heaven."

JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743-1826), American statesman: "I resign my spirit to God and my daughter to my country."

Julian (331-363), Roman Emperor: "O Galilean, thou hast conquered!"

Keats, John (1795-1821), English poet: "I feel the daisies growing over me."

Louis XIII of France (1601-1643): "There come to me thoughts that torment me."

McKinley, William (1843-1901), American statesman and president: "Good-by. All, good-by. It is God's way. His will be done."

Moody, Dwight L. (1837-1899), American evangelist: "Earth is receding; heaven is approaching; God is calling me."

Nelson, Horatio (1758-1805), English admiral: "I thank God I have done my duty."

PALMER, JOHN (1740-1798,) English actor: "There is another and better world."

PITT, WILLIAM (1759-1806), English statesman: "O my country, how I love thee!"

Scott, Sir Walter (1771-1832), Scotch poet and novelist: "I feel as if I were to be myself again, God bless you all."

SIDNEY, SIR PHILIP (1622-1683), English patriot: "I would not change my joy for the empire of the world."

Washington, George (1732-1799), American general and statesman: "It is well; I am about to die, and I look upon it with perfect resignation."

Webster, Daniel (1782-1852), American statesman: "I still live."

Wesley, John (1703-1791), English divine: "The best of all is, God is with us. Farewell."

Wilson, Daniel (1778-1858), English theologian: "Sleep! I am asleep already; I am talking in my sleep."

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Whan that Aprille with hise schoures soote The droghte of March hath perced to the roote.

And bathed euery veyne in swich licour, Of which vertu engendred is the flour;— Whan Zephirus eek with his sweete breath Inspired hath in every holt and heeth The tendre croppes, and the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his half (e) cours yronne, And smale foweles maken melodye. That slepen all the nyght with open eye, So priketh hem nature in hir corages:— Thanne longen folk to goon on pilgrimages, And Palmeres for to seken straunge strondes.

To ferne falwes kowthe in sondry londes; And specially, from euery shires ende
. . . , . To Caunterbury they wende,
The hooly blisful martir for to seke
That hem hath holpen whan that they were
seeke.

-Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales"

A PILGRIMAGE TO CANTERBURY

AN HISTORIC CONNECTICUT PARISH, WITH A FAMOUS ANCIENT NAME, WHERE STRONG MEN WITH STRONG MINDS HAVE LIVED, WORKED AND GONE TO REST IN THE LITTLE CHURCH YARD ON THE HILLSIDE—A JOURNEY TO THE SACRED SHRINE

BY

REV. GEORGE ISRAEL BROWNE

RECTOR OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

As the old English poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, told of the old-world pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Thomas a Becket, at Canterbury, in the fourteenth century, so might be narrated a tale of a journey to a Canterbury in the New World, the shrine of many courageous American pioneers in this twentieth century. It is here in the Connecticut hills that Moses Cleveland, colonizer and founder of the city of Cleveland, Ohio, was born in 1754, and it could be told of how he braved the wilderness west of the Hudson river and biazed the path to Lake Erie, where he presided at a patriotic banquet of bread, pork, beans and grog; how he smoked the pipe of peace with the Indians, and so far conciliated them with whisky and glass beads and impressed them by his stature and swarthy complexion that they gave him the name of Paqua, their favorite chief—recitals that rival the tale of the "worthy knyght" in classic Chaucer. But this is the tale of "The Parson," the good man of religion "riche of hooly thoght and werk," and will be confined to the sacred shrine of the old burying-ground at Canterbury, Connecticut, where lie the bodies of his ancestors with that of the courageous colonizer, Moses Cleveland—In his pilgrimage to the New World Canterbury, the author of this article has made several important genealogical discoveries that are herein given. Some of the interesting illustrations here presented are loaned by Mr. B. F. Hopkins, editor of the Windham County Transcript, and Hon William Harrison Taylor, author and publisher of Taylor's "Legislative History and Souvenir of Connecticut."—Editor

N a little known corner of Connecticut, aside from the busy lines of traffic and industry, there shines in the sun and lies patient in the rain an old-fashioned town.

It bears a famous ancient name, it has itself stayed ancient in its consciousness and outlook on life, and

its very windows chant of the old days, and not only this alone, they also radiate the iridescent hues which only old windows possess as the gift of many a winter's storm.

They treasure perhaps, the few people who still remain, and are secretly proud that they are not new and modern, are ignored and unno-



HISTORIC OLD TRINITY CHURCH AT BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT, 50 YEARS AGO
Built by Colonel Godfrey Malbone, junior, the Tory who came to Connecticut with a retinue of slaves, and became involved in trouble with Colonel Israel Putnam in turmoil of the Revolution

ticed by the great world so very new and modern, so mad for wealth and speed.

The very rhythm of its name atones for much, it is redolent of many memories both in the old world and in the new. For though no "pilgrims" wend their way to the great white church on the hill, but rather journey in all directions away, men know it by the name of *Canterbury*.

It boasts no cathedral, but strong men with strong minds have lived, loved, worked and died there in the olden days, and have gone away to war strengthened by the not uncertain gospel taught in the old church.

It is more than a village, it is a town, a tract of land under ancient Anglo-Saxon government, lying in the embrace of two amber-watered streams, the Shatucket and the Quinnebaug, and the roads wind in and out and cross each other, but none travels far without coming at least to a bury-

ing-place, long past the period of its active growth and replenishment.

For Canterbury was not always a forgotten town, but once, almost equal among her sisters in dowry and in fame, she shared in the government of the Colony of Connecticut, nay, she must have been perhaps more daring than some of them, for she did not call herself, as some others did, *New* London, *New* Haven, *New* Britain, but for some now long lost and forgotten reason, she chose "Canterbury," not *New* Canterbury, as her title, at her self-conscious birth.

And she buried her children by the running stream and on the slope of some gentle hillside, while all the roads wind about till they reach at last these seed nurseries of another world; no matter what else goes, these remain and they tell us much, and suggest more of those days that are flown, they tell us, too, of many relationships to what elsewhere happened to fall

nearer the pathway of the search light of fame.

Let us approach, then, and read one of these old stones; we find not the heads of families, as in the older Massachusetts grave-yards along the coastline, but off-shoots, once or twice removed from the parent stocks and the first abiding places and transplanted to soil too stormy for their descendants to grow rich and powerful (while they stayed at home), yet were they of the same stock, the same hope, the same purpose as the rest; but the Shatucket could float no big ship on her way to the ocean.

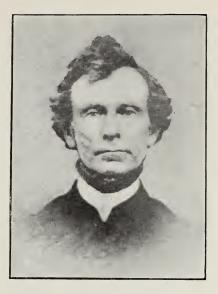
Here is one old stone. It is one of the oldest and bridges for us the more ancient from the less ancient days. The interval appeals to our imagin-

ation as we read:

HERE LIES BODY
OF MRS REBECKAH BROWN
WIFE OF DEACON ELEAZAR
BROWN, FORMERLY YE WIFE
OF JOHN WALDO
WHO DIED SEPTEMBER
17—1707. AGD. 77 YEARS.

It gives us a little pleasant surprise, when we discover that this Rebeckah Brown was the daughter of Samuel Adams, whose name is given on his father's tombstone, erected by President Adams at Quincy (once Braintree), Massachusetts, which relates the dispersion of his sons, the tomb of Henry Adams, the Abraham of all the Adamses in America. She got her Christian name from her mother, Rebeckah Graves, whose father, in turn, was the one, I believe, dubbed "Admiral" of England's navy by Oliver Cromwell because with a merchant vessel he had captured a Dutch man-of-war in the British Channel. The story further relates that he gave up, of course, the title and the office when the second Charles came again to his own.

This John Waldo, referred to on the old grave-stone as the first husband of Rebeckah Adams, comes close to a "Patriarch," and an emigrant, for the tomb of his father, Cornelius Waldo,



LINEAL DESCENDANT OF PURITAN PASTORS

Rev. Riverius Camp, D.D., graduate of Washington College in Hartford, in 1831, and a rector of Old Trinity Parish

at Ipswich, Massachusetts, is still preserved and honored of all the Waldos in the new world. There is a Waldo Genealogy which tells the story.

Deacon Eleazar Brown, the second husband of Rebeckah Adams, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, and saw the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, as a newly built hostelry, for his father. Thomas Browne (Who used the final e), was an original "proprietor" of old Sudbury in 1639, before he moved to Concord. A large book may be found in the library there, "Old Families of Concord, Mass." It gives four generations of the descendants of Thomas Browne. The Wayside Inn was built in 1686 and Eleazar Browne as born in 1649.

As ancient is this hostelry.
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old colonial day,
When men lived in a grander way
With ampler hospitality;
But times have changed, and now the Inn
Stands by the wayside lone.
A souvenir of years gone by,
Of grandeur that has flown.

Longfellow.

"Tales of a Wayside Inn."



THE HERO OF EASTERN CONNECTICUT General Israel Putnam, the patriot who resided in Brooklyn when the War of Independence called him forth

The brother of Thomas Browne was the Rev. Edmund Browne, first pastor of Sudbury, whose death was one of the early "calamities" of the town. Cotton Mather gives his name in the catalogue of Puritan Pastors of the "first class" in New England. Dying, he left one hundred pounds to Harvard College and other monies to found a grammar school at Sudbury, which was never built. The funds were devoted to another purpose. How different, perhaps, might have been the fame of Sudbury if it had been! So, early in the career of towns and people, are destinies changed and the stream of the future diverted into other channels. It might have been an earlier and greater Andover, or Groton.

In our researches into the life of Rebeckah (Adams-Waldo) Brown, whose name is inscribed on this ancient tombstone at Canterbury, Connecticut, we find she was not the

mother of Deacon Eleazar Browne's children (for she was his sec-ond wife), yet her daughter, Abigail Waldo, married his son Captain Deliverance Browne, who was also Deacon of Canterbury church: his father was the first when it was formed. Distinguished he was in his township for he was Selectman Deliverance, Grandjuryman Deliverance. Town-clerk Deliverance Browne and moderator of the meeting which favored the famous "Saybrook Regulations;" besides all this his mother was also his mother-in-law, surely a good test of Puritan Godliness and deaconal sainthood!

Would it be amiss to tell a little of their descendants, the progeny of Deliverance and Abigail? It leads us back at last to early times again. Let us take Abijah Browne, their first born; little is really known of him for he lived in troublesome times, times of shifting scenes and great agitation. He was ten years old when George II became King of England; he was in the prime of life in Pontiac's War and at the massacre of Fort William Henry; he was forty years old when the Arcadians were deported and Braddock arrived in America; he saw Canada taken from the French, knew of the Plains of Abraham, and died in the year of the Boston massacre, five years after the first Continental Congress, but before independence was declared, having seen ten years of the reign of George III. He married Elizabeth Richards. whose parents are unknown. One good thing they did (at least so some people now living think); they left a little son, the voungest of eight children, an orphan of four years at his mother's death and only nine years old when his father died, but this little Shubael kept on growing bigger as the times grew worse.

Before the war for liberty was over, Shubael Browne had opportunity to fight for it, and enlisted as a lad of nineteen years in Colonel Samuel Canfield's regiment of Connecticut troops,, and was with them at West Point in the winter of 1780-81. He liked military life, apparently, for Governor Samuel Huntington commissioned him Captain of Artillery in 1791, and he is called "Captain Shubael" on the grave-stones of all his vounger children. He married Nancy Dixon, the adopted niece of Captain Andrew Murdock, or Moredock, the name is spelled both ways on his rather elaborate tomb, embellished with coat-of-arms which bears three swords and a wreath, and a crest of a demilion, also the motto, "Fortes et Fideles." Captain Andrew Murdock, with no children of his own, had also adopted Shubael Browne; that's how the young people came to get married. I could tell you more of this, but refrain. Captain Murdock at last made Captain Shubael executor of his so-called large estate, calling him in his will "my beloved friend," which was indeed nice and rather courteous in a foster father.

In mentioning the marriage of these two adopted children, Shubael Browne and Nancy Dixon, I am led off again by the name Dixon into strange paths. for Nancy's (some people say that Nancy is a nickname for Agnes) father, James Dixon, besides fighting in the Revolution, was a member of the "Connecticut Susquehanna Company" which settled Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania, and suffered in the two Pennite Wars as well as afterwards at the hands of the Tory Colonel Butler and his Indians, as related



WHERE THE FAMOUS WOLF WAS RUN TO EARTH BY GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM IN POMFRET TOWN, CONNECTICUT

In 1743, an old she-wolf and her whelps destroyed seventy valuable sheep and goats on the Putnam farm. Her trail, easily recognizable in the snow, Putnam and neighboring farmers set their dogs on the scent. She was trapped in a rocky cave near Putnam's home. The dogs retreated whining and covered with wounds; burning straw and sulphur failed to dislodge her. Putnam stripped off all superfluous garments and caverawled into the cave by the light of a birchbark torch. The wolf's fiery orbs glared upon him out of the darkness and he was drawn out so hurriedly that he was severely cut and bruised. Loading his musket, he went in again and shot the wolf. After being drawn out he went in a third time and emerged dragging the creature out by the ears.



MONUMENT ERECTED TO GENERAL ISRAEL PUTNAM AT BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT

in the "History of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania," soon to be published, by O. G. Harvey.

It is a wide scattering of peoples and Canterbury, Connecticut, was the point of dispersion; they were all Mrs. Rebeckah (Adams-Waldo) Browne's descendants, through the marriage of her daughter, Abigail Waldo, to her step-son, Deliverance Browne.

Some of the children of Shubael Browne and Nancy (Dixon) Browne stayed at home and others went abroad into the world. Both will lead us on new journeys. There was John, the oldest, whose parents sent himaway off up to New Hampshire, where in 1809, he was graduated at Dartmouth College, of which Webster said: "It is small, I know, but there are some of us who love it." He seemed to be worth while, did this young man, for they kept him at Dartmouth two years as tutor, but he had another kind of life work in view, so he went to Andover Theological Seminary for three years. Neither was he selfseeking for he went "west" as a missionary, that is, to Cazenovia, New York, where he founded and built up the Presbyterian Church; he proved his mettle there so well that Union College gave him the degree of D. D. in 1827. Then finally he was called to Pine Street the Congregational Church in Boston, whence after staying two years he went to die as the well beloved pastor of Old Hadley, the mother church of the Connecticut Vallev, in Massachusetts, even of Edwards' Church at Northampton. Look in your Warner's "Library of the World's Best Literature," the volume of Songs, Hymns and Lyrics, and you will find as the second poem after the "Ragged Continentals," one on "The Hadley Weathercock:"

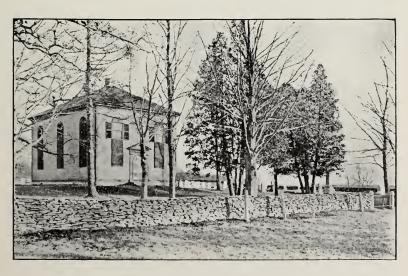
On Hadley steeple proud I sit,
Stedfast and true, I never flit;
Summer and winter, night and day.
The merry winds around me play;
And far below my gilded feet
The generations come and go
In one unceasing ebb and flow,
Year after year in Hadley street.
I nothing care, I only know
God sits above, He wills it so.
While roundabout, and roundabout and
roundabout I go,
The way o' the wind, the changing wind,
The way o' the wind to show.

The foregoing verse was written by one of the wives in the parsonage, it is said. Mrs. Rebeckah (Adams Waldo) Browne, could she have lived, would have enjoyed reading it and have taken a personal interest in it for her descendants' sake, for beneath the famous weathercock the Rev. Browne, D. D., preached for eight years till his death in 1839. Not long ago there were people still living who would tell you they remembered the thunder storm during which Dr. John Browne died, leaving a memory "still precious in its fragrance," as some one who knew him put it. It was only a few years ago that Hadley dedicated its new public library, and during the consequent celebration an old trunk was unearthed, marked, "J. B." containing "hundreds" of Dr. containing Browne's sermons. Many were given away as mementos and others were placed on exhibition as relics of Hadley's past, each marked with the date and place of preachment: "Dartmouth College Chapel," "Hadley," "Boston," "Edwards' Church," "Brooklyn," and "Canterbury," as well as other places. You will find a sketch of Dr. Browne's career in the "History of Amherst College," for he was an old-time trustee.

He had a younger brother, Andrew Murdock Browne, who graduated at Amherst and died soon after. The latter was supposed to be wild but only the fact that he played cards is mentioned.

Seven of Dr. John Browne's family are buried at Hadley, Massachusetts and their deaths followed in rapid succession; so rapid in fact that on the stone of the last of his four fair daughters is the legend:" We are all here and it is well." Two sons however survived and went homeward toward old Canterbury, becoming members of the family of their uncle, James Browne, at Brooklyn, Connecticut, a younger brother of Dr. John Browne. One of these graduated at Trinity College in 1850, as "Tom Brown," Thomas Murdock Browne, a member of the Beta Beta Society, and died in Indiana as the law partner of General J. H. Stotsenburg, still living, his college class-mate and chum.

James Browne, of Brooklyn. Connecticut, was one of those who stayed at home, but as a compensation he won for his bride Emily Putnam, daughter of Colonel Daniel Putnam, who was the son of General Israel Put-



HISTORIC TRINITY CHURCH AT BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT, TO-DAY



ANCIENT INTERIOR OF HISTORIC TRINITY CHURCH AT EROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT

nam. This leads us quickly out into the great world again, and to old Canterbury, Connecticut, for the "Mostlake District," now the town of Brooklyn to which Israel Putnam emigrated from Salem, Massachusetts, was carved out of "old" not "new" Canterbury and Pomfret townships. It was over this territory that the famous wolf ran wild till she was finally run to earth, or rather rocks, in Pomfret town. Israel Putnam is the hero of Eastern Connecticut. His career has almost reached the proportions of a conventionalized myth, of which the wolfstory, his small schooling (strange that they all insist upon that so much where it was the common lot of many Revolutionary officers), the horseneck gallop are prominent essentials, Havana and Montreal having been forgotten.

Israel Putnam through his mother was descended from Major William Hawthorne, "the Quaker Judge" and the "Witch Judge" at Salem, Massachusetts, both of whom are mentioned with quaint apology and pride by Nathaniel Hawthorne in the preface to "The Scarlet Letter." He was also descended from a cousin of Benjamin

Franklin, and by two lines from Thomas and Priscilla Putnam, the emigrants.

In many ways Israel Putnam was a typical example of the best in the American spirit in its early development.

*He dared to lead Where any dared to follow. In their need Men looked to him.

A tower of strength was Israel Putnam's name.

A rally-word for patriot acclaim:
It meant resolve, and hope, and bravery
And steady cheerfulness and constancy.
And if in years to come men should
forget

That only freedom makes a nation great, If men grow less as wealth accumulates, Till gold become the life-blood of our states:

Should all these heavy ills weigh down our heart,

We'll turn to him who acted well his part In those old days, draw lessons from his fame,

And hope and strength from Israel Putnam's name.

*From Professor C. P. Johnson's poem at the state's dedication of equestrian statue to Putnam, at Brooklyn, in 1888, quoted at the end of "Old Put, the Patriot," by Fred. D. Ober.—D. Appleton & Co. 1904.

Here is a genealogical chase which will lead us far afield once more, far from old Canterbury and Brooklyn again. The clue is given in Colonel Daniel Putnam's wife, the mother of Emily Putnam, who became the mother of descendants of Mrs. Rebeckah (Adams-Waldo) Browne. She was Catherine, daughter of Shrimpton Hutchinson, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Malbone of Newport, Rhode Island. The last named was the daughter of Colonel Godfrey Malbone, originally from Princess Anne County, Virginia, who perhaps impressed his spirit harmfully upon Newport in the way of wasteful extravagance for his mansion burned to the ground on the occasion of the "House warming," while his guests continued their dinner on the lawn, to which the slaves had moved the tables, instead of fighting the fire, and where they could watch the flames finish their work as a kind of new attraction, while they ate of his bounty. The foregoing is one of Newport's authentic traditions. Colonel Malbone had not only inherited a large

estate in Virginia, but, his taste being for the sea, he gained great wealth as an owner of privateers in the Spanish and French Wars; no doubt he entertained Dean Berkeley at Newport, and he is buried under old Trinity Church of which he was a warden and governous supporter.

and generous supporter.

Then there is another genealogical journey, and an interesting one: This Shrimpton Hutchinson was a cousin of Thomas, the last royal governor of Massachusetts, and a historian of New England, whose house was burned by a loval mob in Boston. John Fiske has written very entertainingly of him. Shrimpton, too, swam in troublesome waters, but they were theological, mostly, for he was junior warden of King's Chapel at Boston, when it became Unitarian and expurgated its Episcopal prayer book, keeping it in part, however, because of the will of Queen Anne. Moreover he assisted at the famous "ordination" of the first Unitarian pastor of the same, at the hands of his brother warden. Nor is this the end of the story or the beginning,



ISRAEL PUTNAM LEAVING THE PLOW TO ANSWER THE CALL TO ARMS
IN THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

for the good Shrimpton Hutchinson chose to be buried behind old Trinity Church at Brooklyn, Connecticut, beside his daughter and son-in-law, because, his descendants say, he bitterly regretted, at the close of his life, his participation in an Act of Separation, of bold assertion or denial. whichever way we chance to look at it. So he shunned in death the vicinity of King's Chapel and the burving grounds of his forefathers families in Boston, Copps Hill and elsewhere, and chose to lie in the earth and await the resurrection morning behind the church called Trinity in Brooklyn, so allied with old Canterbury.

There seems to be some kind of subtile attraction in that grave-stone Mrs. Rebeckah (Adams-Waldo) Browne for there are some of her kin. at least, who have felt a strong desire to journey thitherwards, to lay them down in their last sleep. was a gathering of the clans in the Brooklyn cemetery, and now, not so very far away, God's acre behind the "Old Trinity Church" is still growing. Many love it well and congregate annually on All Saints Day under its They think of it when roof-tree. they read of the cave of Mackpelah, which Abraham bought in the field of Ephron, before Mamre, of the children of Heth, for a possession of a burying place, the same is Hebron in the land of Canaan. (Gen. 23, 20). ("There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife, and there I buried Leah.")

Of such are the sacred memories of dear old Canterbury, Connecticut, where now I call attention to what I believe may be a real preservation of a bit of history, too important an item to be lost. Tradition has it that the Rev. James Freeman, afterwards the first Unitarian minister of King's Chapel, came down to Brooklyn, Connecticut for his examinations as a candidate before the Bishop of Connecticut, who had at that time supervision also of the church in Massachusetts, and did not pass them, for

they thought his opinions were unsound. This journey, its goal and purpose, is a matter of historical interest to both ecclesiastical bodies. This conference or examination, it is said, took place in Colonel Daniel Putnam's home (afterwards the home of James Brown, his son-in-law, and still standing) who was the son-inla of Shrimpton Hutchinson, junior warden of King's Chapel to which Rev. James Freeman had received a call from the congregation. Colonel Putnam was not like his father, a member of the yellow Congregational Church in "the village" but was the warden of Trinity Church on Church street, nearer his home or "mansion house" as it is called in the old deeds. It throws a flood of light upon the family talks which we must suppose took place and which we can partly imagine, upon religious matters in general and upon perhaps more particularly the happenings in King's Chapel, Boston.

Nor is the story ended yet, for this Trinity Church on Church street," as it is locally called was built by Colonel Godfrey Malbone, Iunior, graduate in 1748, of Queens College, Oxford, England, son of the Colonel Godfrey of the burned mansion at Newport, who established his "Manor of Kingswood" at Mortlake, near the spot where Colonel Putnam afterwards lived. He came from Newport with a retinue of slaves and was mixed up in strange ways with Israel Putnam during the stormy times of the Revolution. It is said that these two men had a "genuine liking for each other though often bearishly expressed," for of course Colonel Malbone was a churchman and Torv. Many are the stories told of the two men and their relations to each other. Perhaps it was partly this concealed friendship as well as Colonel Malbone's house full of slaves that saved him from molestation at the hands of the local patriots; indeed he was often threatened. Both he and his father had ranked as colonels in His Majesty's service among the colonial troops before the war and were unwilling to forswear their ties to the old country and their allegiance to the king; they were far from being Puritans and they had keen tongues and imperious spirits. But the strange part is that "Old Trinity," Brooklyn, was in a way modeled after Colonel Malbone's recollection of the general plan of King's Chapel, Boston, and named "Trinity" after his old chruch in Newport, Rhode Island. There is to-day a rude resemblance in the interior of Trinity, Brooklyn, Connecticut, to that of King's Chapel at Boston.

There was a triple-ply connection running throughout this story, the plot of which we have been outlining. Shrimpton Hutchinson's mother, the wife of William Hutchinson graduated at Harvard College in 1702, was Elizabeth Brinley, and her father Thomas Brinley was one of the founders of King's Chapel and the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company." He with his father and brothers were among the foremost men of their day, sending their sons back to England to study at Eton. The wife of Colonel Malbone the builder of Trinity was a Brinley; one of Col-Daniel Putnam's daughters married George Brinley of Hartford. who had the famous collection of "Americana" well known to students. A Brinley left the fund which still keeps the old church in repair. They are buried, some besides King's Chapel in Boston, some at Newport, some behind Old Trinity in Brooklyn.

So the web is woven of many strands and through the marriage of James Brown and Emily Putnam, their line of the descendants of Mrs. Rebeckah (Adams-Waldo) Brown, are also descended from Shrimpton Hutchinson, of King's Chapel, Boston; Colonel Godfrey Malbone, of Trinity Church, Newport; Thomas Brinley, member at times of both: General Israel Putnam, whose son joined their faith; Cornelius Waldo,

of Ipswich; Henry Adams, of Braintree, and Admiral Thomas Graves, of Salem.

James and Emily Putnam Brown had a son, George, who won in marriage the daughter of another rector of Old Trinity Church, the Rev. River-Camp, D. D., a graduate Trinity College, then Washington College at Hartford, in the class of 1831, who built the new church "in the village." This rector chanced to be lineally descended from a goodly array of old Puritan pastors. The first of these was the Rev. Richard Mather, first pastor of Dorchester, the father of the Rev. Increase, who was President of Harvard and grandfather of the famous Cotton Mather, of whom we hear so much; the ancient epitaphs written for the three is often quoted. Then follows the Rev. Henry Smith, of Wethersfield, for whom Wethersfield used to claim that he was the first settled pastor of the first estalished church in the Colony of Connecticut (see Colonial Days and Ways by Helen Evertson Smith). After him comes the Rev. Zachariah Walker, first pastor of Woodbury, where Bishop Seabury was elected, and the Rev. Richard Toucey, graduate of Yale and the first pastor of Newtown, which has recently celebrated its two hundredth anniversary. We might mention, too, William Stoughton of Windsor, Connecticut. and General Humphrey Atherton of Endicott's Colony at Salem, Massachusetts, and lastly, from many of the settlers of old Milford on the

James and Emily Putnam Brown had another son, a graduate, of Hobart College, and a clergyman, who married an own cousin of J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York. Both of them have fallen asleep; those who knew them loved them both and they rest together beside Old Trinity.

In concluding this little journey into the byways of rich genealogical valleys, all of which lead to the beautiful little village of Canterbury,

and Brooklyn and old Trinity Church, there are several brief notes that

should be recorded:

The correspondence of the Rev. Daniel Fogg, graduate of Harvard and first rector of Old Trinity, gives us the only data of the election at Woodbury of Samuel Seabury as the first Bishop of Connecticut, and in America.

In the memoirs of William Croswell, rector of Old Christ Church, Boston, the church of Paul Revere's lanterns, and author of much poetry, may be found a poem on the death of Colonel Daniel Putnam, entitled "Fortunate Senex." It is interesting to compare the spirit and phraseology of this with the epitaphs on the Puritan stones. Colonel Putnam had been president of the convention which elected Bishop Brownell.

On the spot where the chancel of the new stone Trinity Church stands in "Brooklyn village," Prudence Crandall of Plainfield was once imprisoned for opening the first school for colored children in America.

The present distinguished and talented President of Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, the Rev. Flavel S. Luther, Ph. D., LL. D., was brought up as a boy in Trinity Parish, Brooklyn, and listened to the sermons of Dr. Camp, where his father is still living an honored citizen who has written many accounts of the history of the old church and its dead in the local press. They are descended (as some of their family say) from Martin Luther, himself, so they come naturally by force of character and will and many gifts of mind.

The Rev. Samuel Furman Jarvis, who is still the godly and revered rector of the two churches, is a grandson of Abraham Jarvis, the second Bishop of Connecticut, and son of the learned Dr. Jarvis of Middletown, whose crudite "Life of Christ," first solved the vexed question of the exact date of the birth of our Lord,

so we have heard at least.

If you wish to pursue this story farther, read Miss Ellen Larned's History of Windham County (see Index, Malbone, etc); "Memorial sermon" preached at the Centennial Celebration of old Trinity Church, Brooklyn, in 1870, by Rev. Thomas Brinley Fogg; History of King's Chapel, Boston, Massachusetts; Mason's Annals of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island; Beardsley's History of the Church in Connecticut, 2 volumes; Files of the Windham County Transcript; Various Lives of General Israel Putnam; Tarbox, Humphrey and a dozen others.

A debt of respect and reverence is owed to the church of which Eleazar and Captain Deliverance Browne, were deacons at old Canterbury, Connecticut. Still the Shatucket and the Quinnebaug flow on till their amber waters merge into the Thames which flows past New London to the sea. And still the old panes shine in the sun and the grave stones continue to bear their witness through the darkness, the moonlight and the rain, their witness to the lives of the past and to the hope of a future which is not yet revealed.

Our story must remain half-told till the morning, "the morning of eternal rest." As one who loved it said of Old Trinity and its surrounding yard: "For all time this churchvard will be the burial place of this church's children. Families that have walked on earth together will rest beneath the earth together here, where generation after generation have already gathered. And when I look on these beautiful hills and fields and trees and vield myself to the soothing influences that abide where so many of God's saints are sleeping, and feel the benediction this church's shadow carries with it, I know that fairer resting-place there cannot be, or spot more blessed from which to rise on the resurrection morning to meet my Lord."

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. NANCY ROYS — BORN IN 1792

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES OF COUNTRY LIFE ON ROAD BETWEEN SOUTHINGTON AND CHESHIRE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE TRANSCRIBED FROM ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

Mrs. Nancy Roys, nee Cowles, died in October, 1875, in her eighty-fourth year. Her father, Thomas Cowles, was an ensign in the Revolutionary war. Miss Nancy Cowles was married January 30, 1814, and removed from Southington, Connecticut, her birthplace. Sometime ago members of her family were looking over old papers that she had accumulated and found the manuscript which is here given. While it covers only the early life of Nancy Cowles it gives a first-hand description of the old Connecticut town in which she was born, and village life. It is believed that Mrs. Roys intended to develop it into a full autobiography, but death overtook her before she had recorded her mature years. Her manuscript is recorded below, without editing, and in her quaint grammatical construction.—

HEN I first opened my eyes upon the light of this world the 17th of August, 1792, my father, Thomas Cowles, lived on the road leading from Southington to Cheshire one fourth of a mile from the town line. The house next to us towards Cheshire was Mark Upson's, Son of Amos Upson, and brother of Shubel, who married my half-sister Roxanna Cowles. The next house just in Cheshire was owned and occupied by Uncle Bela Hitchcock—we called him. He was not my mother's brother, and I don't know as he was the brother of her father. We always said Uncle My grandfather Hitchcock had a brother David, who lived in the northwest part of Southington, called under the mountain, where two brothers—Whitman—lived. One of these kept a tävern. A Beecher family lived next to Uncle Bela. I suppose they were very nice, for mother used to say, you must behave as well as the Beecher girls. A Page family lived near. There was a road leading to West street, on which were one or two houses of whom I remember nothing. About one mile towards Southington town lived Allen Barnes who lived on West street. Allen's brother, Selah, married my father's sister Nancy, and his sister Noami married a brother George

Cowles, the oldest of my Grandfather's family. Another road led off from here at Albert Barnes to West street, on which lived one This cross-road intersected West street at French Hill, so-called. in honor of the camping place of the French, who came to assist our people in gaining their independence. Here the first families in town gave them the hand of welcome, and lads and lasses joined them in the social dance, among whom was my mother. A mile farther on stood the school house where I went to school, but I cannot remember a teacher's name. Near the schoolhouse was a store, kept by Joel Root, and a tavern, kept by one Bracket. From Allen Barnes towards the schoolhouse lived one Johnson, then Caleb Hitchcock, my mother's brother, also Samuel. Their father, my grandfather Hitchcock, lived in a sort of a lane towards West street, near the river. A grist mill was near Caleb Hitchcock's. This was the mill run by one Tanage, who staid by his mill, while every other man rushed for N. Haven, when word came that the regulars were entering that city.

Elihu Carter lived on towards the center. One Woodruff, near Brackett's store.

I think I could not have been more than three years [old] when my parents took me to meeting—People did not say church then—There were three churches in Southington, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal. family went to the former. There were two taverns, kept by Lee and Ovid Lewis, one store, one lawyer, Whittlesev. The Baptist meeting house stood a little to the west of land-The other two were near lord Lees. each other. On the east side of the Presbyterian meeting house were several small houses called the Sabbath houses. The lower room was for the accommodation of the horse. At one corner a door opened upon a flight of stairs which led to the upper part, this was divided into two rooms with a chimney in the center and a fireplace for each room. Here we spent the time between forenoon and afternoon service in making ourselves comfortable by the fire-we had none in the meeting house—and eating our dinners. We occupied with Amos Upson, who always brought his wooden bottle of beer, with which he was very liberal. Think the other room was occupied by Uncle Barney Powers. His wife was my mother's sister Esther. These houses were unpainted, also the meeting house. There were three entrances, one on each end and on one side, opposite the small houses. On the north end was the bell tower. On the west side was the street, no entrance there. The doors on the east and south side led into the audience room on the north side was an entry, but the stairs led from the audience room into the gallery. A few large square pews covered the first floor. The pulpit rising on the west side, till it brought the speaker's head nearly on a level with the gallery floor. In the gallery square pews were next to the wall. Three tiers of seats in front of these descending towards the center. The first lower tier was for the singers, the second for beginners and always those who had retired sitting in the lower pews joined their voices to swell the volume of the sound. I can now see just how they all looked. Parson Robinson, in his pathetic manner, Chester Whittlesey, leading the singers. My father some years before had the same honored station, so said Hannah Roys. I forgot to say that a large square pew was over each stairway for the negroes, and the younger took the stairs for seats. These were not slaves then, though slavery had reigned ere this all over the land.

I sometimes went to the Baptist

house (all the people under the mountain were Baptist), the inside was unfinished, the people sitting on long benches, Parson Robinson was supported by a public tax. He had a care for the things of this world. He sometimes save a little and help the needy and hard pressed by taking a note under par, so collect the full value. Also he bought corn, had it kiln dried, ground and shipped where it brought a high price. One Sabbath morn he found a small bag of meal in his pulpit. Some one asked him why he engaged in these speculations, he said he left his own business and attended to that of others his people. He must do it for support. He looked after the interests of the young, for he always visited the schools and taught the children the Catechism. Small wagons were unknown in those days. People went to meeting either in large wagons drawn by two horses, or on horseback. In this manner the women and children rode, while the men and boys went on foot. The very rich had chaises. Leather breeches were much in fashion, made of deerskin. garments were buckled just below the knee; quite a job to knit stockings then they were so long. My father was a tanner currier and shoe-maker. He dressed the deer-skins for the breeches and made slippers of the same for his girls—Roxy was my halfsister, the oldest of our family circle, then my half-brother, Usebius—Theodosia, the youngest of the first family, bearing her mother's name who was Theodosia Webster. My own sisters, older than myself were Tamar and Sophia—Tamar was my mother's name.

My grandfather Cowles, lived on West street, now called Marian, one half mile south of French Hill. He died before my remembrance. I remember my grandmother who lived with her son Sa(m'l) a bachelor. My father lived next house south, next to us lived Amos Upson, whose son Shubal married my sister Roxy. This Upson I think was a brother of Aunt Mary Cowles husband who lived just beyond. Aunt Mary was a widow then. The last house in Southington was Ira Barnes, son of Asa Barnes who kept a tavern, one half mile north. Next to my grandfather (mother) North was Uncle Pitts Cowles' store and tannery. Afterwards there was a button shop, I worked there turning buttons. Just over the brook was Philo Barnes, Asa's son, next us a porter, a tinner. Beyond this a road at the left led to Wolcott, then the tavern kept by Asa Barnes, we said Landlord Barnes, Alcott school house next, Merriman came next, then Nathan Lewis whose wife was Jemima, my father's half

sister, then another Lewis family. Eben Merriman lived at the fork of the roads. He had seven sons—the roads. He had seven sons—the last called Doctor, though he never was a doctor. The Merrimans were all Baptists and all the people under the mountain except Uncle David Hitchcock. The Wightmans lived there, one kept a tavern, also the N. (?) and Plants. This was the road to Bristol. Thorpes and Judds were there. I remember no meetings at Merrimans. I remember none of the Baptist ministers. I think Mehitable Merriman married a Baptist minister. Lemuel Lewis lived next to E. Merrimans towards the town, near the Baptist gravevard. His wife was Rays, daughter of Sam'l Rays Sen. I recollect of going to school on West street when Jubal Cowles taught—he was the son of Calvin Cowles. Stephen Walkley of South End—Ebin Plant—he married a Neale sister of Dr. Neale. Catherine Cowles, my cousin, was a teacher also. I remember but little about the school teachfor I did not go after I was thirteen.

THE OLD MANUSCRIPT HERE ENDS UNFINISHED

IT IS EVENING—I WATCH THE GLOWING EMBERS—I WANDER ON THE WINGS OF MEMORY INTO THAT DIM AND SHADOWY DREAM-LAND TO WHICH WE FONDLY TURN AS TO A HAVEN OF REFUGE IN DECLINING YEARS—O, HAPPY DAYS OF CHILDHOOD! GONE FOREVER LIKE THE SWEET PROMISES OF YOUTH, THE DYING GLORIES OF A SUMMER-DAY—LOUIS KRAMM

HOME-LAND ACROSS THE SEA

By LOUIS KRAMM

THAT GREAT POOL, SO STILL, SO DARK AND SOMBRE; HOW LIKE THE MYSTERY OF LIFE: WHAT INFINITE SADNESS SLUMBERS IN ITS SOLEMN, MYSTERIOUS DEPTHS . . . BEING STILL UNDER THE PROTECTING ROOF OF YOUR CHERISHED HOME YOU CAN-NOT REALIZE WHAT IT MEANS TO STRUGGLE ALONE WITH THE MIS-CHANCES OF LIFE . . . THE PENDULUM OF TIME WHICH HAS SO FAITHFULLY TRACED OUR STORMY PASSAGE OVER THE WINDING WAY SWINGS ON AND ON . . . WE STAND IN A NEW WORLD. UPON THE BORDERLAND OF EARTH AND HEAVEN, OF NOW AND ETER-NITY, WISTFULLY GAZING UPON THE RETREATING SHORES OF THE PAST: BEHIND US THE VANQUISHED HOURS OF YESTEDAY, PREGNANT WITH AL-TERNATE JOY AND GRIEF, WITH MOCKING HOPES AND BITTER-SWEET REGRETS; BEFORE US THE RISING VISION OF THE STORIED LAND OF PROMISE... OUT OF THE MYSTIC TWI-LIGHT OF DIM RECOLLECTIONS, RISES THE FRAIL AND TENDER FORM OF MY DEAR MOTHER: IT IS TO HER THAT MY KINDEST GREETINGS ARE OF-FERED: THOUGH SEPARATED MANY MILES OF DISTANCE STRANGE TONGUES, I SEEM TO BE-HOLD HER LOVING, VENERABLE FACE . . . MAY HEAVEN'S PROTECTING ARMS GUIDE HER OVER THE SEA OF ROLLING YEARS.

GOOD CHARACTER IN WOMAN

EDUCATION IN EARLY AGES WAS DENIED SLAVES AND WOMEN—NOT UNTIL RECENT TIMES HAS SHE BEEN GIVEN RECOGNITION—INTERESTING DISCOURSE ON IDEAL WOMANHOOD DELIVERED IN CONNECTICUT IN 1791—WOMAN'S POSITION IN SEVERAL EPOCHS OUTLINED

BY

KATE WOODWARD NOBLE

EDITORIAL STAFF OF THE WATERBURY AMERICAN

E hear so much in this generation of the position that the Great Creator intended woman to occupy. There are those who define her duties as purely domestic; and others who encourage her to enter the conflicts of the commercial world, confident that woman's influence will purify the unhealthy conditions in politics and business in much the same way that she has protected the virtues and sacredness of the home.

It was but a few days ago that one who has searched deep into the mysteries of psychology and philosophy, said: "Woman is herself a subject of environment. She cannot raise the moral tone of public life but she will inevitably be lowered to it if she breathes long in its atmosphere."

"Woman," he said, "is subjective, not objective. She is not mentally creative, but imitative."

Simultaneously with this statement came the remark of a scholarly old artist who has made a life-long study of the strength and beauty of femininity. He said: "Woman instinctively sees clearer and farther than man. She is a natural and a safe guide. Her instincts are toward the good and she seldom turns to the bad

unless ensnared through another's

treachery. Her ability to scent danger, however, strongly fortifies her. These endowments are necessarily woman's because of their service in rearing the children who are so dependent upon her leadership."

So it is that educationists have ever been divided in their opinions of higher education and public influence of While woman. wisdom argues, woman continues to contribute to the world those feminine qualities that have ennobled her, and other qualities, attributed to the masculine, according to the capacity of her opportunity and strength. Woman's sphere, and her so-called "rights," seems to have been a perpetual controversy since the creation and undoubtedly the discussion began in the garden of Eden.

The great theologian, Henry Ward Beecher, who inherited the ruggedness of the Litchfield hills—his birthplace—and gained spiritual endowment from their pure, embracing air, in speaking of the earliest attempts of self-government recalled that in primitive Egypt only the royal family could go to school, and that at a much later period in Greece anybody could go to school that had the means to pay—anybody but slaves and women.

INTELLIGENCE IN WOMEN ONCE
CONSIDERED IMMODEST

"The fact is simply astounding," said Mr. Beecher, "that in the age of Pericles intelligence and accomplishments in women were associated with impudicity and were signs of it and that ignorance and modesty were associated ideas. If a woman would have the credit of purity and uprightness in social relations she must be the drudge of the household, and if any woman retained any personal beauty and accomplishment fitted for conversation with statesmen and philosophers it was taken for granted that she was accessible.

That noble Jewish book, the Bible, reveals a higher station to womanhood in the ancient Israelitish days than in any other Oriental land; and from the beginning of the Old Testament to the end of it there is no limitation of a woman's rights, her functions, and her position. She actually was public in the sense of honor and function; she went with unveiled face if she pleased; she partook of religious services and led them; she was a judge, she was even a leader of armies, and you shall find, either in the Old Testament or in the New, one word that limits the position of a woman till vou come to the Apostle's writings about Greek women; for only in Corinthians and in the writings of Paul to Timothy, who was the bishop of Greek churches in Asia Minor, do you find any limitation made. Knowing full well what this public sentiment was, Paul said: 'Suffer not a woman to teach in your assemblies, let vour women keep silence' Why? Because, all, in that corrupt public sentiment, looking upon intelligent teachers in the Christian church would have gone away and said: 'It is all done of licentiousness, women are teaching;' and in a public sentiment that associated intelligence and immorality it is not strange that prudentially and temporarily, women were restrained."

DOCUMENTS IN PRAISE OF WOMEN WERE UNCOMMON

I have before me at this writing the words of another Litchfield theologian, whose remarks on the Divine Intent of woman throw considerable light on the position granted her in the earliest days of the American republic. There is a general belief that the position of woman, even America, has not been a very exalted one, and especially a century or more ago. I do not know that it has been charged that she has been ill-treated but she has been often looked upon as man's inferior in intellect, in business sense and in practical management of affairs. The old burden of repression of emotion, of reticence in expression of affection and commendation toward the members of one's own household, was strong and still clings to a considerable extent to the New Englander of to-day.

A document in praise of a woman was not a very common thing during the constructive period in this great land of freedom and equality. I hold before me a well-worn and dimmed pamphlet, yellow with age, and printed in the quaint, old-fashioned type in which "all the s's are f's" as some one has described it. On its seared and torn cover I read these words: "On Female Excellence, or, A Discourse, in which, Good Character in Women is described, and the Worth and Importance of Such Character, Contemplated, by Amos Chase, A. M., Pastor of the Second Church in Litchfield. Occasioned by the Death of His wife; And Delivered at Litchfield, South Farms, on Lord's Dav, March 6th, 1791.

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The Litchfield clergyman wrote his discourse in the old style, ponderous in tone, and divided into a bewildering array of heads and subheads, and of what would seem to church-goers to-day an appalling length. It is evident that a sermon in praise of woman was an unusual occurrence in our literature. It even seems to have

been a radical undertaking for a husband to pay tribute to his wife, and there were those good, conservative people who protested against such liberality, especially from the lips of

a Puritan pastor.

It is also evident that the reverend and scholarly Amos Chase, A. M., appreciated the full significance of his discourse on female excellence for he had it preserved in the type of the village printers, Collier and Buel, of Litchfield. The pamphlet before me bears the imprint 1792, the year following the death of the clergyman's wife upon whose good qualities he expounded, and occupies twenty-seven pages, including an elegy on the vir-

tues of the departed.

In a quaint biographical note at the foot of the first page I read this: "Mrs. Rebecca Chase was daughter to the Rev. Levi Hart, of Preston, and grand-daughter to the Rev. Joseph Bellamy, D. D., of Bethlem. She was married to the Rev. Amos Chase on the 30th of November, 1788; and died on the 20th of February, 1791, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. The disorder of which she died was a dropsy; and proved very distressing during the last three months of her life. Her mind took a serious turn about the age of fourteen: which date, her singularly conscientious life did honor to the religion of the meek, compassionate and benevolent Jesus. Especially, in the last ten weeks of her sickness-there was a rational and resigned, a steady and astonishing composure of mind—in setting her house in order. And she hath left a savor of that good name behind her, which is better than great riches."

A Pastor's Tribute to His Wife in 1791

I can see in my imagination a tall, gaunt figure of the Puritan parson as he stood before his congregation in the little Litchfield meeting house on the Lord's day, March 6, 1791. In

solemn tones, and yet with fortitude that is born of confidence in the Great Beyond, he enumerated the "essential, shining and endearing qualities of a prudent woman," from the text: "House and riches are the inheritance of fathers, and a pure wife is from the Lord" Proverbe XIX

Lord," Proverbs, XIX, 14.

"Were it not that good character in woman should really deserve, sober, particular, grateful considertion," said the widower-pastor, "the passage before us would not have found a place in sacred page. It would not have commanded the attention of the greatest of kings. However rare, therefore, it may have been to hear such subject canvassed from the desk, let no one think it unimportant or improper."

Apparently the clergyman realized that the introduction of an heretofore unmentionable subject such as female excellence from a pulpit would be met with some disapproval. It is also very probable that it did cause considerable comment in Litchfield, for even to-day there is an important public that worships only tradition and considers all new thought as

blasphemy.

"In such a world as this," continued the pastor, "mortals are raised on a pinnacle of danger: And females more especially! But the greater part, yea, and the more formidable kind of evils, to which even women are obnoxious, may be foreseen, and if foreseen, may I not say avoided. The name indeed of ills that threaten is Legion. Yet by a due attention to a few of those guardian monitors destined to attend the exposed in a Christian land, the most of them may be described at the seasonable distance, and consequently from a safe retreat. Alas, of probationers so fair, it should be said of any one, she is simple. Alas she should that ever prove so deaf to all the faithful guardians of her charms; that whether she foresees impending punishment or not, she passes head-long down the road of guilt! That, that which hath so far a destination to the most enduring attachments in the heart of man, should have once become the hated object of his just abhorrence and unmixed contempt! Yea, that that which hath been organized to such superior, quick and exquisite sense of rectitude should cheaply part with innocence; and undergo a perplexed confusion in the soul-felt punishment."

Defining the Qualities of a Prudent Woman

Within the memory of most of us is the long, ponderous sermon of the preachers of our childhood when we sat in the hard, high-backed pews, and bravely tried to ward off a stealthy sleep while the learned parson descanted on our spiritual welfare until we at least experienced very material and physical weariness.

There was the "firstly," the "secondly," and the "thirdly," and so on it seemed almost indefinitely, to the great moral lesson of the "lastly."

The learned Pastor Chase was undoubtedly a master of the literary style and construction of his times. After carrying his congregation safely through a preamble of considerable length, thus holding their minds in a preparatory and receptive condition, he began to define the qualities that make a prudent woman.

"And yet," he explained, "fully to describe a prudent woman, to cause that certain, amiable, most excellent, overcoming loveliness—to stand forth completely enrobed with all its native charms, is impossible, but by the life

itself."

"Of the proper, particular, leading qualities in her character," he said, there is first goodness; second, sincerity; third, modesty; fourth, humanity; fifth, industry; sixth, piety."

Each one of these six qualities of female excellence, Pastor Chase duly

explained, illustrated and descanted to the extent of a quarter hour or more. He had then arrived only at his "secondly," which occupies far less time for clear delineation, but also constituted six reasons proving that "the gift of a prudent wife is greater than that of houses and riches. pastor evidently believed that Providence takes an important part in courtship and matrimony; that marriage is largely a matter of predestination. His views are interesting as they undoubtedly accurately reflect the belief of the times that the Hand of God guides all human adventures.

I have studied them carefully and here briefly record his conclusions: "The gift of a prudent wife should be looked upon as coming directly from the Lord," he says: I. Because the gift of such a wife "well deserves the thankful reception, not merely as of a good gift, but as a divine portion." 2. "Because the providence by which a person is introduced to the possession of such a companion, is far more special and mysterious, than that by which a person is introduced to a paternal inheritance;" the latter being "an expected event and happens of course." 3. "Because the fair prizes of such truly accomplished and amiable companions, are more rare than those of paternal inheritance." 4. "Because the choice, if happily made, is in a higher sense directed by a divine, over-ruling care, than it is in regard to paternal inheritance." "Because prudence itself is a direct gift from the hand of the Lord, in a sense that house and the inheritance of fathers are not;" and: 6. "Because parents are generally more anxious for the outward, superficial accomplishments of their children, than they are to decorate and endow them with the better accomplishments of the mind."

The sermon has now reached a "thirdly," which is dignified by the term, "The Improvement," and is divided into sub-heads. The first points

GOODNESS IS ONE OF WOMAN'S STRONGEST QUALITIES

Excerpt from discourse by Rev. Amos Chase, A.M., at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1791

GOODNESS: By goodness I mean the disposition, the heart that is practically distended with benevolent regard for mankind. A soul full of friendship-towards all around her. An endearing, unforced expression, somehow, of all that is gentle, kind and generous, impartial and noble in a female mind: Especially where female virtues have early received the grateful aid of good education; and where afterwards a virtuous connection may have encouraged a bounteous diffusion. Her manner, in her friendly and liberal attentions—her gentle, courteous, well-bred air and obliging deportment engages the attention; and commands one's heart. If she has been conversant with the people of genius and sentiment—she, at once, discovers and cultivates a true taste in rejecting the austerities, while she retains the graces of an improved education. It is not the most finished natural beauty, but the most pleasing manner that most engages. It was this that the Wise Man so much admired, in a good hearted, accomplished woman, when he said. In her tongue is the law of kindness. Or, there is something in the manner, by which she expresses good will and impartiality, that wears the energy of law; While it commands the steady, encreasing esteem and constant good wishes of her acquaintance.—In short, she is an exact reverse of that unnatural, notorious partiality, so forbidding in a female: And she avoids the connected guilt and deserved punishment.

out that "the subject is suited to charge the mind afresh with the special privileges of conjugal attachments and family connections. And it should impress those extensive obligations lastingly on the conscience and the heart, which are mutually binding on husbands and wives, highly to respect each other." The second head says that "the subject teaches that it is not the sphere, in which we are called to act, that makes one most beloved or happy; that secures the greatest pleasure or applause, but the wise and faithful discharge of the duties incumbent. The third points out "the egregious error of those

parents who indulge extreme anxiety to provide house and riches for their children, while they neglect the cultivation of their minds; are not careful that their minds should be early furnished with prudence—that most excellent and lovable assemblage of graces, which is the fear of the Lord." The fourth is a sort of continuation of the third, expatiating on the blessedness of parents "who have been principally arduous and indefatigable to replenish the minds of their children with the several excellent and endearing qualities of prudence-in its strict and extensive import." The fifth head deals with "the many and

SINCERITY IS A VIRTUE OF WOMANHOOD

Excerpt from discourse by Rev. Amos Chase, A.M., at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1791

SINCERITY: Is the rare, true greatness—the heroic and resigned—the spirited and impressive particular, in the accomplished fair. In this she nobly stems the tide of lapsed nature; and patiently withstands the force of custom, in corrupted times. . . . The prudent woman hath paid more attention to the virtues of her kind, than the ornament of her person. She, indeed, is not ignorant that natural beauty and outward accomplishments are valuable in their place, or when properly connected or improved: But knows they have not a necessary connexion with real worth, and that they may be possest without mental excellence. Being fully sensible that outward beauty, made familiar to the eye, is vain-that it soon proves empty, looses its charms and is little noticed—in comparison with other accomplishments: She, therefore, seeketh not the gain or loss of those who, by the mere tinsel glare, or outward garnish, of a sepulchre, would fain persuade—that all is lovely, is beautiful, and pure within.—She considers that a fit of sickness, and a thousand accidents may mar the greatest, personal beauty. That there is no escape from the ravages of old age and death; which cannot be far distant. That such beauty alone is frequently the fatal mean of seduction and ruin to the person. And that, at least, there are many fears, against a single hope—that she will invite in vanity and pride, disgraceful and disgusting, to fill her vacant mind. Where females have been destitute of mental excellence, natural beauty and outward graces, have frequently become unlovely and offensive. Hence, the prudent woman accounts to herself for most instances of disappointed affection, in a worthy husband: While she herself is vastly more assiduous to deserve the esteem of a Friend, than to attract the attention of an Admirer. And she wisely avoids those connected, poignant ills, (the rewards of the dissolute) which might bite like a serpent, and sting like an adder.

great obligations to gratitude and faithfulness—which must ever abide that happy man, to his Divine Benefactor, who hath received from the Lord a prudent wife. He hath been made partaker of the most precious of all earthly blessings." The sixth comments on the greatness of the loss "when such a rare endowment is taken away by death." The seventh counsels against weeping as those without

hope on such an occasion, and the eighth admonishes the hearers to "learn the perishable nature of all creatures' earthly joys; "to make the thankful improvement of God's mercies which remain;" to look forward to a happy reunion, and to live such lives as shall assure us of participation in the bliss of the Christian departed.

MODESTY IS ONE OF THE LEADING QUALITIES IN IDEAL WOMANHOOD

Excerpt from discourse by Rev. Amos Chase, A.M., at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1791

MODESTY: Delicacy of manners and purity of speech are so much expected from an amiable or modest female, that she who dispenses with them shall name herself a strange woman. She shall be in danger of the Judgment of Solomon. Nor may she think it strange should the fearful advertisements of the Wise Man pursue and detect her, in every place;—under the description of, Fire coals in one's bosom; live coals of fire under one's feet; a deep pit; the top of a mast; the midst of the sea; and the chambers of death. The modest fair one does not even think of that conversation in a female, which boldly deviates from the laws of purity or the rules of delicacy, without sensible pain and fixed abhorrence. And hence, when unhappily obliged to be spectator of such improprieties—she has been seen to shrink in unaffected confusion, and her blushing innocence hath undergone a complication of distress. Whatsoever things are pure, lovely, praise-worthy and of good report, she relishes, she contemplates, she practices. Modesty in females implies also the mild and gentle opposite of all that which is bold and ferocious, rough and daring. A woman of fine feelings cannot be insensible that her constitutional condition is secondary and dependent among men. Nor can she long want conviction that the sure way to avoid any evil consequence, which might otherwise accrue, (to the thus dependant) is to yield the front of battle to a hardier sex. . . . That therefore which partakes of the rough and daring, bold and threatening in conversation or deportment, totally destroys, or aims to destroy, that which is essentially the privilege—and peculiarly the prerogative—of a lovely, happy woman. And the female who hideth not herself from the grossness of such improprieties, may not expect the high-wrought, affectionate love of her husband. He may indeed regard her as he would any one, who should prove robust and faithful in his business; but not as an amiable woman, in the tenderest relation in life. Rough manners, bold address, and ferocious airs, are far from being pleasing in men: They must, therefore, set with illest grace on females. And in them they must meet a most unwelcome reception. Else it would not have been the painful result of the wise man's experience, That one might better enjoy himself on an house-top, exposed to the tempest, and the thunder in the heavens, than with a clamorous brawling woman, in a wide house. The modest fair one, or the prudent woman reluctantly hazards an expression, which can be set to the account, of ironical pertness or ill-natured wit: And hides herself from the guilt of severe, random, defamatory speeches; and from idle, trifling, clamorous breath: From which a world of evil may be kindled up; but in which no good can be proposed. the gentle train of modesty appear—the pure charms of lenity, sweetness, affability and ease, the fair daughters of meekness; with refinement of person, an artless taste in dress, blushing innocence, unshaken chastity, and a cloud of sister graces.

HUMANITY IS ONE OF WOMAN'S CHIEF BEAUTIES

Excerpt from discourse by Rev. Amos Chase, A.M., at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1791

HUMANITY: Amidst irresistible loveliness, it must be acknowledged that commiseration or pity, is an essential ingredient, and beams impressive charms on all the rest. As refreshing rain upon a rose, and as over-flowing dew on green flowers; so engaging, so beautiful is the brimming of her eye—who heaves a humane tear unforced, a sincere tribute of another's woe. It is in Milton's phrase, "Heaven in her eye." Or, in other words, it recalls to mind her great divine Original, who heareth the young ravens when they cry. To all objects of distress—men, beasts or insects, she lends a sympathetic ear, and would fain reach a soothing hand. This female virtue, in particular, once attracted the attention of the wisest of men: Among whose emphatical expressions of commendation you will find the following, She stretcheth forth her hand to the poor; yea, she stretcheth forth her hand to the needy.

The last two pages of the sermon are devoted to an elegiac poem.

Nothing is known, by the present owner of the sermon, of the personality of the woman whose death inspired the sermon, save what is told in the biographical note quoted. But to the reader whom Fancy permits to read between the lines will come a vision of one of those sedate, sweet-faced New England women, deeply thoughtful on religious matters, nurtured in the stern theology of her day, yet ever tempering with natural charity and with real tenderness and affection the severity of her creed. One cannot imagine a woman of this type neglectful of household duties, even when struggling against pain or weakness, or questioning the dealings of God with her. in the Roman communion, such a woman would have found her vocation in the cloister and in certain times and places would have been canonized. The husband, calm outwardly and repressing with real

heroism the anguish which filled his heart, controlling himself in manifestations of sorrow but pouring out his soul in a memorial discourse in which, though his loved one is nowhere definitely referred to, the inspiration of her life is plainly visible, is another typical picture of New England a century ago. One may be sure that the love of this couple was mutually pure, strong and enduring; that the first thought of each was for the other; that though the mourning husband may have taken to himself another partner in after years, the bride of his younger days was never forgotten. Only one who loved could have written this discourse, long, ponderous and even stilted as it is in language oftentimes, but withal so high a tribute, in no way fulsome or insincere, to the memory of one who, as said in the note, "hath left a savor of that good name behind her, which is better than great riches."

It is interesting to note from this sermon the qualities that were con-

INDUSTRY IN WOMAN IS HIGHLY REGARDED

Excerpt from discourse by Rev. Amos Chase, A.M., at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1791

INDUSTRY: The amiable woman early imbibes it from advice, or learns it from experience, that the general sovereign preservative of innocence, health and sprightliness, is employment. And that idleness is a fruitful resource of each unhappy reverse. And it is said of her, that she always smiles, because she is always innocent: And that she is always sprightly, because she is never unemployed. Visits and dress, leisure time and idle talk, therefore, do not intoxicate the fancy or engross the chief attention of the virtuous fair. As she had opportunity in docile childhood, and in tender youth, she was industriously attentive to her education; to the counsels of her much loved parents; and gratefully susceptible of useful instruction, from any one. As she advances towards the arduous summit of mature age-or finds herself encircled by a complication of cares at the head of a family — she indulges a chearful and practical recollection of those wise maxims, Idleness will reduce one to a piece of bread. Through idleness the house falleth.

sidered the noblest in womanhood in the early American republic and to compare them with the models that are to-day exalted by the populace.

It is not far-fetched to say that this sermon on female excellence required considerable courage. It exalted womanly qualities to a height that undoubtedly brought forth accusations of flattery or sentimentality. The domestic duty of woman was her Godgiven place, and publicly to define her virtues was considered immodest and imprudent. Had this not been in a sense a funeral oration it would have probably astonished the worshipers on that Sunday morning in March, 1791, to have been confronted with the virtues of woman.

Slowly woman has ventured into public recognition and in our religious literature of a half century later we find the pulpit paying frequent tribute to her. In story, especially in fiction, she has always played an important role, for the amusement of

men or to illuminate situations; but in public service there has been a desire to hold her in retirement, actuated both by gallantry and selfishness.

"The triumphant march of woman began when she held in her arms the infant King in the star-lit manger of Bethlehem," says an American orator. "The age preceding the coming of the Christ, a period of five hundred years, noted in literature as the golden age of thought, was the most brilliant of all the age of antiquity. Philosophic thought had almost reached its zenith. It was an age of statesmen, philosophers, poets, and artists. An age that gave to the world Plato; that heard the thundering eloquence of Demosthenes, and saw the Olympian Jupiter fresh from the hands of the immortal Phidias. But with all its glory and its gifted men, woman was but a slave, groping her way in darkness, until the Star of Bethlehem arose and the pathetic voice of a

PIETY IS ESTEEMED IN WOMAN

Excerpt from discourse by Rev. Amos Chase, A.M., at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1791

PIETY: In real piety she finds a bosom friend, an unfailing guardian; for which there is no equal substitute. Especially, as it is to be expected that a thousand cares, anxieties and vexations will mix in with a married state; That a female endures many sorrows unknown to any mortal but herself; And that, in the midst of many sufferings, it will be sometimes incumbent to assume a cheerful and serene countenance even when her heart profusely bleeds with anguish—and she is well nigh sinking in despair! Here it is resigned peaceful piety alone which can prepare her to endure—and shew her lovely, even in the adverse moment. Religion hath taught her to sober down imagination;—not to look for more than moderate joys and transient felicities in this life. She is not, therefore, so much disappointed by the caprice of the world, vicissitudes of fortune, the insincerity of professed friendships, allays of real attachments, or the imperfections inevitably attending all human affairs,—but that she can still relish rational pleasures, and find a due share of fortitude and resolution to encounter unavoidable calamities. It hath been said that domestic misfortunes have been born with more fortitude by women than by men. And one reason which has been given is, that there is a greater proportion of women who have the consolations of religion, than there are of men. The pious woman, or a prudent wife, can summon animation to pursue and have real pleasure in prosecuting the same important ends in wasting sickness, and on a death-bed, which she had projected and pursued in health.— Thrice happy women, who can live as tho' about to die; and die as tho' about to live! And doubly happy he, who hath received a prudent wife.

world's Redeemer broke the silence and His word of love unchained the captive soul when he said, 'Son, behold your mother.' From the time woman bathed the feet of the Compassionate One, with her tears and wiped them with the tresses of her hair, her march has been onward and upward."

More and more frequently woman has been publicly honored in this country, but until the last generation the tribute has almost always been directed to her domesticity or to her poetic virtues. Of such is the toast

of Theodore Tilton proposed at a dinner of the New England Society in 1865, and which is typical of the period: "A health to the women in the cabin of the Mayflower! A cluster of May-flowers themselves, transplanted from summer in the old world to winter in the Counting over those matrons and maidens, they numbered, all told, just Their names are now eighteen. written among the heroines of history! For as over the ashes of Cornelia stood the epitaph, 'The Mother of the Gracchi,' so over these women of the

Pilgrimage we write as proudly, 'The Mothers of the Republic.' There was good Mistress Bradford, whose feet were not allowed of God to kiss Plymouth Rock, and who, like Moses, came near enough to see but not to enter the Promised Land. She was washed overboard from the deckand to this day the sea is her grave and Cape Cod her monument! There was Mistress Carver, wife of the first governor, and who, when her husband fell under the stroke of sudden death, followed him first with heroic grief to the grave, and then, a fortnight after, followed him with heroic joy up into Heaven! There was Mistress White, the mother of the first child born to the New England Pilgrims on this continent. And it was a good omen, sir, that this historic babe was brought into the world on board the Mayflower be tween the time of the casting of her anchor and the landing of her passengers—a kind of amphibious prophecy that the new-born nation was to have a birthright inheritance over the sea and over the land. There, also, was Rose Standish, whose name is a perpetual June fragrance, to mellow and sweeten those December winds. Then, after the first vessel with these women, there came other women—loving hearts drawn from the olden land by those silken threads which afterwards harden into golden chains."

A tribute of Southern gallantry, typical of the last part of the nineteenth century is that of Homer T. Wilson, an orator who in his poetry of speech addresses the beauty of motherhood:

"Shakespeare has said, 'Frailty, thy name is woman.' Let me change it, in token of my love for my old mother, who rocked me in the cradle of childhood, who sang the sweet lullaby of a mother's love in my infant ears. Let me change it in token of my love for my wife, the queen of my home, who with me shares the

joys of life and bears its disappointments and sorrows. Let me change it in token of my love for my little girls, the bright jewels of my home. Let me change it in token of my regard for the exalted character of woman. 'Frailty, thy name is no longer woman; but Love, Fidelity and Truth!"

"I once looked upon England's queen, as she passed through the beautiful park in front of Buckingham palace. I bared my head and in silence comtemplated that noble woman. The grand procession passed by; I stood beneath an ancient English oak, and my mind crossed the sea to my old Kentucky home so far away. It was eventime. The evening lessons were finished. The wife and mother read a chapter from the story of redeeming love. The little ones bowed with her at the same altar. I heard her pray, 'Oh! God, protect the absent one and bring him safely across the sea.'

"If I could walk through the floral gardens of the world and pluck the flowers of rarest beauty and sweetest perfume, and then select from the crowns of kings and queens the rarest jewels that glisten there, I would fashion them into a more beauteous crown, and with the hand of love, I would place that crown upon the brow of the Mother—America's Uncrowned Oueen."

To-day woman has emerged from the purely poetic and is involving herself in hard, practical prose. Appreciating the honors of domesticity, she has stepped out into a broader and possibly more dangerous life. She has thrown herself into the great conflict with man. May she, in the next generation, lose none of the sweet and lyrical qualities of the past; may she gain much of the practical strength of the future. May her mother-heart never lose its God-given kindness and sympathy, may her worldly experience give her a better understanding of men that she may be truer to them and more helpful to her children!

THE GREAT WORLD OF THE SILENT

CUSTOM OF MARKING THE BURIAL PLACES OF THE DEAD—FIRST BUSINESS TRANSACTION RECORDED IN BIBLE IS PURCHASE OF A BURIAL PLACE—EMBALMING AND BURNING WAS PRACTICED BY THE ANCIENTS—EMPEROR CONSTANTINE WAS THE FIRST PERSON BURIED IN A CHURCH—ARTICLE

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MRS. HENRY CHAMPION

AUTHOR OF ARTICLE ON "PEWTER" IN RECENT ISSUE OF THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE AND LECTURER ON HISTORICAL SUBJECTS

"Beside a massive gateway built up in years gone by,
Upon whose top the clouds in eternal shadows lie,
While streams the evening sunshine on quiet wood and lea,
I stand and calmly wait till the hinges turn for me.

"The tree-tops faintly rustle beneath the breeze's flight,
A soft and soothing sound, yet it whispers of the night;
I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more,
And scent the flowers that blow when the heat of day is o'er."

URNING to the Bible for our earliest written records, we find in the fifth chapter of Genesis, the list given of the generations from Adam Noah, inclusive, and of each after giving the age and line of succession it is added, "and he died." This thought, the certainty of death, like the refrain of a song, runs through the Bible and our daily experience confirms it. Before that wonderful record and guide is closed the glorious assurance is given that there shall be no more Death. Many topics naturally arise from this fact, the end of life. I shall only venture to take an historic stand-point and briefly notice the customs of different peoples as regards the disposal of the bodies of the dead and the marking of burial-places. It is an interesting fact that the first business transaction recorded in the Bible is the purchase of a burial-place.

The account is pathetic in its

simplicity:

Sarah, Abraham's wife, has died at Hebron in the land of the Canaanites,

about twenty miles south of the place where eight hundred years later (the land having come into the possession of her descendants according to God's promise), the city of Jerusalem was built and Abraham wishes to buy a burial place for his beloved wife. The people offer him the choice of their rocky sepulchers, but he insists on buying and its value, four hundred shekels of silver "current money," is weighed and the land made sure to Abraham. Later, when Jacob lay dying in the land of Egypt, he asks his princely son, Joseph, to bury him in this distant family lot and he adds: "There they buried Abraham and Sarah his wife, there they buried Isaac and Rebekah his wife, and there I buried Sarah." His Rachel had died as they had journeyed to Bethel and was buried on the way to Bethlehem and Jacob her husband "set a her grave," the first pillar on record of marking a burial place, over three thousand years ago. Burying the dead seems to have been the custom of the Hebrews from the first. The other methods of disposing of

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the body, preservation by various embalming process or burning, were generally practiced by other peoples.

The Egyptians used the first and after the embalming wrapped the body in many folds of linen and gum, making a covering so impervious to atmospheric or earthy influence that now after several thousand years when a mummy is unrolled even the hair of the eye-lids is preserved.

After the sixth century the custom of burying without embalming became more common in Egypt. The Greeks of ancient days as well as the Romans burned their dead, placing the ashes in funeral urns. These were often decorated, a figure of a horse's head is often found, indicating that death as a journey. After the time of Constantine burying became more common among the Romans, the Jewish custom of using spices being adopted.

We recall that Nicodemus brought four hundred pounds of myrrh and aloes to be used with linen wrappings for the burial of our Lord, and it is added, "as the manner of the Jews is to bury." One expression that is repeated again and again in the Bible history of the kings of Israel and Judah is, "and he slept with his fathers," seeming to convey a hope, if not a belief in an awakening.

The careful preservation of the body is thought by students of archeology and early history to indicate a belief that the spirit will sometime return to the body it once inhabited, and remain in it if it finds

it preserved.

The name applied to the assembly of burial spots was called by the Greeks "Necropolis," City of the Dead. The word cemeteries or sleepplaces, from a Greek word, to sleep, came with the Christian hope of a resurrection. The sacredness of the place finds expression in the phrase, "God's Acre." Longfellow says:

"I like that ancient Saxon phrase Which calls the burial-ground God's acre." The beautiful name of the German Moravian Brothers, "Friede-hof" or Field of Peace, is becoming more and

more common in Germany.

Of the most of those who have come and gone it can only be said, dust returned to dust, but here and there are left us monuments that were built to mark the burial places of some of the great of the earth, that even the "corroding hand of time" has not destroyed, such are the pyramids of Egypt, mausoleums and temples in Greece, Rome, India and Northern Africa.

The Emperor Constantine who died in 337 was probably the first person buried in a church; which was done by his orders, in the Church of the

Apostles in Constantinople.

This was soon imitated by bishops and later, any one who had enriched the church was accorded this honor. By the beginning of the last century, this was forbidden, or limited to a

verv few.

As a peculiar sanctity seemed to be attached to the burial-place of a very holy person; burials just outside of the church became common and to "lie in the church-yard" became a common phrase as indicating a common custom. As a saint was not always available to give sanctity to the spot, one of his bones became in the middle ages sufficient for the purpose, and many such so-called "relics" are still shown in Europe.

We often think of the word "epitaph" as an inscription on a tombstone that is unique, perhaps amusing, but the word simply means an inscription in the memory of or commendation of the dead, and was applied by the Greeks to the verses sung in memory of the dead at the funeral and on the anniversary of

the day.

There is a tender side to it and a bit of history as well. The American Indian marks the place of his dead by a heap of stones, not, that he may "go to the grave to weep there," but that he may avoid it, as a place of illomen.

The Quakers erect no tomb-stones. The ancient Greek inscriptions have no suggestions of immortality, they always refer to the past. The Christian's hope is found again and again in the catacombs of Italy, especially those underlying Naples and Rome.

That an inscription on a tomb is not always truthful seems to be generally conceded and its untruthfulness can hardly be excused by the

grief of the survivors.

The Germans have a proverb: "He lies like a tombstone," and the English proverb: "As untrue as an epitaph," recalls the effort of a sacrilegious wit, who wrote over the entrance to a grave-yard, "Here lie the dead and here the living lie." One wonders where the common or wick-

ed people are buried.

Some of the most noted epitaphs in Europe are in Latin. One on a monument erected to the memory of Alexander the Great reads, "sufficit huic tumulus, cui non sufficetet orbis." "This monument is sufficient for him for whom the world did not suffice." In St. Paul's, London, to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, one reads, "Si monumentum quaevis, circumspice." "If you seek his monument, look about you." In St. Anne's church, Cracon, Austria, dedicated to the illustrious astronomer, Copernicus, who died in 1543, is the epitaph, "Sta, sol ne moveare," the very words used as a pretext for his persecution, used here for his immortal honor. The earlier English epitaphs often had this in Latin, "May the earth rest lightly," later altered to "Requiescat in pace." This we often find in old buryinggrounds in the country, for the Pilgrim fathers in their heroic living devoid of sentiment used the plain word, "burying-ground."

We read that in the first year at Plymouth when cold and disease were rapidly reducing their numbers, the dead were buried without marking the spot or even raising the mound or tumulus, the origin of the word tomb, that even corn was planted there, lest the Indians, who were not always friendly, should know how few remained.

Naturally as the settlements increased in size and numbers, the first stones were called "markers," and the inscriptions began, "Here lyeth ye body of—," with occasionally the more pretentious wording, "Here lyeth interred ye body of—," the name added with only date and age. As the years went on the inscriptions lengthened; between 1696 and 1700 the date of birth was occasionally given. Next we find an angel's head with wings, an hour glass or a scythe added. The word "consort" appears now, or if a widow the words, "Relict of-

The old Puritan forms of speech, bare of all endearment were faithfully repeated even in the epitaph. Not till the second half of the last century did the surviving friends venture to tell the outside world of the virtues of the deceased and you find the words, beloved wife of-" "virtuous wife," "honored mother." Portions of a hymn or a verse from the Bible next appear. "Blessed are the dead," "Vanity of vanities," "The memory of the just is blessed," are common. At Plymouth, Mass., on about five hundred stones with dates between 1630 to 1786 there are only thirty Bible verses and sixty-one rhymes.

Quotations of poetry became more common; then the use of rhymes, evidently original rhymes, seemed to be more important than rhythm.

A few specimens of the "home-made" poetry will be given.

From Milford, Connecticut:

"Oh happy babe so early fled away From this vile earth to realms of endless day

What wondrous change dear! hast thou known
Leaving thy cradle to ascend a throne."

"Thou dear departed with no labored bust, Nor panegyric, I insult thy dust; Yet let a child with duty in arrear Say while he heaves a sigh & drops a tear, The tenderest of parents-slumbers here."

1783 one reads:

"To the memory of Martha aged 20. She was Charitable, Humane, Benevolent, & of a truly sympathetic Disposition. Could real virtue have added to the number of her months, Patty had yet been living her Husband her Parents and her Friends had yet been happy but Alas she languished, she sickened & she died. Heaven is the reward of virtue."

Another from Milford, evidently written by the surviving partner:-

--- 1756 aged 29 years." "Here dying words to her husband were
Why so much dispare
Its the will of God. I hope its for the best
For you—and for me & for my motherless

To whom adue-to God and you I now commit thare care.

Pattern of Patients to the end of Life."

"Now dead she speaks to every living wife Piti such jewels should be laid in dust Men are unworthy and the Lord is just."

One from New Haven, Connecticut, 1783:

"Her temper was sweet & engagin g Her disposition lively & pleasing Her manners attractive and becoming & the law of kindness remarkable on her

The last two inscriptions are without punctuation. This was often the case at the date and the use of capitals seemed to have been entirely at the pleasure of the stone-cutter, or to have been used or omitted according to space. Verbs, adjectives or adverbs may begin with a capital, while Heaven may have a small "h." The first word in a line of poetry is not always indicated by a capital. A word may be divided, not by syllables, as for instance on one stone a line ends "chara," the next line beginning "cter."

"Ye" is always used for "the," previous to 1800—the date to which these quotations are confined.

One often finds great paticularity as to age, especially in the case of children: "I hour," "19 hours," "I yr., I mo., 26d," "27 years lacking 20 days." Probably of a child we read:

"She was born from Heaven Fulfilled her visit and returned on high."

One 1793, age one year: Sickly pleasure all adieu Pleasure which I never knew."

One more gently reads:

"1795 age 3y-Death called him gently from his harmless play.'

1775 to 1795 we find the cause of death often mentioned.

" Death occasioned by a scald from a teapot. Suffer little children.'

"Died of a lingering consumptive disorder.'

1777-

"Died of a small-pox."

1795-

"Died of yellow fever."

1789---

"Died of a violent hectic complaint."

1794-

" Died on his passage home from the west indies.'

1795—

" Died on a friendly visit."

Between 1770 and 1790 a long list of virtues are often given.

1772-

"Her character is drawn in Prov. 31. 10-

This is more condensed than the following:

1789-

A gentleman of strong mental powers, well improved with science and literature, attached to the study of philosophy, habituated to contemplation and reading in moral reasoning, of deep penetration and sound judgment, respected for modesty and candor, benignity and self command, in his intercourse with mankind honest and benevolent, amiable in all the relations of social life &c &c &c.'

Others, not so minute in detail, but very flattering are:

1769-

"Early bright, transient, chaste as morning dew,

She sparkled, was exhaled and went to Heaven."

" --- 19 y, 3 m, 13 d."

"Nature from Heaven the fateful mandate come

With it a chariot of Aetherial flame, In which Elijah like she passed the sphere, Brought joy to Heaven but left the world in tears."

Domestic infelicity or ill-health seems suggested by the following, in New Haven:

"The painful Mother of 8 children of whom 5 survive. She finished her weary-some pilgrimage July 4. 1751."

A resumé of a pastor's work is given at Milford, Connecticut:

"To the memory of Rev. Bazaleel Pinneo, minister of God who rejoiced in 200 revivals, 323 baptisms, 2400 marriages and 3500 funerals. He died happy in the Lord."

Between the same dates, 1775-1795, one finds many inscriptions that express a warning to the living to prepare for death, like this, 1788:

"Think what I was,
Think what I am,

Oh think what you must be."

Carely one finds on stones abo

Rarely one finds on stones about 150 years old, the words, "food for worms," or "the hungry worms to feed."

In contrast is this, date, 1756: "The body was opened to let her file To build her happiness on high."

On a stone in New Haven, Conn., is an inscription that is a condensation of all that might have been said:

"She was truly a Mother. At the judgment day you will know more of her history."

The material of stones used in Southern New England was generally free-stone from the adjacent rocks. Slate was used by those who could afford it, being brought from England. Marble was first used about 1800. The pendulum of cus-

tom seems to have swung back to great simplicity in the inscriptions on stones; but little more than name and one or two dates is now given.

The Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven, Conn., was the first in this country to have the ground divided into "lots," and owned as personal property.

In conclusion a few epitaphs, more humorous than sad, may be given.

From Burlington, Massachusetts:
"Sacred to the memory of Anthony Drake
Who died for peace and quietness sake.
His wife was constantly scolding and scoffing

So he sought refuge in a twelve dollar coffin."

From Kentucky:

"Here the body of Mary Ann rests With her head on Abraham's breast, Tis a very good thing for Mary Ann But very hard lines for Abraham."

From Maine:

"Here lies interred, Priscilla Bird Who sang on earth till 62, Now up on high above the sky, No doubt she sings like sixty-too."

From Rockville, Massachusetts:
"In memory of Jane Bent
Who kicked up her heels and away she
went."

From New Jersey:

" Julia Adams

Died of thin shoes-aged 19"

On a \$4,000 monument in California:

"Our lovely Lisa
Couldn't wait,
So she's gone to swing on
The golden Gate."

Place not given:

'She was not sweet, she was not fair, But hearts with grief for her are swellin, All empty stands her little chair She died of eatin water melon."

From New Jersey:
"An honest fellow here is laid
His debts in full he always paid
And what's more strange, the neighbors tell

He brought back borrowed umbrellas."

And so it is that we, the peoples of the earth, are to-day all journeying to that great world of the silent.



THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEAM NAVIGATION

STORY OF THE FIRST STEAMBOATS TO SAIL INLAND WATERS—INVENTION OF MACHINE CAPABLE OF CARRYING PASSENGERS AGAINST STREAM BY POWER OF "ELASTIC VAPOR" WAS CONSIDERED VISIONARY—INTERESTING NARRATIVE AND ANECDOTES

BY

C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK

Mr. Bullock, in continuing his life-long researches into the development of steam navigation, narrates in this third article of the series the story of the first application of steam to vessels for inland waters. From apparently ill-omened beginnings and against public ridicule and incredulity, John Fitch, of Connecticut, laid the foundation of the principle upon which the great world of commerce exists to-day. This was indisputably proven by Mr. Bullock in his first article in Volume IX, Number 3, of The Connecticut, That Connecticut holds six prior claims to distinction in the mastery of steam for the propulsion of vessels against wind and tide is shown by Mr. Bullock in Volume IX, Number 4, of The Connecticut Magazine. When Captain Moses Rogers, of New London, Connecticut, crossed the Atlantic ocean with the first steam vessel, it was considered foolhardy. To-day the United States steamboat inspection department alone issues more than 40,000 licenses annually. Mr. Bullock's investigations have created much interest, and as a result, several prominent families are entering claims as pioneers in steam navigation. Robert D. Roosevelt, of New York, writes: "I cannot allow the discussion of this subject to pass without putting in the claim of the Roosevelt family. I trusted that some other member of the family who had the actual proofs in his possession would come forward, but we are rather careless in claiming credit—especially when the public has made up its mind in another direction. It has always been a tradition with us that my grand-uncle, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, first ran a model steamboat as finally adopted by Fulton and made a success by him. He was connected with Fitch by marriage and business, and together they afterward exploited the Western waters, leaving Fulton the Hudson. You will find models of boats with oars propelled with steam. These were failures, and the little steamboat of my relative led the way for the wonderful invention which Fulton made successful. I do not like to seem to ignore or ab

N the story of steam navigation from its earliest developments of the idea to which John Fitch of Windsor, Connecticut, had given practicability, we take up the chapter of the application of steam to vessels for inland waters. The demonstrations that Fitch had made on the little stream that runs through Bardstown, Kentucky, had been taken up and heralded everywhere throughout the South and Middle West. As early as March, 1801, a project was on foot to put steamboats on the Ohio river at Cincinnati. In the Western Spy and Hamilton Gazette, published at Cincinnati, there was printed at that time the following notice:

Public Utility. A company of persons having, at considerable expense of time and trouble, recently invented a machine capable of propelling a boat against stream with considerable velocity, by the power of steam or elastic vapor, and entertaining the opinion, that if reduced to practice, great advantages must flow from it to the country, as it will aflord a regular and easy conveyance for property down the various navigable rivers, and a safe and speedy return, either in specie, or in the produce of the country below; take the liberty of soliciting the aid of the public, the better to enable them to carry into effect an invention which promises to be of so general utility,

The first appeal did not bring a very hearty response. The public feared the pear was not yet ripe enough for the picking. In a few weeks more they were appealed to a second time as follows:

To The Public. We, the subscribers, Samuel Heighway and John Pool, at the request of a number of gentlemen, who have expressed a wish for the bringing into effect a mechanical project, constructed for the propelling of boats against the stream of rivers, tides and currents, by the power of steam or elastic vapor, of which we are the proprietors, propose bringing it into immediate use, by the aid of voluntary subscriptions, from those public spirited persons who may feel disposed to patronize so important a discovery.

But Cincinnati was not the only centre of effort along the lines marked out by Fitch. A letter was sent to the *Spy* from Lexington, Kentucky, which bore the date of August 11, 1801, in which the writer says:

On Thursday last, Mr. Edward West exhibited to the citizens of this place a specimen of a boat worked by steam. *applied to oars*; the application is simple, and, from the opinion of good judges, will be of great benefit in navigating the Mississippi and Ohio rivers."

The letter from Lexington recalls the description of Fitch's original boat as given in the first article in the Connecticut Magazine on the part this state has had in the application and development of steam for navigation.

The times were ready for a change. Robert Fulton, fortunately, stood at the very threshold of the new era with his plans for the utilization of all the good points in the inventions of others and the making of such necessary changes as would bring ultimate suc-

cess where heretofore there had been faiure. Herein lay his genius and for this the world rightly gives him honor.

After the advent of the "Clermont" there appeared on the Hudson, in quick succession, a number of larger boats that were in every way improved over the original boat—the "Car of Neptune" was built the same year that saw the improved "Clermont" come onto the Hudson. The "Paragon" appeared in 1811, the "Fire Fly" in 1812, the "Richmond" in 1814 and the "Chancellor Livingston" in 1817. All these boats, with the exception of the last, which was built by Henry Eckford from plans drawn by Fulton, were built in New York City, by Charles Brown, for the North River Steamboat Company, which at this time had a monopoly of the waters of New York State for the use of steam propelled vessels. The "Chancellor Livingston" was enrolled in the New York custon house in the name of Dominick Lynch, Jr., March 29, 1817.

Several opposition boats had appeared soon after Fulton had successfully navigated the Hudson, but they were not allowed to run for any great length of time and with them we shall now have nothing to do, as they do not enter the story we have to tell of Connecticut's part in the development of the steamboat.

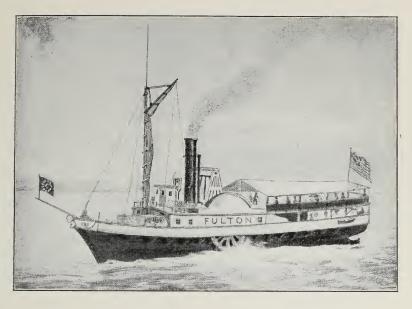
In 1814 the "Fulton," which was the last and greatest boat designed by and built under the supervision of the builder ofthe "Clermont," commission ready for her the forerunner of the nificent steamers that have since maintained communication between the ports on Long Island Sound. In the plans for this boat radical departures were made from the type that had been followed in all the other boats of his designing. The hull was made "ship-shape," with a "dead-rise" to the floors, a keel was introduced to stiffen the hull against "working," and the ribs were bent as in the later wooden steamboats that

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FIRST SCHEDULED STEAMBOAT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

The "Fulton," 1814, the forerunner of comfort in travel by water—At her bow she carried a bust of Fulton—With flags a-flying she steamed into New Haven March 21, 1815

ran upon the Sound. She was sloop rigged, one mast, and depended upon her sails to accelerate her speed. Her bow was like that of a sloop, very full above but receded to an angle of about forty-five degrees. She was 134 feet long and 26 feet wide, but the rails that ran along her sides gave her an additional four feet of beam. She had a "square" engine, with a stroke of about six feet, that extended but little above the sides of the paddle boxes. There was no heavy framing visible. At the bow she carried a bust of Fulton for a figurehead. An interesting feature was the queer manner in which she, in common with the boats of that period, was painted and which has been likened to the painting of a barber's pole. Her hull was painted black with white upper works, but the majority of later boats were painted white with two contrasting stripes of paint around the hull above the water line; some boats, for instance, having a green and yellow stripe, some a green and red, or a red and yellow. The guard fender was usually painted black. The bulwark rails and other rails were generally painted yellow on the lower half with green or brown above. With their flags a-flying and the sun shining on their striped sides they presented a very picturesque appearance.

Because of the impertinent activity of a fleet of British naval vessels at the extreme eastern end of the Sound, it was not thought advisable to put the "Fulton" at once onto the route for which she had been built, between New York and New Haven. She was therefore, temporarily placed on the Hudson. Before taking up a regular schedule here, however, she first made an excursion trip to Hook, carrying about fifty passengers who had paid \$3.00 for the privilege of sailing down the bay on a steamboat and looking upon the ocean.

The first announcement of the regular schedule of the new boat appeared in the *New York Evening Post* of June 4, 1814, as follows:

The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has commenced running the steamboat "Fulton" between the cities of New York and Albany for the accommodation of passengers.

This boat was built for the purpose of plying between New York and New Haven, but will be employed on the Hudson River until a cessation of hostilities (i. e. the war of 1812) enables the proprietor to put her on her destined route.

The "Fulton" is handsomely fitted and furnished, and her speed exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the proprietors or patentee. The complement of passengers is limited to 60, and the price of passage therefore raised to ten dollars.

The "Fulton" will start from the foot of Cortland street every Saturday morning at 9 o, clock, and from Albany every Tuesday morning precisely at 11, and will arrive in Albany every Sunday morning, and in New York every Wednesday morning.

One of the days between Wednesday morning and Saturday morning, the "Fulton" will go out on parties of pleasure. Notice will be given on the day previous to the time of starting.

Elihu S. Bunker.

The "Fulton" continued to run on the Hudson all that summer and in the following spring made her first trip up Long Island Sound—the first steamboat to navigate those waters since the days that the little craft built by Captain Samuel Morey had sailed from Hartford to New York City and back again. This was as early as 1793 and much of the correspondence that passed between Captain Morey and Professor Silliman of Yale, relative to steamboats on the Connecticut River and Long Island Sound, is said to be still in existence. Morey had first built a small boat in which he sailed from Orford, New Hampshire, to Fairlee—a Lilliputian edition of the boats that were vet to be, in which there was scarce room enough for the crude engine and boiler and the handful of wood to run it, to say nothing of the venturesome engineer. The experimental trips of Morey's first boats were witnessed by the Reverend Cyrus Mann who, in 1858, published in the Boston Recorder a plea for the recognition of his friend as the builder of the first steamboat that actually sailed upon any river in the world.

We know that John Fitch had previously won the honors in that achievement, but that is neither here nor there in this present article. Captain Morey maintained up to the very day of his death that he had been wronged by Fulton, who secretly deprived him of his sacred rights. His story was told to many of his friends and his neighbors all claimed to know that the story was true. The story tells of a boat that Morey built and sailed to New York where he met Fulton and Livingston to whom he explained all the parts. On his return trip these two men who afterward enter so largely into the history of steamboats, sailed with him in his little craft as far as Greenwich and suggested that the engine be taken from the bow of the boat and placed in the middle. This, with several other minor changes that they suggested, required some little time and during this time of readjusting, Fulton visited Morey to study the progress of the boat. When all the alterations had been completed, Captain Morey once more sailed down the Connecticut and through the Sound to New York City, but found upon his arrival there that Fulton and Livingston had decided to build a boat for themselves.

But to get back to the 'Fulton' and the opening of the New Haven line of steamboats. The spring of 1815 found everything in readiness for the new undertaking. On the 21st of March, she left New York early in the morning with thirty passengers, and reached her destination in about eleven hours.

STEAMSHIP "FULTON" SAILS FROM NEW YORK TO NEW HAVEN

AN ACCOUNT OF THE NOTABLE MAIDEN VOYAGE ON LONG ISLAND SOUND AS PUBLISHED IN THE "NEW YORK EVENING POST" UNDER DATE OF MARCH 25, 1815, FOUR DAYS LATER

The steamboat "Fulton" commenced her trip from New York to New Haven on Tuesday last, a little after five in the morning, and arrived at New Haven at half-past four in the afternoon, having completed her passage in a little more than eleven hours. From the performance of the boat at this time it may be concluded that she will not often, if ever again, be so long on the route. The machinery had not been tried since last season, and it was not in perfect order; some alterations had been made in the boiler which rendered it also in some measure imperfect, she having obliged to supply herself with such wood as the New York market offered at the opening of the spring; it was the worst kind, and the least calculated to afford the necessary supply of steam. The force of steam which she ordinarily carries is from four to six inches on an average, but on this passage she seldom had more than one inch, often less and never more than two, except when the steam was increased by her having been obliged to stop several times on her return in consequence of the fog. Yet under all these disadvantages the boat had completed her voyage in the time which has been mentioned without any aid from sails. She remained in New Haven agreeably to her intentions on Wednesday. On Thursday the weather was so thick that no vessel could venture on the Sound. On Friday evening she left full of passengers, but had scarcely got out of the harbor before a fog came on which entirely obscured the land on either side, and indeed for the greater part of the time was so thick that it was impossible to see the distance of twice the length of the vessel. And from the time she left the port at New Haven till she made Sand's Light, they did not see any land so as to distinguish what it was. The wind blew a gale from the South, which was directly ahead and raised a very rough sea, but the boat, notwithstanding the disadvantages which have been enumerated and under which she continued to labor, encountered it without the least difficulty. The facility with which she passed Hell-Gate in both instances surprised everybody who was on board,

and satisfied them that no vessel can be so well calculated to navigate this dangerous channel as a steamboat. On the return passage she passed the Gate about half an hour before high water, of course against a tide running at the rate of between three and four knots, yet she worked with as much ease, certainty and quickness as any light or small vessel could have done. The "Fulton" arrived at this city about ten o'clock the next evening, having been fifteen hours from New Haven. The length of passage was owing to her having been obliged to stop and let out her steam several times, to wait the clearing up of the fog so far that the land might be seen. On her return she passed a great number of vessels at anchor.

It has been supposed that the Sound could not safely be navigated by a steamboat on account of the difficulty of passing Hell-Gate, the roughness of the sea and the impossibility of making the compass traverse when attracted by so much iron as must necessarily surround it on board the boat. But these objections the passage of the "Fulton" has proved are without foundation. She will probably never again have to encounter so many disadvantages. It does not happen but seldom that the weather is so thick and boisterous, and as to the capacity of the compass, that is tested by the fact that having no landmarks to steer by, she made Sand's Light according to the course which the needle indicated.

We have been assured that this establishment has cost \$90,000 and we believe it may with truth be affirmed that there is not in the whole world such accommodations afloat as the "Fulton" affords. Indeed, it is hardly possible to conceive that anything of the kind can exceed her in elegance and convenience. Her passages will probably be made in eight or nine hours.

The beauty of the scenery through which she passed cannot be surpassed. The enterprise has not only been attained with great expense, but great risk; but we think the owners as well as the public may be congratulated on the success of the experiment.

Mention of the passing of this wonderful boat was made by all the coast city and towns of the day. In the Bridgeport papers the announcement was simple: "The Steamboat Fulton passed up the Sound yesterday bound for New Haven." Yet in that simple announcement there were tidings of but little less importance than those that told when the war had ceased.

The "Fulton" was kept on the New Haven run for some time and afterward ran to New London for a few months. Later she formed part of the first line to be established between New York and Providence. During the first few months of her running to New Haven she was frequently used for excursions, trips on the Sound and in the *Hartford Connecticut Mirror* there appeared an account of a trip made to the Capitol City which was reprinted in the *New York Herald* of May 17, 1815, as follows:

On Thursday morning, the inhabitants of this town, and the people collected on account of the election. were gratified by the arrival in the river opposite the city of the elegant steamboat "Fulton," which regularly plies between New York and New Haven, with a load of passengers from those places. The novelty and elegance of this vessel, attracted universal attention, and it is supposed, that on that day, and the next morning, not less than seven or eight thousand persons were on board of her, who were treated with great attention and respect by Captain Bunker. On Friday, she went down the river, with a great number of passengers, for the purpose of making her accustomed trip from New Haven to New York on Saturday.

There thus came to New Haven the honor of being the first city on Long Island Sound to have regular steam communication with other cities and later of establishing the oldest steamboat company for continuous service in the whole world. The boats that now run between the Elm City and

the great metropolis are owned by a company that traces its unbroken history back to the original owners of the "United States," a successor, or rather, a competitor of the "Fulton."

The "Fulton" started in to make two round trips to New York and return each week, leaving New York every Wednesday and Saturday, the rate of fare was six dollars one way. Commencing June 19, of the same year, the trips were increased to three each week, the boat leaving New York early in the morning on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. This three-trip schedule was continued till March, 1818, when another boat, the "Connecticut," was added to the line.

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It is said that this new boat was built to go to St. Petersburg, under some inducements held out by the Emperor of Russia, but that a lack of funds made it necessary to make some other disposition of it and it was, therefore, sent onto the Sound under the name of "Connecticut" instead of across the ocean under the name of

"Emperor Alexander."

When the "Connecticut" came to New Haven, the "Fulton" was placed under Captain Law—Captain E. S. Bunker, who had superintended the construction of the "Fulton" having been transferred to the new boat, which began running to Norwich where stage connections were made for Boston and all points east. It was not thought prudent at that time, if indeed, it were deemed possible, to send a steamboat on so long a run as from New York to New London or Norwich and the two-part line was offered as a way out of the difficulty. The establishing of this new line was hailed with great delight by travelers between New York and Boston, as it lessened the wearisome staging to a very considerable extent. Both of these vessels had engines that were fitted with the gearing peculiar to Robert Fulton's engines, and made noise enough when in motion to keep any but the sleepiest traveler awake. A strange feature in both was the arrangement made for the uncoupling of the shafts so that the wheels might remain stationary when work-

ing the engine at the dock.

The arrangement of a two-part journey was continued until May 27, 1822, when it was interrupted by legislative enactment. In that year, as a remedy for the injustice of the decrees of New York State in protecting the monopoly of the heirs of Fulton and Livingston, by which they had the exclusive right to maintain steam navigation on the waters of that state, our legislature, by a vote of 174 yeas to 11 nays, had passed a law prohibiting the Fulton Steamboat Company to land anywhere in Connecticut until they agreed to not molest the steamboat "United States." At this time it was declared that Fulton and Livingston had not made any such discovery as would entitle them to a patent and could get exclusive rights in no other way, and that the state of New York could control only its own waters.

Naturally the owners of the two boats that had begun to bring in good returns financially from the business that had been established, would not at once relinguish all claims upon the patronage of the people and a line of sailing packets was established between New Haven and Oyster Bay, Long Island, where their passengers were transferred to the steamboat "Enterprise" and carried to New York. The "Fulton" and the "Connecticut" were then placed on the New York and Providence run. Seven years had elapsed from the time the "Clermont" first sailed up the Hudson before any steamboat had come into New Haven and seven more years pass by before a steamboat enters any harbor farther to the east.

The first steamboat to round "Pint-Judy-Pint" was a little midget that Fulton had built to run to Newburg, on the Hudson. This little thing was called the "Fire Fly" and was sent down east to run between Providence and Newport. She arrived at

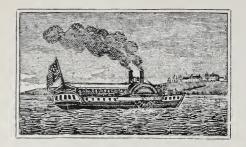
Newport from New York, on Monday, May 26, 1817, having made the trip in twenty-eight hours. The sea was full of mad sprites as she rounded the "Pint" but she rode the waters of their turmoil so safely that she was hailed as a very beautiful boat. Under the command of Captain Smith, she made her first trip on the new route on the 28th of May, leaving Newport at nine o'clock in the morning and reaching Providence about noon. A sloop had carried tidings the night before of the approaching steamboat, and long before noon the wharves were full of people waiting for the arrival of the strange craft.

On the morning of June 28, the "Fire Fly," with Governor Knight, United States Marshall Dexter, and others on board, sailed at seven o'clock for New York to meet President Monroe and escort him to Providence. He, however, went in a marine cutter to Bristol, and embarked there on the "Fire Fly," reaching Providence about nine o'clock in the morn-

ng.

The packet masters were exceedingly jealous of this "interloper," and resorted to every lawful means to break down the new enterprise. a fair wind, even when she hoisted her huge square sail, the "Fire Fly" was no match for a fast sloop and the masters of the sailing vessels, who were offering to carry passengers from Providence to Newport for twenty-five cents, agreed to forfeit their passage money if they failed to arrive there ahead of the steamboat. By their continued opposition these sailing masters finally succeeded in running the little innovator from the bay and she returned to the Hudson for further service.

This trip of the "Fire Fly" from New York to Providence and back again is not included in the statement that fourteen years in all passed before the introduction of steam-propelled vessels on the extreme eastern end of the Sound.



BUILT FOR EMPEROR OF RUSSIA IN 1818
Intended to go to St. Petersburg under name of "Emperor Alexander," but entered service on Long Island Sound as the steamship "Connecticut"

To come back to the text, as the preacher says, the story of the part Connecticut had to do with the development of steam navigation has a slight connection only with this carrying of the idea further to the east and we must get back to the "Retaliation Act" of 1822, and pick up the thread of our discourse where we left off.

In 1821, Thomas Gibbons began building a steamboat in New Jersey that was one hundred and forty feet long and which he fitted with a "square" engine, built by James P.

Allaire, of New York City.

After the death of Fulton in February, 1815, as a result of a cold, contracted while attending court at Trenton, New Jersey, in the case of Livingston vs. Ogden, when the question of the priority of invention by Fitch as against Fulton was first raised for the consideration of the courts and decided in Fitch's favor, Allaire, who had furnished most of the brass work for the first Hudson river steamboats, leased the machine shops which Fulton had moved from their original location in Jersev City, not far from where Secor & Co. built the monitors for the Government in 1863, and which now stood at the foot of Beach street, New York City. The next year he moved the shops to the foot of Cherry street and here the engine that went into Thomas Gibbons' boat was built. This boat was named "United States"

and was intended for service on the Hudson. An adverse decision of the court left her on the hands of the parties who had bought her while yet on the ways and Captain Benjamin Beecher, Jekiel Forbes and Stephen Huggins, of New Haven, who were at that time proprietors of a line of sailing packets, hearing of this new boat, signed papers of agreement to purchase her for the New Haven-New York line.

In the Spring of 1822, preparations were made for bringing the new boat to New Haven. The prohibitory laws of New York prevented the sailing of the boat under her own steam and it was finally decided that one of the largest sloops runing on the regular packet line should be used to tow her out of the waters of the belligerent state. Captain Benjamin Beecher was accordingly sent down with the "Huntress" for that purpose. After making fast to her charge, the sloop began beating up the East River, much to the amusement of the people along the water front who put out in boats to join the procession as it made its way toward Hell Gate. The steamboats that lay at the wharves as the strange arrangement passed along, were cut out from their moorings and followed up the stream to the treacherous swirl of waters through which it must go. Every obstacle possible was put in the way of the sailboat and her steam consort in an effort to drive either one or both ashore or onto the rocks, but Captain Beecher, was equal to the occasion. With a fresh breeze the "south'ard" he blowing from steered his boats through swift currents in the crowded channels and into the open waters of the Sound. The owners of the boats that followed her, who were sailing under the privileges of the Fulton-Livingston charter, had been outwitted by the Yankee from New Haven.

During the passage up the river, the crew on the "United States" had not been idle. Steam had been got-



STEAM PACKET "CHANCELLOR LIVINGSTON"- 1817

Built from plans drawn by Fulton for a corporation that held a monopoly of the waters of New York state for the use of steam propelled vessels—Photographed from a rare old print

ten up in the boiler and everything put in "ship-shape" so that she might sail under her own power as soon as she was clear of the waters of New York. As soon as the line was crossed, the position of the two boats was reversed. The "United States" took the "Huntress" in tow and steamed off for New Haven, reaching there the same night. Captain Beecher was then transferred to the steam vessel as master, and ran upon years. for Including furniture, tackling and equipment, the "United States" had cost \$22,-399.44. Some of the items included were: backgammon boards and lamps, \$31,66; blankets, \$22.25; two chessboards, \$2.00; carpeting, \$51.68; kitchen furniture, \$100.86; bed lace, \$2.50; set chess-men, \$6.75; sheeting,

Captain Beecher was noted for the forcefulness of his speech. No one had to think twice to get the meaning of what he said, even though more of his words came from the prayer book than the almanacperhaps not always with the same meaning. On the boat with him was an "all-round man," familiarly known as "Portugese Joe." A question had come up about a consignment of freight that had gone astray and "Portugese Joe" was called as a witness. The lawyer for the plaintiff requested the court to ask the "foreigner" if he understood the nature of an oath to which "Portugese Ioe" answered:



ONE OF THE EARLY SOUND STEAMERS

The "United States," the original steamboat of the New Haven Steamboat Company—Reproduction from "The Children's Magazine" of 1831

"What! do you think I ban all dese year with Captain Ben Beecher and not know an oath?"

On another occasion the Portugese had stirred Captain Ben. up quite a little and he ordered the mate to put him ashore in a small boat. As "Joe" went over the side of the steamer, Captain Beecher stood looking on and the Portugese called out: "Goodbye, Captain Ben. I have a vish for you. I hopt you die to-night and go to eafen." The whole thing so appealed to "Captain Ben," that he ordered the man and his things put back on board and they were the best of friends ever afterward.

The advent of the "United States" was a great event in the history of New England. Up to this time the mode of transportation throughout all the eastern section of the country was, at best, but a slight modification of the caravan of the ancients and the later orientals. There were swift stage coaches running over roads, perfectly kept, that carried passengers, freight and the mails. The packets were beautifully modeled slooprigged vessels of from seventy-five to a hundred tons burden, built with a view to speed, carrying capacity and comfort. The sides of some of them were decorated with bead work; others had polished strips of hard pine let into the sides and all were painted in bright, gay colors. cabins were frequently finished and furnished with mahogany, and adorned in every conceivable way. These cabins were generally from twelve to fifteen feet square and from them opened the little staterooms. Over the stairs going down into the cabin, there was usually placed a mahogany letter-box to which there would be a rush of people, as soon as the boat was made fast, for letters that had come far in advance of the slowplodding mails over the post roads. The sailing of a mail packet was full of excitement. Friends came to bid friends good-bye, and to enjoy the hospitality of the captain of the craft,

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PASSENGER WAY-BILL USED ON STEAMBOAT "UNITED STATES"

Photograph from the original way-bill used on trip from New York to New Haven, Tuesday, October 8, 1822, and now in possession of the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company

who was expected to set a filled decanter and a row of glasses on the polished mahogany table, around which all gathered and drank a solemn "health" to the prosperity of the trip.

The coming of the steamboat changed all this, but the change came slow. The first cutting off of wines at the expense of the steamboat company, was attempted on the "Chancellor Livingston," of which more anon. The merchant who had dreaded his annual trip to New York for a stock of goods, found that travel had become a pleasure. With better transportation facilities could he spread before his customers a larger assortment of everything and offer late styles and patterns in all dress material. Trade, freed from the bonds that had set its limits, went forward with a mighty stride. The world was made anew.

The "United States" herself was not very much to boast about, at least, she would not be tolerated to-day, but to our forefathers she was a thing of beauty—fleet of wing and of magnificent proportions and any countryman who had not feasted his eves

upon her was "away behind the times." She had no staterooms and the entrance to her cabin was not much larger than the companion way of a small sloop. The pilot stood in the stern and steered with a tiller— a pilot house was unknown till four years later, but as a means of protection in stormy weather, the pilot of the "United States" had rigged up a structure over the deck that at first glance might have been taken for a floating chicken coop.

Of course the "United States" could not run in New York waters and her passengers could reach the city only by stage from some intermediate point. On June 1, 1822, she started in to make three regular trips each week between New Haven and Byram Cove, with side trips to New London and Norwich. Byram Cove is on the boundary line between New York and Connecticut and from here passengers were taken to New York City, twenty-five miles, by stage. The fare was then \$4.00 from This arrangement city to city. continued till 1824, when the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the case of Gibbons and Ogden

that the acts of New York in giving Fulton and Livingston exclusive privileges in steam navigation were unconstitutional, and any steam vessels were free to run through to New York or upon any of its waters. Accordingly, on March 15, 1824, the "United States" began regular trips between New York City and New Haven, landing at the foot of Maiden Lane, East river, in the former city and at the end of Long Dock in the latter.

The system of tickets as now used on steamboats everywhere in this country, was first introduced on the "United States"—prior to this, passengers were way-billed, the same as freight. It was customary then to fire a cannon from the bow of the steamer when coming into New Haven, as a signal for the stages for Meriden, Hartford, Providence and Boston, to be in readiness to receive their lists. From this custom came the later one of ringing a bell and the present one of announcing the approach by blowing a whistle. The eagle that was perched on the pilot house of the "United States," when these innovations were first tolerated, saw the various improvements that were made during the next ten years and was still in it's place when the boat was

sold in the early thirties, after the company had bought the "Superior," built in New York in 1830, and was carried during all its vissitudes while used for passengers and as a towboat on the Hudson till she was broken up in 1840, when she was rescued and brought back to New Haven. For a long time it stood with its extended wings over the old mill down near the wharf from which it had been so proudly carried by the first real New Haven steamer. It has since then been in the family of those who first put it in place and is now to be given a position of honor in the magnificent building of the New Haven Historical Society.

It seems a far look back to the day when the "United States" first poked her nose into New Haven bay, towing the "Huntress" that had first towed her, but the years are measured by the lives of men who remember the craft as she first appeared, and recall the prophecies then made of what her advent would yet mean to the

whole world.

In my following article I intend to record the interesting story of steam navigation on the Connecticut river, and to relate incidents of river traffic and river craft.



COUNTRY LIFE IN CONNECTICUT



WHERE NATURE HEALS THE WOUNDS OF LIFE'S TIRED STRUGGLE





THE OLD AQUEDUCT ON THE FARMINGTON RIVER



WHEN THE DAISIES COME A FIELD SCENE NEAR HIGHLAND LAKE, WINSTED

OLD SLAVE DAYS IN CONNECTICUT

ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF NEGRO SERFDOM AND DISCUSSION OF ITS RELATIVE PROBLEMS WITH GLIMPSES INTO THE CUSTOMS OF NEW ENGLAND LIFE NEARLY A CENTURY AGO

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JUDGE MARTIN H. SMITH

In the midst of the scenes of historical incidents which he has so entertainingly narrated in The Connecticut Magazing for several years, Judge Smith died on January 31, 1906, on the day when the proofs of the following article were being prepared for his consideration. In the death of Judge Smith, Connecticut loses one of its leading authorities on old-time customs. During his late illness Judge Smith frequently expressed a desire that his unpublished manuscripts be recorded in the magazine to which he has been a frequent contributor. The posthumous works will continue in this publication, and will embody those qualities of instruction, social observation and genial reflections that have given his writings popularity as well as authority. Judge Martin H. Smith was born in Suffield, Connecticut, August 5, 1833. He was the son of Henry Smith and Lydia Bronson. He prepared for college at the Suffield Institute, and was a student at Williams College in the time of the beloved President Mark Hopkins, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1857. In this class were Henry M. Alden, the editor of Harper's Magazine, and Samuel E. Elmore of Hartford, president of the Connecticut River Banking Company. Judge Smith was a warm friend of President James A. Garfield, who graduated from Williams in the class of 1856. For two years following his graduation Judge Smith was instructor of mathematics at the Suffield Institute. Again leaving Suffield, he went to Maysville, Kentucky, where for twenty-one years he conducted the Maysville Institute. Returning to his native town he was chosen principal of the Suffield Institute and remained at its head about nine years. Relinquishing that post he spent a year in traveling in foreign lands and kept a detailed and interesting journal of his adventures. He returned to Suffield and in 1892, was elected judge of probate for that district, retining only when he reached the age limit of seventy years, in 1903. He was a member of the Connecticut Probate Assembly, had served as

THE attempt to smuggle Connecticut slaves into the South during the early part of the last century which I am about to tell, with its premonition of evil and a winter such as has been seldom known for its hardships and sufferings, accurately pictures conditions that existed in this state but a generation or two ago, and continues the narrative of old Suffield, Connecticut, where the scenes were

The winter was unusually severe. Besides extreme cold weather there was an enormous fall of snow. For these reasons there was less communication than common among the people. It was known for a quarter of a century as the "hard" winter. The very lightest of New England winters is hard enough. Any climate is hard if a man must work with all his might and main six months to get enough together for

his family and cattle to live on the other six. And the appliances to mitigate the severity of the weather had not been discovered, or at least not many of them. There were no stoves; only the great fire-place that roasted one side of a man while the other froze. . . This unequal distribution of heat played havoc with life. It does to-day. But we make a study to overcome it.

In this connection it will not do to forget the foot stoves and the great brass warming-pans. One old-time-school teacher certainly does not forget. It was the custom in those days for the teacher to "board around." The arguments for the practice were two and conclusive. It was cheaper than any other plan. It enabled the teacher to get acquainted with the home life of his pupils. Whatever a man might have thought of it at the time, it is certainly a pleasant thing to look back on.

The Life of the Old-Time School Master

If the session was to be ninety days and there were thirty pupils, of course it meant three days for each. It was quite an event to have the teacher to board and suitable preparations must be made. So it was customary for him to send word a day or two beforehand that he was com-Very often word came back for him "to wait a few days as they had not killed their hogs yet." He was reasonably sure of a plenty of fresh pork, sausage, and feather beds. Once when the teacher was up quite late helping one of his pupils, a seventeen year old lass, to solve some problems in the double "Rule of Three," he suddenly realized how late and how cold it was. He hurried to his room and undressing as quickly as possible jumped into bed. Here he made the acquaintance of a warming pan full of live coals. There was not room enough for both of them in bed, and as a result, quicker than can be told, they were sprawling on the floor. The kind hostess had tried to warm his bed, but forgot to tell him of it. As a result she warmed both the bed and the teacher. After all there were some very pleasant features in this "boarding-round," and many a life-long friendship came of it. But woe to the bashful man that tried it. If it did not cure him of bashfulness his case was hope.

Jollities of Winter In Old Connecticut

Fearful as the northern winter is it has its compensations. What is more beautiful than the fresh snow, of the color of angel's robes; the symbol of chastity. Fitting knoll and hummock and bog as if a garment, it covers stump and rock until they seem like statuary cut from Pentelicus. The problem of color is now very simple. The green of the pine

trees, the brown of the forest, the blue sky, and the all-embracing white are all that remain. Memory weaves with its woof the contrast with the verdure of spring, the flowers of summer, and the variegated foliage of autumn. Never is the sky so blue, never do the stars shine so brightly as when the earth, clad in ermine, takes its yearly rest; and when the ice storm comes enfolding twig and tree, and the great icicles hang from the eaves of the house and barn like stalactites in the cave of Peboan, how cold and sombre the world is in the fading darkness of the early morn; but with the breaking of the light uncounted prisms catch its rays, and separating them, fling them back into heaven, and the rising sun sends forth its sharp, crisp rays, until every tree is a nest of diamonds; and then sometimes when all is still, night gathers the mists and covers all things with rime and in the morning men wake to find them-

the morning men wake to find themselves in fairy-land.

Then the sports of winter, how incomparable they are! The man who has not started in the early light and after a good brisk walk, stopped to cut a hole in the ice and then fished

through it, has never been fishing. The man who has not driven a black horse hitched to a single seated sleigh, with plenty of fur robes and with a pretty girl, his sweetheart beside him, over a well-beaten track of a frosty night, has never taken a ride. Now multiply this by twelve and make the distance ten miles and back; add to it a supper at the tavern and later a dance, and tell me was not the coming home bliss? A surprise party, what of that? When the neighbors beseige, storm and capture one's house and fill it with frolic and mirth. They bring their own food, their own service, their own music, and what is more, their own neigh-

borly affection and brotherly love.

If these are not compensations they

at least sooth the asperities of winter.

Premonitions of Evil Among Suffield Slaves

What made this winter harder was that it began to be whispered around among the negroes in Suffield that "Massa Hanchet wanted to tak dem souf an' sell 'em; that his mother an' Lucy would't let 'im, but he war comin' back in ther spring an' tak dem whoranow." It was no easy task to reassure them. It was especially difficult for Mrs. Hanchet and Lucy, for they knew that the rumor had too much foundation in truth. They did tell the colored people to trust them and they would see that no harm came to them; and while they were trustful it was no easy task to allay their fears.

Somehow Phillis seemed to need more consolation than the others and naturally turned to Titus for protection. What lover, colored or plain, will not protect his sweetheart, especially if no one is around, and be

glad of the chance?

"What yer fraid on, honey? When I'se 'roun nobody shant tech yer.''

"I kno't Ti, but sunthin's gwine ter happen, sure ez yer bawn.

"What ken happen? Yer don't s'pose dat white man's gwine fer ter cum up here an' take yer erway while I'se 'live, duz yer?"

"Mebby not that; sunthin' else, mebby wus. I guess I'd better git 'ligion, an' then ther Lawd 'l be on my side too, an' I knows bofe on yer

can 'tect me."

This acceptance of God as the ultimate help in time of need is a long Though it may step heavenwards. be in weakness, and like groping in the dark, yet in this direction, always He helps those that are in earnest and continue. It is the stepping-stone from this to a higher life. All good is born of want, the highest good of man's greatest need. The foundations must be laid low down where sin and sorrow are, and if truly laid, a spiritual force will as surely lift the life up to a plane parallel with God's

life, as the thermal rays in spring are sure to loosen forces that send the sap tingling to the remotest tissues of the tree and compel a new Neither is contrary to a law of nature but in strictest har-

mony.

Phill was wise in her day and generation. It is well to have the Lord on our side whether trouble comes or not. This black girl felt that trouble was coming. She drooped more and more, only brightening up when Titus came to see her. She was a good tempered, faithful, honest girl and it worried the mistress to see her cast down. She attributed it to the "strivings of the spirit," and advised her kindly. Of what inestimable value it is to have some one who has passed along the road for a guide in this quest for grace. Before spring Phill did get religion, and from that time was cheerful, though she always 'lowed "she knew suthin' wos gwine ter happen." She tried to have Titus repent and be forgiven, but he said "his fambly b'lieved in 'destination, an' ther time had'nt come fer him ter be pius yit." When it did come, however, he remembered Phill, and the very remembrance was a wonderful help in a time of great sorrow.

This long, desolate winter carried itself over into spring. No scientist would have dared to suggest that the Gulf stream was changing its course nearer land that year; but when spring did come it was all at once. The heavy, warm rains melted the snow as if by magic. All the streams were full and angry. The cracking and breaking and craunching of the ice frightened the great birds from their warm nests, and they went screaming through the air. lowing cattle, instinctive of danger, the fluttering of fowls, domestic and wild, the uncertain barking of the dogs and scampering of rabbits and smaller game, the all-enveloping fog and chilly warmth of the sun as it struggled through it, made it a

The ice gruesome time enough. running out left the water calmer above, but every now and then it clogged and backed the water up so that it threatened the houses and barns on the lower grounds. But the destruction was greatest on the banks of the Great River. The sudden rise had lifted pig pens and barns from their moorings and sent them down the stream. The pigs squealed their protests to no purpose. Now and then a log cabin floated by, but no one was seen upon any until late in the afternoon. By this time a crowd of whites, blacks, half-breeds and Indians were gathered on the shore. There was no end of excitement. It was almost night when there came floating down a wreck of a house, and plainly enough could be seen a woman and some children clinging to it. Their distress was awful. On the shore there was almost or quite a panic. Men were running here and there shouting this and that. Women were crying and screaming. Something must be done. All could see the ice crumbling away from the house, and it was a question of a very little time when it would go to pieces; and every scheme for rescue looked like inviting death. All at once, as it swung nearer shore, a lad jumped upon the nearest cake of ice and made his way towards the house. It was hard work. Sometimes he was in the water and sometimes on the ice; but he succeeded at last in reaching the wreck. Others seeing his success did the same thing. They finally rescued the last one of the family, almost dead with cold and fright. It seemed rash when Titus stepped on that first cake of ice, but it was heroism when all were saved. Without being rash no man can be a hero or a savior of men.

After the darkness of the night with its apprehension and unrest, the morning brings hope and life with its light. The spring, after the cold, dreary deadness and paralysis of winter, brings with the fragrance of

flowers a resurrection of plant and tree life, which finds ready response in human hearts. So to these people the returning activities brought new and expectant thoughts, driving forebodings away. The crops were put in and promised well, and as nothing more was heard from Preserved, the light-hearted negroes went singing to their work, all the more joyous for the reaction. At best life is a series of ups and downs, light and darkness, pain and pleasure, possession and want, and each made more vivid by the other. If we can only remember to keep an even mind it is well. There are more sunshiny days than cloudy, that is certain. No one can be happy without contrast. The truth is we never count the sunny days, only the dark ones. Why not reverse the process and count only the bright. Anything, any process of mind that will brighten life is heaven sent, and God requires every man to brighten his own and other lives. What right has any man to shut God's spiritual sunlight from a human soul?

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The Puritan Master And His Bond Servants

Slave life was always peculiar in Connecticut. It was not harder than at the South, but the animal spirits of the negro were constantly curbed. He was compelled to a system in everything. If there is any one thing more repugnant than another to the average African, it certainly is "system." To be obliged to employ foresight was a burden not comfortably carried by him. Then his religious nature was full of inherited or acquired superstitions. Evil spirits So he wore were all about him. charms to protect himself. was sick the devil was in him and must be driven out by some sort of incantation. He had many gods, mostly unkind, and they must be propitiated somehow. In one form or another, fetish worship, if it is

proper to call it worship, was almost inherent. Now the strong Puritan ideas of religion compelled him to eradicate this irreligious heathenism if possible. His first care was for the soul of the negro; next he must earn something. No doubt this was good for him, but it was a constant and not an agreeable repression. One or two generations are not enough to weed out race peculiarities, and the Puritan lacked patience. His descendants do to-day. They are in a hurry to get to church, in a hurry for the benediction. They are in a hurry to get rich, to get power, to get position. They are in a hurry for everything except death, and when that becomes imminent and certain they are impatient to be gone

as soon as possible. But when the negro was with only his fellows, or at the rare times when there was a colored gathering, his pent-up spirits broke out positively enough. There was fun then enough and to spare. His masters knew this and prevented it as much as possible. His work was in common with the whites, and no harder, if as hard. With his improvidence and in a climate where more than one-half of the year, with most provident energy, is necessary to provide for the remainder, such labor was of little value to the owners. So there was an unnaturalness in the entire life of the colored man here. Moreover, the whites were in no real sympathy with him, any more than was the climate. Not so at the South. There the climate just suited him. His master, the cavalier, was not exacting as a rule about anything except labor, and insured this by constant overseeism. If he performed his tasks he could be religious or not, moral or not, heathen or not, for all his owner cared. This at least was the general rule. If he had a soul it was not the master's fault. He had as much as he could do to attend to his own. Out of work-time he could have as much rollicking fun as

he pleased. Why not? The better his spirits the healthier he ought to be. Did he not cost a thousand dollars? Even a horse that cost a thousand dollars must be well cared for. Very little responsibility even for himself had the southern slave. He did as he was told; that was the end of it. He led always a double life, one in the presence of the whites, the other among his own color. He was a regular Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, without civilization.

There were eleven slaves belonging to the Hanchet estate. Two of these were quite old and unserviceable. Three were small children less than four years old. The others ranged from ten to thirty. With the exception of the older ones, whom the Squire had inherited, and two he had bought from pity, all were born in his house They never knew any other home. They had never thought of it otherwise than their own. Though they knew they would soon be free under the law, they never expected to leave home. They had no other place to go to even if they wished, and they were genuinely attached to the family.

John and Luke were good farm hands. Jed, short for Jedediah, was just right to do chores and run on errands. Lize was the cook, and took care of the truck patch. Betty was the house girl and general waiter. Phillis was Lucy's maid, if such a Yankee girl, who always thought she knew how to take care of herself, may be said to have a maid. At any rate she was the weaver and spinner, and made clothes for the other darkies, besides indulging in an unlimited admiration for Lucy.

Family Disruptions Over Race Problem

This was the colored family that was thrown into confusion or worse, one bright June morning, by word that Preserved was on his way home.

Mrs. Hanchet told them to go right on with their work just as always and if there was any trouble she would care for them. A few days later he reached home and with unusual kind greetings. For some days he said nothing of his purposes, at least to the servants. He seemed unusually gracious to every one, and took unusual pains to get the good will of the slaves. He talked much of his plantation in Maryland, and the charming climate, in contrast with the severity of that of New England. About two weeks later, as soon as he had his plans matured, he called the colored folks together and after talking to them awhile, finally told them to be all ready the next Wednesday afternoon to start home with him, to have their clothes packed and any little keepsakes they might wish to take with them. There was a great outburst of excitement and The very first thing they did, tears. of course, was to go to Mrs. Hanchet for help. She comforted them and promised if they did as she told them it would come out all right at last.

The next Wednesday, towards night, he ordered Luke to hitch up the horses, as they should start before long. He then went into the house to say good-bye to Lucy and his mother. There was something so indescribably grim about his ceremony that it was almost ludicrous. They knew what he did not; that he was not going that night, at all events, unless he went alone. He went out directly to see if Luke had finished hitching the team and if the baggage was all in the big wagon. But there was Luke working away in the garden just as he had left him, and not a team or darkey in sight. What did it all mean? He was very angry, and going close to Luke, said:

"Luke, why didn't you do as I told

you?"

"I couldn't, massa."

"What's the reason you couldn't?"
"Coz, ther missis sed nobody

war'nt to min' no one on this place but her."

"You infernal nigger, take that." But somehow he did not seem to hit very hard, for Luke stumbled and trying to catch himself, fell against Preserved and sent him into the wood-pile. It shook him up pretty well and scratched him a little, but did not seriously injure him. Luke seemed to feel very sorry for the accident, and said he didn't see how it could have happened. He helped Preserved into the house very carefully; but as soon as he was out of sight he did not behave as if he was altogether sad. Mrs. Hanchet was surprised to see her son in such a plight and asked him what was the matter. He did not answer but blurted out:

"Mother, how is it these niggers dare disobey me?"

"Why should they obey you, my son?"

"They are mine. You know that well."

"Nay, my boy, this is my place and Lucy's, and so long as I live my word must be law here."

"But these niggers are mine. I must have them. You shall not hinder me."

"Listen to reason, my son. I will pay you for their services until they are free by law, if you will agree to it now."

"No, I will not. I will take them with me. You are meddling with what is none of your affairs."

"Wait a moment, my son. You are excited. Take time to think it over, and you will think of it differently."
"I will settle it now and here."

"No, no, my dear boy. I am trying to save you from a great sin. These poor creatures have no other home, and never had. They must stay here. And since you forced me to say it, I tell you not one of them shall ever go South unless I know it is of his own free will."

"How will you help yourself,

madam? Tell me that.'

"God will help me."

"Do you suppose God cares for a

nigger?"

"My son, never mention this subject in my presence again. May God forgive your disrespect and intended sin."

As she said this she left the room without giving him time to answer a word. He was baffled and completely overcome with anger. He determined to leave the house at once, and hurriedly packed his things. He started in about as uncomfortable frame of mind as can well be conceived. As he passed out of the door Lucy met him and said:

"Where now, brother, you are not

going?"

"Yes, I am. I have been here too

long already."

"Not too long for those who love you. You will be back soon?"

He could not tell her then why he was going. He knew that she and his mother thought alike on the slave question. He dared not risk words with her then.

"No. It is uncertain when, if

ever."

"Brother, come give me a kiss. Something tells me we shall not meet again until after years of sorrow."

He took her in his arms as of old and kissed her. Her gentle pleadings almost won him to retrace his steps. But stubborness and greed came between him and heaven.

He went over to Peleg Austin's for the night, very sore and rebellious. Mr. Austin lived about a mile south of the Hanchet place. He was the very last man to whom Preserved ought to have gone in his present excitement. Not but he was a reputable citizen, and in some sort an honest man, of good social qualities and much general information. But he was one of those men who are great sticklers for the law, as he understood it, not necessarily as the courts defined it. He was a man fond of controversy, for the sake of

the excitement, and withal shrewd and persistent. Practically he believed the end justified the means so he did not get caught. He loved opposition, or rather, he loved to be on the contrary side. He loved to plan and plot. He was vain and wanted to be thought smarter and sharper than his neighbor. He had little or no regard for the feelings of others, so he carried his point; and "his point" was not often of more than speculative value to him. He made Preserved welcome and, giving a willing ear to his complaint, in a very short time became his adviser and assistant. One thing was certain, Perserved had been wronged and cost what it might he must carry out his original purpose. Brooding over this he became moody and rest-He made plan after plan, but nothing came of it. At last, with the help of Austin, a plan was adopted which promised success.

Slave Traders Plot to Steal Connecticut Negroes

Some four weeks later Titus made his appearance one night at Mrs. Hanchet's in great excitement. eyes seemed all white and his hair kinkier than ever. He must see the mistress and Lucy right away. was the substance of what he had to tell, though it did seem as if he could never get the story out. It seems that his master, the night before, had sent him to the tavern on an errand. While he was waiting two strangers came in on the stage. One was a man of about fifty, stout, heavywhiskered, dressed in blue jeans. He was a brusque, restless, resolute sort of a man. The other was younger, more quiet, and a little better dressed. Both were smoking, and the first thing they did was to order liquor. Presently they seated themselves on the stoop, where Titus could see them and hear what they were talking about, though they could not see him.

The first thing they said frightened him.

"Well, my boy, Connecticut isn't Maryland, by a long shot, is it?"

"No; and I'll be hanged but I wish we were well out of it, and could let that confounded Yankee Hanchet get his own niggers."

"But we are in for it now anyway, but I reckon the gittin' out will be o'

the meanest."

So it came out that they had been hired by Preserved to capture his negroes. They talked very quietly, but Titus found that they were to meet at Mr. Austin's the next night. He lost as little time as possible in getting nearer the place where Phill lived.

Mrs Hanchet said she had been expecting something of the kind, and made Titus promise not to say a word to any person except herself and his master. She told him to go over to Mr. Austin's and see if he could learn anything more of their intentions. This he did. He found out nothing except that they met in the parlor, and so secretly that no one had a suspicion of what was going on. transpired later that they were slave traders, and men of much experience in business akin to this. It also came out that after they had looked over the field and gained some knowledge of the people, they advised Preserved to give up his project. But he was persistent and insisted that they should carry out their part of the contract. They spent their days in the tavern, but no one professed to know where they spent their nights or what their business was: but all the time Titus was on their track and very little they did escaped him. He had only two persons in his confidence, one was Dr. Gay, the other was the mistress. He obeyed their orders.

The public sentiment concerning the slave trader was an anomaly. He stood between the planter and the accomplishment of his object, as his instrument, and yet he was absolutely despised by him. He was the go-between of the slave-breeder or seller, and the buyer. He seemed to be a necessary evil. For however a man might look upon the buying of a slave, the selling of one was a disreputable thing, except for cause, and if the cause was money, it meant a step down the social scale. So the trader must be called in and generally in secret. Neither was he or his family, if he had one, which was seldom the case, ever admitted to their society. He was too much an object of contempt. At the same time he was above the white trash. for he had money; but they disliked him even more than the planters, for they had nothing to gain from him, and there is no measure for the negro's fear or hatred of him. such a case a man can hardly fail to become brutal. His calling was born of unscrupulous greed, and naturally degenerated into coarseness and lust. He was rarely a temperate man in drinking, speaking or acting. How could a man tear families apart, carry innocent women to the arms of cruel debauchees, and not lose his selfrespect and every moral sense? He could not. He was a brute, and so regarded. Yet in some of the states the peculiar institution would have been well-nigh impossible without

In a few days both of the farm hands were missing. This was very unusual and caused the greatest consternation on the place. Not a trace of them could be found. All were apprehensive, especially the colored folks. They suspected something was on foot for their capture and were panic-stricken. Soon another servant disappeared; the others were wild. They tried to hide, but it was of no use. One after another was missing, so that in a few weeks only the oldest and youngest remained. These things began to make quite a stir in town. For while nearly all the citizens favored slavery and were law-abiding, this taking slaves soon

to be free in this state, and carrying them where they would be perpetually enslaved, was a thing not to be done. This was the general statement, though there were a few who upheld Preserved. He knew this feeling and hastened his preparations.

He had all the slaves he cared to take safe for shipment, and was sure no one knew where they were except his tools. The night was appointed for the start. He had a boat tied up to the banks of the river near Pine Meadow, a place just below what is now Windsor Locks, and the teams Austin had promised were already They intended to get off loaded. before twelve o'clock. To make sure no one could escape two men were placed on guard at the door of a low frame building, where the poor, trembling creatures were confined. At dusk a severe thunderstorm came Except for the lightning it was as dark as pitch. This was just the thing, Preserved thought, for the darker the night the less the liability of hindrance. Darkness is the time such deeds are best done-all deeds immoral or concerning which there is a moral doubt. The human face is a mirror then that it is not the desire of the evil doer to have seen.

Escape of Slaves on Eve of Migration

With a harder scud of rain there came a blinding flash of lightning, and as it passed, seemingly right at the feet of the guard, there was the most unearthly scream of a panther. Both men jumped for their lives and ran for the house. At this instant a negro sprang to the door, unfastened it and said to the captives, "come quick and still." They knew the voice and obeyed. As they passed out he said, "scatter, don't yer go home tell I send yer word." He closed and fastened the door, and then seizing Phill, was lost in the night. Almost immediately the men

returned and renewed the watch. They congratulated themselves on their narrow escape. At twelve o'clock the storm had passed, and after thanking his host for all his kindness and help, and having received his congratulations on the happy termination of his task, and all things being ready Preserved ordered the men to bring out his "niggers." They opened the door and shouted to their victims to come They swore and threatened, but no one came. Never were people more dumfounded. How could they have gotten out? There was but one window, and that had a solid shutter and was fastened. was but one door and that was locked. Preserved blamed the guard, but they declared they had not left the door a minute. It was a night of quarreling and bickering. No sleep for any one in that house. The morning not only confirmed the fact of the escape, but gave no clue to the manner of it. The rain had washed out every trace of the going if there ever was any. Preserved set to work at once to find his "property," as he called them then. Sometimes he heard of one here, sometimes there, but he could never get hold of one. He spent some weeks in a most energetic effort to find them, growing more and more angry every day. He felt that most people sided with the negroes. And so they did. A mischance in such an affair makes it ridiculous, and no one sides with an actor when he turns tragedy into comedy. When any one expressed sympathy for him he had a feeling that he was being guyed.

He saw Titus several times and soon became suspicious that he knew all about the escape. But whenever he spoke to him about it he was so innocent and simple that it was impossible to make anything out of him. Walking in the woods one day he saw Titus riding in the distance, and he determined to have an understanding with him.

"Stop, Ti. Where are you going?"

"I'se jest gwine over yere on an errant ter Massa Syke's folks."

"Stop, I tell you; I am going to have a settlement with you."

"All right, Massa 'Served."

"Ti, what did you run my colored folks off for?"

"That's a good joke, Massa Served. Jest ez if this chile could do sech a thing."

"Ti, you rascal, tell me where they are, or I'll break every bone in

your body."

"Don't do that, Massa Served, for if you does Massa Gay'll have er mighty mis'rable looking boy."

Preserved was now angry beyond all bounds. He grabbed Titus, pulled him from his horse and would have given him a most unmerciful thrashing, if like many another man he had not reckoned without his host. it was, he was but a child in the hands of the stalwart negro. Titus held him across his knee and spanked him until he took all the fight out of him. Then he put him on the horse and tied him so he could not possibly get off. Then he struck the horse a severe blow with the whip. The spirited animal was not used to such treatment. He reared, turned, and ran for home, so that in less than twenty minutes he landed Preserved, minus hat, coat, and one boot in Dr. Gay's stable. The good doctor was greatly astonished, and at once released him from his uncomfortable position, and brought him into the house. He was pretty much exhausted. It takes a man a long time to get accustomed to that kind of a Mrs. Gay, good nurse that she was, soon brought him around, but he was not able to leave the house again for several days. He and the Doctor had several conversations, but neither ever referred to them afterwards. Whatever effect they may have had on his conscience they certainly did not improve his temper.

Hiding Places of Connecticut Slaves

How fared the escaped folks? Titus had found a sort of cave in the side of the mountain about a half-mile south of the late Artemus King's place. It was not very extensive nor convenient for a residence. It had been made during the glacial epoch by a great boulder, which having lodged was turned around continually until it wore this hole in the freestone rock. As the ice subsided it dropped out and was carried some distance further on where it was left for good. Trees had grown up in front of this place, and it was reasonably secure, for looking at that part of the mountain no one would have suspected its existence. It was dry, sheltered overhead and on three sides by the rock, and on the other by the trees. To this place he brought Phill. It was a hard journey that stormy night, and when she reached the rock she was about used up. But Titus in anticipation of this had piled up a quantity of hemlock branches and covered them with plenty of dry moss. He had provided fire wood for a fire could be safely had at night, the screen was so dense. Of course, during the day the smoke would betray the place. There was water nearby, and he had provided victuals enough for two or three days. soon as Phill was a little rested and had become somewhat accustomed to the place Titus left, promising to come back the next day.

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His work for the night was not nearly done. He must know that the others were safe from their pursuers, at least for the present, for he was sure no effort would be spared to capture them. But as he could not find them he concluded they were in good hiding. In the early morning he reported to his master.

The two men and Jed had made for the river and finding an old dugout just above the falls, paddled across. By morning they were some distance beyond Ellington. Here they thought best to separate for awhile, agreeing to meet two weeks later on the island, where they thought to stay until the danger was over. All of them got along very They were well behaved and willing to work, and the people were not over anxious to know where they came from so long as they earned their living and a little more. A few years earlier or at a different season of the year there might not have been the same result. Slavery was one of the institutions and as such it was the duty of all to see that it be sustained. But now it was losing its The day of freedom was too near at hand. It was not worth the while to ask too many questions.

Terry's Island, near the foot of Enfield Falls, is the one island of the Connecticut river of any size or repu-It rises like a bluff in the midst of the river. While the great mass of the water dances rather than flows down the east side, there is enough and more than enough playing hide-and seek over the slippery rocks on the west to completely isolate it from the mainland. Except during extreme low water in summer it can only be approached by boats. When one does climb up its steep sides and stands upon the level ground he seems to himself to be almost in a new world. The tangled vines and trees and wild fruit, all indicate a climate at least two degrees further south. This island is fairly well cultivated, and but for the difficulty of access, would be a most charming and popular resort. It was from this island, some score or two years ago, that the Millerites or Second Adventists expected to make their ascension into Heaven. And indeed they could not have selected a spot from which to leave the earth, that they could look back on with more pleasure, if they cared to look back at all, or a place that could show a prettier picture to one poised in mid-air. History tells us the highest any of them got was near the top of the tall pine at the south end of the island.

More's the pity.

This was the rendezvous of our trio of runaways. There was an old log house on the southwest corner, which had once been used by the brave chief Waponset and a few of his tribe that survived King Philip's war, and later by the Indians of Agawam on the occasions of their winter hunting excursions. Small game was quite plentiful then. For some years the island had been mostly abandoned, and the white people had half forgot-Here they set ten its existence. about making themselves as comfortable as possible. As soon as they had done this they endeavored to find out how things were at home. This was dangerous business, as they soon They had several narrow learned. escapes, but at last found out enough to frighten curiosity pretty much out of them. On one of their excursions they met a colored man that belonged to Captain Pitcher, and made plans with him for information and a change of diet.

As Ned came home rather late one

day his master met him with:

"Ned, where have you been all

day?"

"The missis sed as how I might go fishin". She hadn't had nary fish fur

a long time."

"Well, that's a fine string, and big ones too, most too many for one person to catch in one day. Who went with you, Ned?"

"No one went with me, Massa Pitcher. This ain't a very big ketch for me, suah. Once I went —"

And Ned would have told a most monstrous fish-story if his master had not cut him short with:

"What are you doing with that

basket, Ned?"

"I tuk my dinner in that, sah."
"I should think so. It is big enough
for the dinners of four men."

"Yes, massa; but yer don't take inter 'count what a hungry place 'tis ter fish down by the ilan'." The captain found out by further questions, and without Ned suspecting it, about how things were, and being a particular friend of the Hanchet's, he was glad to wink at Ned's doings in furnishing provisions for the runaways.

Search for Fugitives And Its Outcome

Great apparent misfortunes are often as great blessings in disguise. So these negroes found it. A few day later, as all three were fishing on the northeast side of the island, they saw a row-boat tumbling down the rapids a short distance above them. were two persons in it, and they had lost all control of the boat and of The boat struck the themselves. rocks a short distance from the fishermen and capsized at once, throwing the men violently against the rocks and into the water. Both were stunned and would have been drowned but for the timely rescue by the negroes. They managed to pull them out of the water and to carry them up to the level ground, when they found they were the very men they dreaded most in the world, the men that came from Maryland to take them. What should they do? There was no time to debate the question. The men seemed to be dying. They forgot their fears and set to work to restore them. carried them to their hut, but before long saw them show signs of life.

"Tell yer what 'tis, Luke, we're in

er fix, sure nuff."

"Yis, but what can we do?"

"These fellers are jest 'ginning ter vive, and 'll git well. They hasn't seen us yit, an' don't know who we is. 'Spose we git out er here an' leave the ilan. Won't that be ther best thing for us ter do?"

"I don't think so, John. Ef we run away, when they come to, they'll know well 'nough by ther looks er things who we is, an' will be after us sharp. No, less stay an' face ther

music. There are two of us an' Jed ter help, an' we'll do the best we can."

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"Yis; but if they tries ter take us from the ilan, what'll we do?"

"We'll take ther nifes an' pistols an' put um up, an' then we are ez strong ez them."

So that question was decided on

the side of mercy and faith.

For a long time after the men revived they were dazed. They could not understand where they were, nor how they came there. It seems they had attempted to cross the river just above the rapids, but had not allowed enough for the force of the current, and were drawn down by it. had heard that these boys were over the river and were in pursuit of them. They found them sooner than they expected. They were obliged to stay in the cabin four or five days, they were so badly bruised and used up. The negroes meantime supplied them with food and made them as comfortable as they could. Just before they left the island, when they were all together, one of them said:

"Luke, what did you boys save us

for anyway?"

"Why, massa, we couldn't stan' by an' see yer drownded. 'Twould be ther same ez killing yer, fo' de Lawd, wouldn't it?"

"But you knew we wanted to catch you and take you to Maryland, didn't

you?"

"Yis, but yer see that had nothing ter do 'bout savin' yer lives, had it?"

"Luke, do you and John and Jed

want to go to Maryland?"

"No, no, massa, we duzn't. We'se bawn yere. Our old Daddy an' Mammy's buried yere. Ther missis' kine to us, an' we luv ter do what we can fer her, an' Mis' Lucy, she tells us as where the road is that goes ter hebben, 'sides (and the colored man straightened himself up, and a gleam of pride and power shot from his eyes), we'se been told that in fo' or five years mo' we shall be free, an' we wants ter stay yer till then, an'

see how't seem to be free, ter know we own ourselves an' nobody else don't own us. Then we'll go ter work harder'n ever for ther missis an' Miss Lucy. The Lawd bless 'em. No, no, we duzn't want ter go ter Maryland nur no other place 'way frum home."

"Then, by G-d you shant. You've saved our lives when nobody'd have blamed you if you had let us drown, or known it either. You have cared for us all these days. Now we are going back to Mr. Austin's. Don't you tell a soul that we have been here and nobody shall ever know it."

The negroes took them across to the main land. They went their way, thankful for their lives and with the novel sensation of gratitude to a negro. The others went back to their cabin feeling not only that they had done right, but that they had made two friends that would help them. Agnostics and nihilists may deny it as much as they please, but there is a subtle connection between doing right and ultimate good, and all the more sure because it defies analysis. Such processes come to us in the form of questions. How the answer is evolved we cannot often trace, but there it is.

A Slave's Fidelity And a Trader's Honor

The added sense of security made the fugitive a little careless, and they did learn a good lesson, at least John did, and the others thoroughly sympathized with him. Not many days later he had occasion to go over to the mainland. His path took him some distance beyond the Farther street road. It was nearly dark when he started to return, and somehow in recrossing the road he ran right into a party of Preserved's men. They gave chase, and after a sprightly race caught the poor fellow. As it was now quite dark they tied him tight and hurried across the country to Mr. Austin's. His wouldbe master was delighted to see him. There was no disguising that.

"I've got you sure now, John. You won't get away from me again, that's certain. You confounded nigger, you've given me bother enough."

He turned to his men who were standing by waiting to see what he would do, and said:

"Boys, tie his hands tight, and feet too, and put him in the woodshed. I'll attend to him myself after awhile," and attend to him he did, as soon as supper was over. It must be confessed that it was the most cheerful supper Austin's family had since the escape. He went to the wood shed, whip in hand, expecting to get some information from his captive.

"John, what have you been doing all the time you've been gone?"

"I'se been trying ter keep out er sight if I could, massa."

"I should think you had. Who let you and the other niggers out that night?"

"I didn't see nobody. Only heard er voice that said 'come,' an' then I went. Don't know who it 'twas. Some angel, I 'spec."

"John, you are lying, you black rascal. If you don't tell me in less than a minue who it was that let you out, I'll give you the worst thrashing you ever had in your life."

"Don't massa, don't whip me. I never was whipped in my life. I tell yer ther truf."

"John, will you tell me who let you out?"

"I can't, massa."

"We'll see," and he rained the blows upon the poor defenseless fellow until his rage began to subside, which was when he was completely tired out. Resting a bit he returned to his work. After the first blow was struck John said not a word. He was as rigid as a piece of ebony, not even the prospect of death could loose his secret now.

"John, where are the other two boys?"

"I wish't I could tell yer, massa

'Served, but 'deed I can't.'

"You can or shall. Now listen, John, if you don't tell me right off where they are, I'll thrash it out of you or kill you, one or the other."

Just as he raised his whip some

one called him from the house.

"I'll finish up this business with

you directly, John."

But he did not come back, and when he cooled off was glad of the interruption. He had never before struck a slave with a whip. His disappointment of late and the false position he felt himself in, angered him, and he was not at all himself. The call came from Mr. Schultz, one of the men late on the island. He did not appear to suspect what Preserved had been about. Ostensibly he wished to ask about some arrangements.

Do you intend, Mr. Hanchet, to send John on to Saybrook, as we

talked about?"

"Yes, right away."
"Well, shall I go?"

"No; you take two men and go to Pine Meadow with them. See them off all right and then come back."

This was in accordance with a plan made some days before that if one of the negroes was caught he was to be sent at once to Saybrook to a friend who agreed to keep all that were sent until Preserved was ready to start for Maryland. For this purpose he kept a boat ready at the foot of the falls. Schultz took the two men as directed and started at once. The men took each his bundle, for the trip in those days took about a It was now quite dark and it was a tedious march, as all except Schultz were on foot. For John it was especially tiresome, as after his punishment he could hardly walk. Schultz was thoughtful enough to bring along a bottle of spirits which he allowed the men to help themselves to quite often, so that by the time they reached the river they were in great good humor.

"Now men," said Schultz, "you are to leave this nigger at Mr. Phelps' at Saybrook. When you tell him that Mr. Hanchet sent you he will understand. Then sell the boat and come back as quick as you can. Do you understand?"

"Yes."

"Then jump into the boat and bail it out. Let me know when you are ready and I'll throw this darky in."

"All right."

Then he turned to John and said: "John, you did me a good turn once and I'm going to do you one now. Do you know the way to the island?"

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"Yes, sah."

"Then when the men in the boat say they are ready, I'll shove the

boat off and you run.'

Soon the men shouted that they were ready and for him to put John in and shove them off. He took hold of the bow of the boat as if he was throwing in a half dozen men, and then gave the skiff such a push as toppled both the half-tipsy fellows into the river. When they came ashore, blowing and shaking the water off, half drowned, Schultz shouted:

"What have you done with the

nigger?"

"Sure 'nuff. Where is he?"

"You remember I threw him in?"
"Yes. He can't be far away.
We'll hunt him up. Don't fear for us."

Schultz concluded there was no reason for him to stay longer, so he left, saying: "When you find the boy take him in and go ahead as fast

as possible."

They hunted in the water and on shore, but no John was to be found. They kept up the search until broad daylight, but of course without success. They came to the conclusion at last that he was drowned; but they did not like to report this to Preserved, and finally agreed to take the boat down the river a few miles and stay there about as long as it

ought to take to go to Saybrook and return. In the morning Schultz told Preserved that he "saw the men off." Ten days later the men came back and reported everything all right. So he was satisfied he had one "nigger" fixed."

Harboring Slave Girls From their Master

We must now return to the other fugitives. The two girls when set at liberty were at first bewildered and became separated. They did not dare to call out, for they feared they would be taken, and they would rather die than that. Both kept on and becoming more and more frightened ran until exhausted, then fell down and rested, then up and off again. Lize by some chance made her way through the notch near the Rising corners, and was found the next morning completely worn out, by some of Eldad Loomis' family, who took her home and cared for her. They were good people, and when they heard her story, which gradually came out, they determined to protect her. During the next few weeks there were many rumors of searches, and all were on the alert. However, no one seemed to think it necessary to ask any questions here. One day they saw two of Preserved's men ride by, looking around inquiringly, but they kept on out of sight. The whole country was being scoured. So for a while it was thought best to conceal her. To be shut up in a close attic during the day for three weeks, then at night to be kept away from the family for fear of being seen, or that a neighbor might step in, and the constant dread of capture worked a great hardship for Lize. It was a necessary evil though, for the least suspicion of her presence would have brought the whole pack down on her.

The other girl, Betty, was found the next morning by the Indians in Agawam. The fright and the terrors of the night had entirely upset her reason. She did not know who or where she was. She went from one spell of hysterics to another, and it was days before she came to her-The Indians suspected what the matter was for they knew what the "Southern Whites" were trying to do. They had no newspapers, but if there was anything going on in or about the white settlement the Indians did not know it was pretty certain to be not worth knowing. They did not like the negro, but just then they liked the white man far less. So the girl was reasonably safe.

One day the men whom Preserved had hired from Maryland came into the Indian village and began to look around to see if they could find any of the negroes. They saw none, of course, but suspected they were concealed there. The Indians kept a sharp watch on them. They had seen them before and did not like them at all. One of them asked a

chief:

"Who were those colored girls that came here the other day?"

"Who say colored gal come?" "But you know they did, and now if you will give them to us we will give you what you ask.'

"How much that?"

"Will ten dollars be enough?"

"How much then?"

"White man listen. Injun hunt. Injun fish. Injun fight, but no Injun hunt blachies. White man better go home."

There was something in the faces of the warriors standing around that made them think home a safer place.

The Cave in Suffield And the Betrayal

Every day Titus took food and whatever he thought would please Phill to the cave. He had to be extremely cautious, for he knew he was watched; but he succeeded in diverting all suspicion so that from his

actions no one was the wiser as to where any of the fugitives were. The confinement was very irksome to Phill, and she was often greatly frightened. She grew nervous and excitable. One stormy night she was so uneasy and afraid she could not stay in the cave, but spent the night in the woods. Between the blinding lightning and drenching rain it was a terrible night for her. In the morning Titus found her quite She was feverish and almost ill. helpless. He did what he could to make her comfortable, but that was not a great deal. That she must be taken away from that place was certain. It was killing her. He told her he would find a better place and come back in a little while and take her away.

He had not been gone long when an old crone found her way into the cave and nearly scared what little life Phill had out of her. She knew this woman and that she had everything to fear from her. She was one of those women whose hand is against every one of her sex; one of those unfortunates who ought to stir every emotion of human sympathy, for heaven, on earth at least, is shut to them. Esau only bartered away his

birthright for a moment of pleasure, but they, overcome by passions not wholly their own, have sold for less than a mess of pottage every prospect and hope in life. Yet they do not stir up our sympathies, only our illconsidered contempt. Virtue gathers up her garments and sweeps past like the Levite, nor attempts to bind up her wounds, nor asks her to follow heavenward. Human brotherhood and sisterhood know they are wrong and say so, but who reaches out a hand to the fallen one and bids her be lifted up and comforted?

The old woman went straight from the cave to Preserved and told what she had found. As she expected, he promised to pay her well to show his

men to the place that night.

In continuing these glimpses into the old days, I will tell you of the plans to capture the negro slave-girl, Phill, in Suffield, and the outcome of this plot of the son of one of the oldest and noblest Connecticut families to take the slaves of his father out of this state, where slavery was falling into disfavor, and carrying them to a locality where his domination over human blacks would be more fully supported by the sentiment of the community.

NATURE'S TENDERNESS

DI

ANGELINA TUTTLE

AST thou from noisy life e'er turned aside

By care, or grief, or wrongs made sick at heart,

And longing from thyself to draw apart

Sought fellowship with groves and meadows wide?

As wounded creatures in green coverts hide

Till healed, so sadness shuns the bustling mart,

Craves solace such as droning brooks impart

And peace which doth with flowers and beasts abide.

What soul, thus turning, hath not for its needs

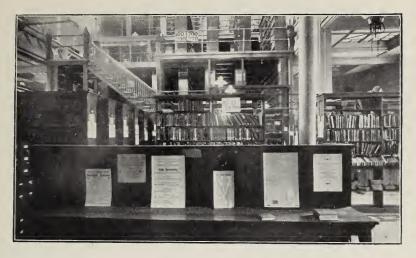
Found fitting preparation amply spread,

Drawn strength from oaks, humility from weeds,

And faith from crystal mountain springs deep-fed,

By that wide quietness earth's bosom breeds

Continually soothed and comforted?



BOOK-STACK IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CONNECTICUT

A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES ON THE HOMES OF BOOKS IN THIS STATE—HEREWITH IS A PRESEN-TATION OF THE FOUNDING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW HAVEN

BY

WILLIS K. STETSON

LIBRARIAN

This is the fourth article in this notable series and its author is the bibliophile who has devoted many years of study and work to its development. Since the founding of the New Haven Free Public Library Mr. Willis K. Stetson has been its librarian and is to-day recognized as one of the leading bookmen in New England. There are several elements that enter into his story of the upbuilding of this institution that have heretofore not been popularly known. This series of articles is designed to interest the public-at-large in the great work that is being accomplished through the public libraries in this state. They have become the people's university, and as such they deserve the devoted interest and appreciation of the populace. The preceding articles in series have been: (1) "The Development of the Public Library in Connecticut," by Caroline M. Hewins, secretary of the Connecticut Public Library Committee; (2) "The Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford," by Judge Lynde Harrison; (3) "The Institute Library in New Britain," by David Nelson Camp, M. A.—Editor

OOKING over the history of the libraries of Connecticut, one finds that Bridgeport was the first municipality in the state to found a free public library. Next comes New Haven. In the case of Bridgeport the public library may be said to be the continuation of previously existing library of 9000 volumes. New Haven started from the beginning, practically speaking. Since the founding of the New Haven Free Public Library there has been a large number of

free libraries founded by towns, as described in the article by Miss Caroline M. Hewins in the Connecticut Magazine, Vol. IX, No. 1. Bridgeport had the gift of a building. New Haven paid for its building; Bridgeport and New Haven thus were pioneers in the free library movement in the part of municipalities.

The New Haven Free Public Library was founded by an ordinance of the court of common council, acting under a special act of the General Assembly,

November, 1886. Beginning in 1880, several efforts had been made to establish a public library. In fact the project went so far in that year that three hundred books were collected, quarters granted by the city in the Old State House, a librarian, Mr. George Douglas Miller, appointed, and then the library opened to the public. Pledges from private citizens to the amount of \$5,535 had been received. But the attempt failed shortly, the books were placed in the custody of the New Haven Colony Historical Society and delivered to the present free public library after its establish-

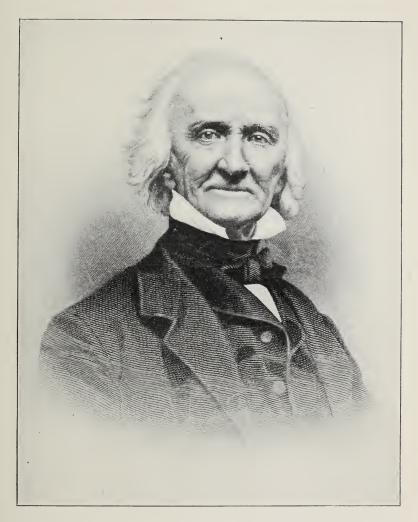
ment seven years later.

In 1885 another attempt was made to found a library by an arrangement with the Young Men's Institute, which had been in existence for sixty years and had been the public library of the city, though not a free library. These efforts were largely due and considerably influenced in their character by the fact of a legacy made by Philip Marett in his will drawn in 1867. He left his entire estate, amounting to about \$650,000 in trust for his wife and daughter, at their death to be distributed in charities specified. One clause provided that one tenth of his estate should go to the city of New Haven in trust, the income to be used "for the purchase of books for the Young Men's Institute, or any public library which may from time to time exist in said city." It may be noted that this was in 1867, when the will was drawn, quite a sum for the purchase of books for a library and, in fact, to-day, when the population of the city has grown from less than 50,000 to about 125,000 the income from this fund buys half the books added to the library. Considered in this light Mr. Marett's bequest was notable for that day. Few will deny that in point of usefulness no legacy to a public library is wiser than one devoted to the purchase of books. We can say this without any reflection on the wisdom of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, whose gifts of

money for buildings are contingent on a reasonable sum for maintenance to be given annually by the recipients of his bounty. It will be seen that this provision of the will furnished an incentive towards the establishing of a public library for which books would be provided in perpetuity. This was of course the view of those who held that the will left the matter of the disposition of the income of the fund to the discretion of the city as between the Young Men's Institute and a city library. In the event, the court sanctioned this interpretation, and when the Young Men's Institute brought suit to compel the city to pay the income to them

they lost their case.

The efforts to make an arrangement whereby the Institute should become a free public library were not success-After long negotiations the city founded its free library, as stated above, November 1886. In Hartford the case was quite different and the free library to-day is simply the same subscription library of former days, made free to all. It may well be contended that in a city of size of New Haven there is a place for a subscription library. It offers advantages which a public library can with difficulty, if at all, provide. The newspaper room of a public library is almost necessarily not an ideal place for the fastidious. In New Haven it has been found quite necessary to make the readers of newspapers stand when reading. So too, in a less degree, is it with the periodical reading room. It cannot be quite so select in its readers as many would prefer. Again the demand for new books, and especially fiction, is so enormous in a public library that it is rarely that one can get a new novel. And this is inevitable, unless a vast sum should be devoted to more or less ephemeral books to the practically entire exclusion of books of permanent interest and value. Hence while the city of New Haven is empowered by its charter to come to



PHILIP MARETT—A PIONEER PHILANTHROPIST WHO LEFT AN ENDOWMENT FOR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN 1867 AND WHOSE BENEVOLENCE IS STILL DOING GREAT GOOD

agreement with the Young Men's Institute, there is no effort on either side to do so, and very likely will not be. Each library has its own field. In anticipation of the founding of the library legislative authority had been obtained to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000 for the purpose of getting a building. But the bonds were not issued until 1889. Quarters for the library were rented at first. The prospects of the new library seemed rather modest at first The funds in sight were small. The success of the library doubtless appeared to many somewhat problematical in advance. So the library was started in a modest way. Rooms formerly occupied by the Tradesmans Bank were rented for a term of ten years. An appropriation of \$6000 for 1886 and the same sum for 1887, the two appropriations being made practically at the same time, provided the funds for buying the lease from the person occupying the prospective quarters, fitting up the rooms for the library, buying the books which should form the nucleus of the library, and paying the salaries and all other expenses the first year. This was a small sum for the purpose. Seldom is a library started with so little money in a large city. In fact the Board of Directors concluded that the reading room would have to be the main feature of an institution with such meager resources. Accordingly before they engaged a librarian they had made plans for a large reading room, and a small book room connecting with a delivery room. When their librarian told them that the three thousand five hundred books which they were able to purchase would be issued 75,000 times the first year, they could hardly believe it pos-The librarian's prediction sible. proved false, in being about fifty per cent too small. So large was the circulation of books that the plans for making the reading room the main feature were almost immediately The first purchases of abandoned.

books were made with the intention of meeting the actual demands of the reading public of a city of 85,000 inhabitants so far as 3500 volumes could do it. About 2500 were fiction and 1000 non-fiction. Furthermore the non-fiction comprised not those books principally "which no gentleman's library should be without" but those which the Bridgeport people actually called for at their public library whose accomplished librarian kindly drew up the list. Of course this was a departure from practice which is possible when a good supply of books can be installed at the beginning, and future purchase reduce the proportion of fiction. But by thus proportioning fiction and non-fiction was it possible to meet actual de-There has been no criticism in later days that undue amount of fiction has been added to the li-

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The library had been open less than a month when a circulation of over three times a month for each volume proved that the library was meeting as far as it could a long-felt want. The common council made an additional appropriation of \$3000, and additional books purchased. The first month after the library was opened was long enough to satisfy the least confident that it was a success so far as the desire of the public for public library was concerned. The annual appropriations have increased year by year, until now. it amounts with receipts from fines, etc., to over \$20,000 The circulation has increased to over 300,000. The number of books has grown from 3,500 to over 70,000; and the use of the library for reference, study and other purposes has increased in like manner.

In 1889 the inadequacy of the rooms occupied by the library became so manifest after two years experience that the city issued bonds of the par value of \$100,000, actual proceeds \$110,881.11, and the "Third

Church" property was purchased at a cost of \$70,981.95.

The old church was put into shape for the library, and a balance of \$4,-456.28 left. The beneficial effect which followed the removal to the new building was immediate. The circulation began to increase. The attendance in the reading rooms showed a still greater increase. In their report for 1893 the Board of Directors stated that "the demands upon the reading room by the public have caused the Board of Directors to devise plans whereby larger reading rooms and other improvements may be secured." During the next year these plans were carried out at an expense of about \$3,250. But it was not long before still more room was required and a separate periodical room was opened by using the lecture room on the second floor.

In this same year a separate children's room was opened, being one of the earliest in the country. This was however a necessary change for other reasons than the needs of the children. For in July 1895 all the

shelves of the library were thrown open, and the public invited to select books themselves. This arrangement has continued until the present. Considerable losses of books occur. But they are books generally of little value, easily replaced at small cost. Therefore it has not seemed that the amount of the losses is sufficient to deprive the public of a privilege which

is highly appreciated.

In 1897 the continued growth of the library rendered necessary still more room, and accordingly a space thirty feet square was added by a floor from gallery to gallery in the front part of the building. In 1902 further relief became necessary. It was gained this time by erecting a book stack, four tiers high, thirty feet high. This stack is of unique construction. It is made of wood. The expense was about one third of the cost of the บรบลโ metal construction. The funds available were not sufficient for metal stacks which of course are better. So well has this stack answered its purpose that an addition was put up in 1905. This



IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEW HAVEN-LOOKING FROM PERIODICAL READING ROOM TO REFERENCE ROOM



VIEW OF THE CHILDREN'S ROOM IN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEW HAVEN

may provide for four years' additions of books, and then the problem will arise, how to gain more room. The lack of room is now greatly felt and the library much hampered on that account. The need of a new building is very pressing. But how it will come no one knows. Until it does come the library will be increasingly crippled in its work.

It will be seen that the building failed to provide sufficient space within seven years after it was occupied. When it was first occupied there was so much spare room that it was thought room might be spared for the New Haven Colony Historical Society. All the additions to the accommodations have been at the expense of loss of natural light, never as good as it ought to be. At a small additional expense, if a new building had been erected instead of the old one repaired, the original accommodations would have lasted twice as long and an addition to the building could have been made in the rear at small expense. But the fatal mistake was made in this case as almost always when library buildings are provided, namely, underestimating the future growth of the book collection and of the demands upon the library in other respects. Many an instance could be cited of this mistake. Libraries not forty years old, when they were built, were expected to be ample for a century, but in fact, became too small in twenty or thirty years. I mentioned the fact that the circulation of books had risen from 138,574 to over 300,000 a year. For six years it has not increased very much. Whether this is owing principally or in great part to the way in which the growth of the population has taken place, is of course a matter of opinion. The facts are that the population in the vicinity of the library has actually decreased and further that there has been a great change in the character of the population in much of the city nearest the library on account of the English speaking and reading people



PHILO S. BENNETT—WHO LEFT LEGACY TO THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEW HAVEN

being largely displaced by foreign speaking people. The library has not yet established any branches, delivery stations or similar agencies designed to bring library facilities within reach of those living at a distance. There is of course less need of this in New Haven, which is of small area, than in other cities having a larger territorial area. Again the library is placed so near the business centre that it is much more accessible than the majority of public libraries.

It is of considerable interest to note the changes in the character of the books drawn from the library for home reading. One first inquires about the percentage of fiction. The first complete year the percentage of fiction was 83.55, of which 58.75 was adult fiction and 24.8 children's. In 1904 the percentage of fiction was 67., 47.6 adult and 19.4 children's. The first month that the library was opened only one shelf of fiction was

in the library at any given moment, now there are over 200 shelves in the library at any moment. It is not the supply that has decreased. Undoubtedly there is a demand for the latest novel which no library can undertake to supply. But there is no lack whatever of the good novels. Recently in order to furnish the luxury of the new novels without encroaching on the book funds of the library, the library lends new novels at 10 cents a week. It is a popular feature just as it has been wherever tried.

But the whole change in the use of the library cannot be shown in statistical form. The library has, as it has grown gradually from year to year, become much more useful to the public with its greater resources. And so the public has all the time more and more resorted to the library for purposes of reference. And it may fairly be claimed that in nineteen years the library has done much to educate a generation of readers. One particular in which the library is doing a work which it was unable to do in its earlier years is that of co-operating with the public schools. In the first place the pupils are sent to the library to consult books relating to their duties. The reference room is often crowded with pupils from the high school. In the second place, books are sent to the schools for the use of pupils. This is done especially in case of schools remote from the library. Children, particularly the youngest, would be debarred practically from using books of the library if the books were not placed in the schools. Not so much in this respect has been done as in some other places, as in Somerville, Massachusetts, for example, in which city forty books, or one for each pupil, are placed in each school room, and one assistant at the library is needed to give her whole time to the oversight of this feature of the library's work. In the New Haven library about \$400 annually is devoted to this object. Therefore there is some progress in this line as time goes on. The teachers in the public schools are also especially recognized by the library. and are given special privileges on account of the benefit which children will receive through the teachers. Each teacher is allowed five books relating to her school work, in addition to the other books which all users of the library may have. Here again the provision is not so liberal as many other libraries allow. There is a marked tendency observable among libraries to greater liberality and less restriction in the loaning of books. Some libraries go so far as to let any number of books except fiction be borrowed at one time, and for an indefinite period, but always with the proviso that the books are subject to recall at any time if others want them. Certainly one who is studying with some thoroughness some particular topic frequently needs such privileges.

Another point in which this library

in common with most others has become more liberal is the removal of the age limit before which children could not take books. It is now the general practice to allow children to have library books as soon as they are able to read. There are few who object to this liberality now anywhere.

The first Board of Directors of the library was constituted as follows: The Mayor, Samuel A. York, chairman; James H. States, president; Burton Mansfield, secretary treasurer; Frank L. Bigelow, assistant secretary; John H. Leeds, Joseph Porter, Cornelius T. Driscoll, Charles Kleiner, Charles S. Mersick and Professor Charles S. Hastings. Subsequently the following have served as directors: George R. Burton, George D. Watrous, James T. Moran, Mayor Henry F. Peck, William E. Chandler, Allen Maxcy Hiller, Remus C. Loverridge, Charles S. Hamilton, J. Rice Winchell, M. Sonnenberg, Anson K. Brown, David Callahan, Mayor Joseph B. Sargent, Samuel R. Avis, Virgil F. McNeil, John F. Shanley, Clarence W. Clark, Mayor A. C. Hendrick, E. C. Coolidge, Benj. R. English, Rev.(now Bishop)Edwin S. Lines, A. H. Smith, Professor George E. Beers, Fred. W. Skiff, Mayor Frederick B. Farnsworth, Edwin P. Root, Theodore Gruener, Minotte E. Chatfield, E. P. Arvine, W. F. Herz, Major Patrick Maher, Thomas M. Prentice, Edward I. Atwater, Edward P. O'Meara, General Phelps Montgomerv, S. B. Shoninger, Frederick B. Brill, Edward T. Parrott, Walter F. Walsh, Henry F. Hosley, James Logan, Rev. J. A. Timm, John O. Johnson and Mayor John P. Studley.

The present Board of Directors is constituted as follows: Mayor John P. Studley, ex-officio; Samuel R. Avis, president; A. Maxev Hiller, M. Prentice, secretary; Thomas Minotte Ε. assistant secretary; Chatfield, treasurer; Benjamin English, Simon B. Shoninger, Franklin S. Bradley, Rev. J. A. Timm,

John O. Johnson.

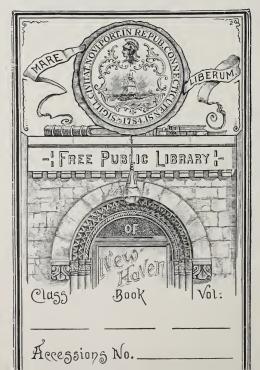


FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, IN GROUP OF BUILDINGS SURROUNDING THE HISTORIC GREEN AND FAMOUS OLD YALE UNIVERSITY

As stated above the first appropriation by the city, amounted to \$6,000, next year it was \$9,000. In the following year it was made \$10,-000, the limit allowed then by the city charter. For five years this amount remained the same, but in 1894 it was made \$11,500, and the increase since then has been quite steady. Considered with reference to the population of the city, the appropriation is smaller than that of almost any other city, except those in which the libraries have large endowments. On account of the smallness of the appropriation the greatest economy has been necessary, especially in view of the fact that the use of the library has been so extensive. The income of the Marett fund has been indispensable. There were two years in which no books were purchased from city funds. A large part of the city fund spent for books is required to replace books worn out. In some years, upwards of 300 volumes have been worn out and discarded. Naturally the number is greatest proportionally in case of children's books. In addition to

the Marett fund, the library has recently received the sum of \$5,000 by bequest from Philo S. Bennett. Although the testator placed no restrictions as to the use of this amount, the income has been devoted to the purchase of books. Willis K. Stetson has been the librarian from the first. The staff of the library numbers about twenty. The library was the first department to adopt civil service rules for the selection of employees. Politics, both partisan and personal, have never entered into library management.

What of the future? It is useless to predict. The present seems to be the age of libraries. They are increasing in great numbers, and besides this, the scope of their operations is largely extending. Those which have the funds are doing a work which twenty years ago was hardly dreamed of. Perhaps we may predict concerning the New Haven library, simply that it will do a much greater work in the future if it receives the funds and the equipment necessary.





CANNON PRESENTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO MARK HISTORIC SPOT WHERE BRITISH LANDED

THE INVASION OF CONNECTICUT BY THE BRITISH

TRYON'S RAID WAS REPULSED BY COURAGE AND HEROISM THAT IS UNEXCELLED IN THE DEFENCE OF MENACED LIBERTIES — ITS IMPORTANT INFLUENCE ON THE CAUSE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—BATTLEFIELD DESCRIBED

BV

WILLIAM HANFORD BURR

MEMBER OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION TO ERECT MEMORIALS AT POINTS OF HISTORIC INTEREST

The American people are inclined to undervalue the nation's historic shrines, and in its unparalleled prosperity the noble landmarks are being swept away to make room for progress. Such is the thoughtlessness of a material age when the supreme moment is the next one and the great yesterdays are forgotten. It requires an organized appeal to gain the attention of the populace to-day; such a movement is now well begun by the Sons of the American Revolution under a committee composed of General Edwin S. Greely of New Haven, Judge Hobart Hotchkiss of New Haven, Judge Morris B. Beardsley of Bridgeport, W. H. Burr of Westport, and Lewis Curtiss of Southport, These representatives of Connecticut's thoughful citizenship are undertaking a work of loyalty to the memories of those who laid the foundation for the state's and the nation's present greatness. The united interest and support of the state, and especially those whose forefathers gave their lives to the cause of American Independence, should be extended to them. The illustrations herewith are from photographs taken special for this article by Fred E. Perry of Westport.—Editors

A FTER a lapse of a century and a quarter, the nation, or rather its more advanced and discriminating representatives had discovered enough in the achievements of John Paul Jones, to demand that he should be accorded a resting place with those, who have sailed to victory under the same starry banner. Old salts are not alone in coming to their own, for many a sturdy patriot whose services were of inestimable value to his country, but whose deeds have become obscured

beneath the weight of accumulated years and scarce recorded events, that were important factors in shaping the destiny of the nation, are receiving their meed of commendation, and their place in the archives of the world's attainments.

Connecticut was laid out on noble lines with unseen and unknown boundaries, stretching southward and westward to undiscovered seas, and over the whole territory covered by her ancient charter have gone her sons and daughters to uphold the prin-

ciples of liberty and justice. A writer has declared that "Connecticut men have fought everywhere but in their own little state." Indeed brief have been the historians' records of home precedings, that to-day comparatively few are aware that Tryon invaded this state with a larger army than was led by Smith and Pitcairn to Lexington and Concord. Likewise the resistance encountered by the British was by a force as numerous and well officered, and not a whit less persistent and aggressive, than was vouchsafed to the enemy by the minute-men, who responded to the summons of Paul Revere. The opening scenes, in epoch-making events, awaken the deepest interest, absorbing the attention and obscuring equally patriotic efforts on less conspicuous occasions.

Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown were but the culmination events, toward which, many factors, not always discernible in the direction they were moving, were drawing the contending forces. From the time Pitcairn's unheeded order "disperse you rebels," fell on the ears of the minute-men on Lexington Green, to the day, when Lord Carlton's vessels bore the defeated foe down the bay and out to sea, there had been victories and defeats for both armies; like the tide in its ebb and flow, rose and fell the fortunes of war, revealing the strong and weak points in the plans of the commanders, and in the morale

of the contending forces.

The invasion of western Connecticut may not hold a place among the nation's great battles, but it is one of the finest exhibitions of the promptness and heroism that has characterized the inhabitants of New England, in rallying to her defense, whenever her land has been invaded, or her liberties menaced.

A careful study of the condition and position of the different armies, and the scheme of operation for the campaign of 1777, as outlined by the British Ministry, emphasizes the fact,

too frequently overlooked by historians, that Tryon's failure to hold this portion of the state, prevented the cooperation of the enemy's armies later in the year; thus contributing materially to the capture of Burgoyne, the first great victory for the arms of the nation. The condition of the American forces at the close of 1776 was most depressing to all, save to the adherents of King George. The zeal and enthusiasm which animated the colonists in the first year of the war, as they pressed on to Boston to redress their wrongs had subsided in the breasts of many and entirely disappeared in others. The resort to arms had brought a gloomy present, with little hope and a wavering faith in a brighter future.

The loss of Long Island and New York by the patriots was a severe blow to the cause. The commanderin-chief of the American army with a handful of ragged, half starved militia fleeing across New Jersey was not an inspiring spectacle; and presented but little encouragement for the ultimate independence of the new world. "Even the hopeful mind of Washington," one writer tells us, was "more clouded with doubt than at any period of the war." A British general said: "Mr. Washington was a good runner;" nor was the outcome of the war considered doubtful by his Majesty's officers, or Crown. The plan for the 1777 campaign was to promptly separate the different rebellious sections, and thus speedily terminate the insurrection, and subdue the spirit of independence.

The British had long realized that in New England the spirit of freedom flourished most luxuriantly. The armies north and south were not alone being recruited from her hardy sons, but the supplies which were the sinews of war, were pouring in from her granaries and flocks, thus animating the men in the fields to continue resistance. Governor Trumbull was an ardent enthusiast on the side of sedition, and was so strenuous



HISTORIC CEDAR POINT WHERE THE KING'S TROOPS LANDED

in his efforts to assist General Washington, that a liberal reward was set on "Brother Jonathan's" head. With Washington cut off from his northern allies the task of subjugating the rebels would be swiftly and surely accomplished! The position of the British armies at the close of 1776, as we shall see, was extremely favorable for the consummation of the plan. In the fall of 1776, Carlton had sailed down Lake Champlain with a fleet of more than fifty craft, and compelled Arnold, after one of the most desperate naval contests to withdraw from Crown Point.

At the close of operations in that year, General Burgoyne was summoned to England to assist the Secretary of War, Lord Germain, in completing the plans for the campaign for the ensuing year. The scheme so old, and dear to the heart of the secretary, which received the approval of the council was as follows:

General Burgoyne with the large army of regulars in Canada, and as many Indians as could be induced to join the standard, was to sweep down from the north through Lake Champlain and the upper Hudson, while Lord Howe with his forces at New York, was to advance up the river and occupy the contiguous territory, so dominating the country to the east of the river, that his base at New York would be secure from attack, and communication between the rebels effectually severed. The plan was not unlike that so unsuccessfully executed by Sherman, in dividing the Confederacy by his march from the Blue Ridge to the sea.

Lord Howe made the first move in the spring in furtherance of the scheme, by dispatching a strong armament to Peekskill and compelled General McDougal to withdraw. "This service, however, was far from filling up the outline of the General's design." Consequently the second move was made, which brought the company within our borders. It was undoubtedly hastened by the in-

formation obtained by a spy, who, we shall see from the following letter, was making his way from Ticonderoga to General Howe.

COLONEL GUY JOHNSON TO LORD GEORGE GERMAIN:

New York, June 8th, 1777.

My Lord:

In my letter of April last (No. 4), I mentioned briefly the state of matters at that time: a few days after a person whom I employed to carry messages to the Indians and obtain an account of the rebel garrisons returned, with a full state of the strength and circumstances of the forts from Ticonderoga to Albany, which he obtained through his address under an assumed character, and likewise gave a particular account of a large magazine of military stores and provisions collected at Danbury in Connecticut, which I communicated to Sir Wm. Howe.

On the 23d. of April we find Lord Howe pushing forward his forces to obtain control of the country within striking distance of the Hudson. The carrying out of this plan was not considered uncertain or hazardous, as Tories were numerous, and the fighting men were largely with the armies, and expeditions into New York and New Jersey had encountered little opposition.

The old records state that "on Friday, April 25th, 1777, a mild sunny afternoon, twenty-six sail of the enemy's ships were anchored at the mouth of the Saugatuck river in the town of Fairfield, a little before sunset, 2000 well armed troops were landed on the long beach at the foot of the beautiful hill of Compo."

Unheralded and unwelcome were those visitors to our shores on that bright spring evening, but that we may properly appreciate the quality of the party our people were to entertain, we will examine their credentials.

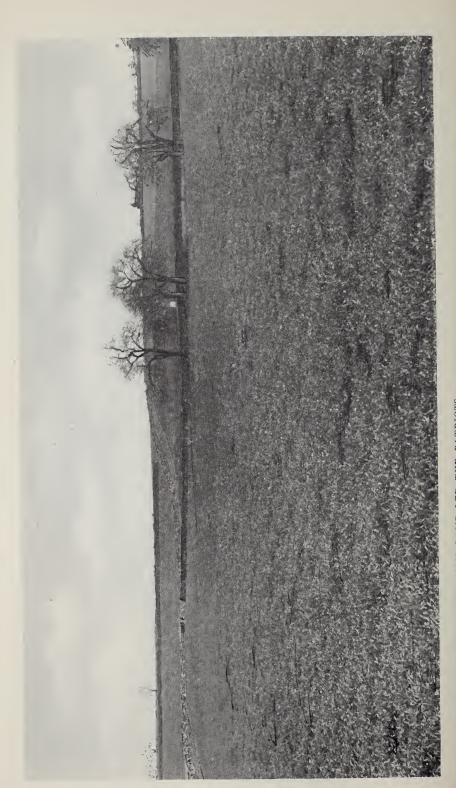
2"William Tryon, Royal Governor of New York, Major-General of Loyalist Provincials, and Commander of this expedition; was a soldier by profession; and officer in the regular establishment of the British army; had been lieutenant-governor and governor of the Province of North



OLD RIDGEFIELD STREET WHERE BARRICADE WAS BUILT AND BRAVE COLONEL GOULD WAS KILLED



AN AMERICAN FLAG AND MODEST SLAB MARK SPOT WHERE THE HERO, GENERAL WOOSTER, FELL IN RIDGEFIELD



COMPO HILL—WHERE GALLANT COLONEL LAMB LED THE PATRIOTS AGAINST ENGLAND'S ARMY INTRENCHED BACK OF THE STONE, WALL

Carolina where he had shown much

ability."

"Major-General Sir William Erskine, quarter-master general of the British army, was an officer who had fought at Fontenoy in his earlier years, and had commanded a brigade at the battle of Long Island. He accompanied Tryon's expedition in the double capacity of quarter-mastergeneral and second in command." Brigadier-General James Agnew came to America in 1775, fought at Long Island, and commanded the first brigade of Tryon's expedition.

"The first regiment to disembark was the fourth, or King's Own Regiment of Foot, it was the oldest regiment in the British service, it was at Concord and Lexington and lost fifty men at Bunker Hill. The 15th Foot, or The Yorkshire East Riding Regiment was also a very old organization, came to America in 1776 served through the Long Island Campaign. The 23rd Foot Welch Fusiliers or Royal were in America since were 1773, Lexington, their loss at battle of Bunker Hill was greater than that of any other regiment under British colors, in the battle on Long Island its commander had been Major General Sir William Howe. There were also a portion of the 27th, the 44th, the 64th and six pieces of the 4th Royal Artillery accompanied the expedition."

"Another organization, called the Prince of Wales American Volunteers, largely recruited from the Loyalists of this state, it was commanded by Montfort Browne, who had been the governor of the Bahamas. Special inducements had been offered to the Loyalists to join this regiment, five pounds bounty and 100 acres of land on the Mississippi, present pay and free quarters, clothing, arms and accouterments supplied."

A writer declares that the appearance of the regular troops was worthy of note, as in uniform, equipment and discipline they represented the flow-

er of the British army. Each horseman had upon his head a metallic cap, sword proof, surmounted by a cone from which a long chestnut plume fell to the shoulders. Upon the front of the cap was a death's head, under which was inscribed the words, "Or Glory." A red coat faced with white. an epaulette 011 shoulder, buckskin breeches of a bright yellow, black knee boots, and spurs, completed the costume. long sword swung on his side, and a carbine was carried, muzzle down, in a socket at his stirrup. These troops were models of discipline and military splendor, and mounted on handsome charges, sixteen hands high, presented a most formidable appear-

A number of inhabitants of the neighborhood gathered to inspect the intruders and sought to lessen their numbers by a few musket balls. It was not a wise adventure, for it brought a return fire from the infantry and artillery, instantly killing a man; a cannon ball entered the house of Chancellor Kent's parents, an account of which has been quaintly told in the

"Life of General Lamb."

³This house, which was a temporary hospital after the retreat of the British, in 1832 was owned by Judge Wilson, who told the following story: "Chancellor Kent with his wife drove over from Stratford to pay us a visit; while sitting on the front piazza, with the beach in full view, among a variety of remembrances, he spoke of the landing of the British, and of the man being killed by a musket ball, fired from the lot bounded by the beach; a distance of three-quarters of a mile; and he seemed surprised when told that the post behind which the man lay was still standing, with the ball hole in it, which was pointed out to him, across the creek. 'Well,' said he, 'now I will tell you of another incident, which you never heard (Great as he was in great affairs, he never lost in conversation. the arch simplicity, and the cheerful-

ness of youth.) My mother sent me upstairs, in the old house, that then stood over yonder by the gate, for a gun and bayonet that was in the back room near the chimney. They built all chimneys in those days of stone in the center of the house. While I was in search of the gun, there came a cannon ball, from the direction of the beach, in at the south side of the house, between the windows of the second story; it passed through the front room, and entered the chimney directly opposite the spot on which I stood. I believe my mother was the most frightened of the two when she called me down, and we all retreated. I never applied for a pension for this, my revolutionary service; but I have heard the crash of a cannon ball,' and the world, may be, is indebted to the old chimney for Kent's Commentaries." "This occurrence of the ball, had been told me by an old man named Disbrow who was present at the time." "When the old house was taken down the workmen found a nine-pound ball buried deep in the stone work of the chimney, a few feet above the chamber floor."

As the days closed the British, led by the Tories, took up their march toward Danbury, receiving their first check about three miles from the shore. The history of the first encounter of patriot and red coat came to me as unexpectedly as it is interesting. A paper containing a short sketch of Tryon's Raid found its way across the continent to a tewn in Southern California, and came into the possession of an old man, eightythree years of age, grandson of the Disbrow previously mentioned. His interest was awakened in his boyhood home, and there was brought to his mind this incident, related to him by his grandfather, Captain Disbrow, who had early enlisted in the war and was one of Washington's aids during the fighting around New York. He was home on a furlough when he learned of the movements of Tryon. He

gathered about thirty men, stationed them in a sheltered position, and as the British advanced in the moonlight they challenged with "Who goes there?" The answer was: "You will know soon." The Americans thereupon fired and a number of the enemy fell; the advancing column returned the fire, slightly wounding one American. The British secured an ox-cart and removed their dead and wounded to the vessels. The invaders encamped that night in the northern part of the town of Fairfield. Early the next morning, the troops resumed their march, Tryon breakfasting with a Tory in Redding.

As the British marched onward a patriot fell and was buried by the roadside. A plain stone marked his

resting place.

The little band of militia Danbury was compelled to withdraw. Tryon entered the town early in the afternoon, and proceeded to take possession. He established his headquarters and those of General Agnew and Erskine in favorable localities, and quartered their troops in the remaining houses preparatory to a continued occupancy. Tryon with his marching thousands had only scattered groups of militia in the advance, and he undoubtedly felt the Royal army was secure from molestation; but that night he was warned by the Loyalists, that the country was rising and that generals, heroes of many battles, were approaching with the patriots, who were gathering from the hillsides far and near. Tryon needed no other impetus to hasten his departure. Long before dawn his bugles sounded; his men were aroused and put in marching order; thousands of barrels of provisions had been destroyed, and fire-brands had been applied to every house in the village, except those of the Tories. Such briefly told, was the advance to, and occupancy of Danbury by His Majesty's troops. Let us observe how the coming of these battalions effected the Americans. Tryon's forces

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landed Friday evening, and not until midnight was his objective point known to the patriots. Before the dawn of the new day swift messengers, as the rider to Lexington, or those who summoned Clan Alpine to the fight, were speeding far over the hills and valleys, calling on all to resist the The names of the many who bore on the warning may never be known, but history tells us that General Silliman, who was at his residence at Fairfield, immediately sent out his expresses to alarm the country, and collect the militia. The call met with such a loyal response that early on Saturday morning the General was on his way toward Redding with 500 men, for, says a foot note, ' people of this region were very patriotic and never hesitated a moment when their country called." As the up the patriots wound their way steep hills of Redding, they overtaken by two horsemen, reinforcements which filled their hearts with hope, for one was Major General Wooster, commander of the Connecticut militia, and the other Brigadier-General Arnold, who had fought many a battle on land and sea. Sheridan's ride "over a good broad highway" of twenty miles from Winchester town, has been made immortal; over rough roads full thirty miles had pressed these two officers.

"A heavy rain setting in, which continued all the afternoon, the progress of the Americans was retarded, and they did not reach Bethel until eleven o'clock at night, the men were fatigued, their muskets rendered unserviceable by the wet. A halt was as necessary as it was prudent, and preparations were made to put their arms in a serviceable condition, and to refresh the men. At dawn Arnold and Silliman were detached with 400 men to cross the country and take post at Ridgefield," in which direction the enemy were retreating, while General Wooster with two hundred men were to attack the flank and rear

of the retiring columns.

Tryon may have moved southwest for the dual reasons, of avoiding an encounter with the provincials, and for securing assistance from the Loyalists. He had assured General Howe that he would "form a junction" with that body. In the early days of the war the citizens of Ridgefield were staunch supporters of the Crown as evidenced by the action of the town.

Town Meeting at Ridgefield, March 7th, 1775. Voted N. C. L. That we acknowledge His Most Sacred Majesty King George the Third to be our rightfull Sovrign, and do hereby publickly own our allegiance to Him and to His Lawful Successors, and that we will to the utmost of our power Support His Throne and Dignity against every combination in the universe.

Time had however wrought a marvelous change in the sentiments of the people, and the welcome Tryon was to receive was to come from loaded muskets and thundering cannon, in place of hospitable mansions and ringing bells, for the town had placed that month on record this vote:

Town Meeting at Ridgefield, April 4th, 1777.
Voted: That the town give to every man who enlists for 3 years 6 lbs. lawful money for every year in said service.

As the British entered Ridgefield, General Wooster made two assaults, capturing in the first charge forty prisoners. Encouraged by this success, Wooster urged his men to press on, exclaiming: "Come on boys, never mind such random shots."

As he thus led them on, the enemy discharged their pieces and the noble patriot was borne out of the conflict, mortally wounded. His little company being out-numbered, ten to one, fell back and eventually enjoyed the attacking forces under other leaders.

"Generals Arnold and Silliman, pressing on through Ridgefield, had constructed across the north end of the village street, a barricade composed of such material as could be hastily gathered; back of this, 200 men were posted, the remainder being placed to protect the flanks. When

Tryon discovered Arnold, he ordered General Agnew to advance the main body in solid column, supported by artillery, while detachments were sent to outflank Arnold and fall on the rear."

Our men are described as behaving with the great spirit, 500 provincials holding in check for an hour 2000 troops of the king. barrier was finally forced, and hand to hand fighting ensued, and was marked by thrilling personal encounters. General Arnold displayed the courage and intrepidity which characterized his fighting in Canada and on Lake Champlain. As he rode on to the front of his troops, a battalion of British advanced and fired, his horse fell, pierced with nine bullets, but Arnold miraculously escaped, his foot however was caught in the stirrup and while he was endeavoring to extricate it a Tory rushed toward the general with his bayonet, "Surrender, you are my prisoner," shouted the Tory. "Not yet," exclaimed Arnold as he sprang to his feet, drawing his pistol he shot the man dead and bounded into some bushes followed by a shower of bullets." Our loss in such an engagement was necessarily "Lieutenant Colonel verv severe. Abraham Gould, commanding the Fourth Connecticut Militia was killed on horseback, his sword wet with the enemy's blood. At night a funeral party moved southward, escorting the lifeless body of Colonel Gould secured upon his faithful charger, which had borne him to a soldier's death."

The battle which opened that Sunday morning in Ridgefield extended to the sea. It is impossible to state how many patriots fell in each engagement, for those who took part in the different actions fought at points that were furthest removed from their homes. Some of those who fell were buried in the church yards, but in a small field near the barricade fifteen new graves were opened for those who had laid down their lives in their country's defense.

The Pilgrim spirit has not fled;
It walks in noon's broad light,
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead,
With their holy stars, by night.

Tryon camped in Ridgefield that night, but the experiences of the day, and the thought that two score of his trusty band were lying on the field of strife, and the constant crack of the musket were not conducive to slumber. His Majesty's troops found that they were in an enemy's country, to fight and run would be their only salvation. As the light of the new day reddened the horizon, at a double quick step they left the highlands of Ridgefield with their faces shoreward, where their boats offered a safe asylum.

Not disheartened by previous encounters, the patriots were determined to retrieve their losses. They occupied every position favorable for attack or defense, and sent deadly missiles into the retreating battalions, causing the hills to resound with the roar of cannon and the rattle of

musketry:

As the farmer gave them ball for ball Behind each fence and farmyard wall.

As the red coats approached the shore, they learned that greater speed and more fighting would be required if they were to sail on the outgoing tide.

"Colonel Huntington with five hundred men, Colonel Oswald with two companies of Lamb's artillery and four field pieces, an artillery company from Fairfield with one gun, sixty Continental troopers and three companies volunteers from New Haven, came to the aid of Generals Arnold and Silliman." Thus reinforced our officers determined to attempt the capture of the British. The high hill to the northwest of the bridge, over the Saugatuck River, was selected as the most advantageous place to check the enemy's retreat. The position was well taken, for the hill commanded the approach to the bridge, and the road for several miles to the north.

"Colonel Huntington attacked the retreating column with great vigor and sent to Arnold for assistance; General Silliman was dispatched to his aid."

Tryon, observing the formidable position of the Americans and suffering severely from the fire on his flanks, sought some other way to escape. A Tory directed him to a place where the river could be forded some two miles north of the bridge. A cold bath was before the English, but it was preferable to the hot firing on the other route; some of the shorter men were helped over by the longer red coats. When they reached the Fairfield side of the river, they pushed on "at a brisk trot" toward the shore with some 1200 continentals in close Tryon discovered that, if pursuit. assistance was not secured, his whole force would be captured before they could re-embark. Consequently General Erskine was sent forward to bring reinforcements and guns from the vessels, the fleet having been augmented the day before by ten extra sail.

"The enemy hard pressed in the retreat, pushed for Compo Hill, and having gained that favorable position for defense, they brought their artillery to the front and made a stand. Large bodies of sailors and marines were put in motion for the shore, and by means of these reinforcements, the harassed troops were enabled to embark, while with fresh men, the British made good their position, not withstanding every effort that was made to dislodge them.

"Colonel Lamb who had galloped in from Southington after a ride of sixty miles, led the troops in the charge on Compo Hill. From an old book the following description of the battle was taken: 'Four field pieces on the enemy's right, within an enclosure of stone fences exceedingly annoyed the provincials where Lamb was engaged. Leaping from his horse he proposed to carry them by storm. The troops readily assented,

advanced bravely, receiving unterrified the grape shot which was plentifully showered around them. Lamb encouraged them onward, and they advanced to the fence with great resolution; as Lamb mounted the fence he was struck with a grape shot, and fell, both armies supposing him to be mortally wounded. The patriots unable to capture the guns, kept up a galling fire on the main body of the enemy as they retreated to their boats."

Lamb was not the only officer who displayed great gallantry in the closing hours of the battle. Arnold pressed on with every available man to cut off Tryon from his boats; so fiercely did the patriots assail the British, the ground was strewn with the wounded and dying. Arnold escaped unhurt, but his horse was shot, and a ball passed through the collar of his coat. The patriots continued the struggle until the last ship weighed anchor and passed out to sea.

The conduct of the militia has been censured by some writers for allowing "Tryon and his tired and worn forces" to escape, but we are not to forget that the conduct of most battles have been censured by those out of range of the guns. By a study of the numbers engaged, and the condition of the opposing forces, the criticism may be properly estimated.

The British at the close of the battle may have had 3000 men in the field, certainly 2500, when the "2000 took up their outward march they had sixty rounds of ammunition to a man; on their arrival at the boats every "cartouch-box" was empty. British claimed they had fought three times their numbers and admitted they had been more severely handled than at Lexington and Concord. From 1200 to 1400 men are all that are accredited to the continentals. Our sympathies should not be too much aroused for the worn condition of the British soldier. He was comfortably housed and fed in Danbury, while the patriots from Fairfield, New Haven, and still further points, were wading through roads thick with mud, which the invaders had passed over comfortably

before the storm broke.

That none need blush for the failure of their plain and rustic ancestors, to capture double the number of the enemy under the guns of their own shipping, we will glance for a moment at the expressed opinions of those whose judgment is worthy of con-An American sideration. wrote: "The British were hotly pressed in this retreat by the small force of provincials, not at any time exceeding 1200 men; and had they not been able to secure such an impregnable position as Compo Hill, together with large reinforcements to cover their re-embarkation, they would have been captured."

'Congress impressed with the brilliancy of Arnold's achievements in leading the forces at this time directed the Quartermaster General to procure a horse and present the same properly caparisoned to Major General Arnold, as a token of their approbation of his gallant conduct in the action against the enemy in the late

enterprise to Danbury.

John Trumbull in "McFingal" ridicules in verse, the retreat of the

British from Danbury:

When Yankees, skilled in martial rule, First put the British troops to school; Instructed them in warlike trade, And new maneuvers of parade; The true war dance of Yankees reels, And manual exercise of heels, Made them give up, like saints complete, The arm of flesh and trust the feet, And work like Christians undissembling, Salvation out with fear and trembling.

As the English stepped from their boats, we noticed they were England's most valiant troops, commanded by officers of rank and experience. We will now consider those who gave them battle.

"Major General Wooster who was the ranking officer of the Provincials and fell at Ridgefield, was born at Stratford, sixty-seven years before. He was a graduate of Yale, he had been a soldier all his life, fighting in the Spanish, and French and Indian Wars, and also in Canada and at Ticonderoga, and was loved and honored for his nobility of character, and ability as a commander."

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ability as a commander."

General Arnold was a native of this state. He fought with great bravery and reckless daring in Canada, and the battles on Lake Champlain. He later rendered valuable service in the battle at Saratoga. General Silliman of Fairfield was in the battles of Long Island and New York, and led the first division on the road after Tryon landed. Colonel Gould, who fell at Ridgefield, and one of the few who died in that long battle to be borne home for burial, had served with General Silliman in his previous campaigns. Colonel Lamb who was the commander of the artillery, led the charge on Compo Hill, and fought under General Montgomery in Canada. After he had recovered from his wounds, he was given command of the post at West Point. At the close of the war he was appointed by President Washington, collector of the Port of New York, which office he held at the time of his death.

Colonel Oswald, commander of the artillery, fought at Monmouth and and was commended by Generals Lee and Knox for his brave conduct. Colonel Huntington, "by his intelligence, bravery, and fidelity, secured the respect and gratitude of his country, and the attachment and the lasting confidence of Washington." was appointed treasurer of the state of Connecticut in 1788. Oliver Wolcott, whose father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, followed Colonel Lamb in his charge on Compo Hill, was United States controller from 1791-1795, secretary of the treasury from 1795-1800, and governor of the state of Connecticut for nine years.

Not all the heroes wore shoulder straps and side arms: there were

brave men in the rank and file, and they also represented the highest type of Christian character, as illustrated by the following incident: "As Colonel Lamb was brought into the hospital the surgeon was preparing to operate upon a young militiaman whose hand and wrist were badly lacerated by a musket shot. As he was baring his arm for the occasion, a British soldier, shot through the body, was brought into the apartment. Seeing desperate condition of the wounded man, who appeared to be in great agony, the youth, pointing to the sufferer, exclaimed to the surgeon: "That fellow wants your service more than I do;" and proceeded to replace the handkerchief, with which he had staunched the blood of his crippled limb. He waited while the surgeon was examining the soldier, who was mortally wounded and died in a few minutes; and then removing the bandage from his mangled arm, submitted to the amputation. The name of this noble and resolute fellow was Jacob Travis."

The Americans probably lost from 100 to 125 and the British not far from 300; the casualities were not widely different from the engagements of Concord and Lexington. Far the greater number of patriots, like Wooster, found a resting place not far away from where the battle closed for them. There were many dead in the houses, along the line of retreat, and in one long grave on the beach twenty-two patriots were laid to rest, their requiem sung by the ever changing cadences of the sea.

Who were these men, and from whence came they, that no friendly hand should have made for them the slightest record of their sacrifice in our country's behalf? They were men who heard the summons far up the state, and who, as Whittier said,

Did not hear unmoved the taunt of scorn Breathed o'er the brave New England born.

A swift rider bore the tidings to Sharon that the British were burning

Danbury. The church bells were rung all that night, and in the dusk of the early morning, one hundred men were marching rapidly down the Housatonic valley, to the assistance of their fellow patriots. Space will not permit us to trace but one of that brave band: Lieutenant Samuel Elmore, the eldest son of Colonel Samuel Elmore of Sharon, who while a lieutenant in his father's regiment, serving under General Schuyler in the Northern Department, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, came home to Sharon on a furlough the day on which the report reached Sharon that Tryon had burned Danbury. He volunteered and immediately went with many others to assist in the repulse. They overtook the enemy as they were retreating to their vessels lying off the mouth of the Saugatuck. In the battle Lieutenant Elmore, seeing that his men were disposed to retreat, leaped upon a stone wall and shouted "For God's sake men, don't retreat, don't run, let's march up the hill and drive them off." At that instant he fell shot through the body saying to George Pardee who was near "Uncle George I am a dead man" and immediately expired. His uncoffined remains were buried near the spot, but subsequently his father had them removed to the cemetery at Green's Farms where his headstone bears this inscription: "Lieutenant Samuel Elmore, son of Colonel Samuel Elmore of Sharon, was killed at Fairfield, for fighting for the liberties of his country, April 28th 1777, in the 25th year of his age" followed by these lines:

Our youthful hero, bold in arms His country's cause his bosom warms To save her rights, fond to engage And guard her from a tyrant's rage, Hies to the field of blood and death— And gloriously resigns his breath.

The British claimed a successful mission. But Colonel Browne in writing to Lord Germain, while claiming great achievements admitted he had two captains and sixteen non-com-

missioned officers and privates killed and wounded, and he himself was shot in the thigh, and "I thank God I am getting well." The provisions they destroyed may have been of more value to the Crown than the 300 men that were lost. What His Majesty's officers did learn, and what proved of inestimable value to the cause of the patriots, was that in twenty-four hours Connecticut would put an army in the field which the foe would not care to face. On Tryon's subsequent visits to this state he did not lose sight of his shipping.

In a commendatory letter to Tryon, Howe thanked the troops for their bravery in "charging the enemy who were covered with walls and fences." He had evidently been misinformed as to who made the charge, or who

had fence protection.

In the opening paragraphs we have Lord Germain's plan of campaign, the report of the spy, the movement of the best troops to occupy the proposed territory, their reinforcements later by ten sail, the quick retreat when Tryon found it impossible to maintain possession of the country. Lord Burgoyne moved down from the north until his columns reached Saratoga, Clinton was to move up the Hudson, but hesitated. The forts on the river were not insurmountable barriers, as demonstrated later, but the fear of the unconquered country within striking distance of his communications, prevented his complying with Burgoyne's urgent appeals for help, notwithstanding he had been reinforced with 3000 troops.

When Clinton sailed up the Hudson, the forts were soon in his possession; when he reached Kingston, Burgovne had surrendered and the first great victory through Clinton's failure to co-operate had come to the American arms, with all it meant as encouragement and success, while to the enemy, it was the total annihilation of the scheme to divide the states, a greater blow to Germain than the loss of an army. Clinton's fears of an attack on his base of supplies, however, were not groundless, for as his flotilla moved up the river, General Putnam was gathering all of his forces at Peekskill to move down and capture New York; the very day the Highlands forts fell into Clinton's hands the militia of Connecticut were in the march to the Hudson.

The devotion of these men to their homes and country is fittingly expressed by the ancient bard:

Great God, we thank Thee for this home— This bounteous birthland of the free; Where wanderers from afar may come And breathe the air of liberty.

Still may her flowers untrampled spring, Her harvest wave, her cities rise; And yet, till Time shall fold his wing, Remains earth's loveliest paradise.

THEY ARE NO MORE—THEY ARE DEAD—BUT HOW LITTLE IS THERE OF THE GREAT AND GOOD WHICH CAN DIE—TO THEIR COUNTRY THEY YET LIVE AND LIVE FOREVER

¹ The Revolutionary Soldiers of Redding, Connecticut, by W. E. Grumman.

² Vol. 20, Annual Register, History of Politics and Literature of year 1777.

³ Life and Letters of General Lamb.

FIRST THINGS IN AMERICA

COMPILED FOR THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

- The First Ballot used in an election in America was in the choice of a pastor by the Salem church, Massachusetts, on July 20, 1629. It was adopted in Massachusetts for choosing the governor in 1634, and in Connecticut, with some restrictions, in 1639. In old Athens, balls of stone or metal were first used; those pierced in the center or black in color signified condemnation; those unpierced or white signified acquittal. Petalism, or voting by words on olive leaves, was practiced in ancient Syracuse. Wooden tabellae were used in Rome as early as 139 B. C. Ballots, or billets, were first used for secret voting on pieces of paper in Great Britain in 1662, sometime after its adoption in America.
- The First Book printed in America was an almanac compiled by William Pierce, a mariner, and printed by Stephen Daye, a printer who, in 1638, brought over to the New World a font of type and crude printing outfit, and in the following year set up his press at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The first book of pretentious undertaking was the "Bay Psalm Book," a translation of the Hebrew Psalms into English verse by Thomas Welde and John Eliot, two ministers at Roxbury, and Richard Mather of Dorchester, making a volume of three hundred pages, printed in 1640. The earliest known printed book of any magnitude in the world is known as the Mazarin Bible, undated but ascribed to 1450 to 1455. The first printed book with a date is the Psalter of Fust and Schoffer, printed at Mentz in 1457.
- The First Magazine published in America was a literary periodical under the name of the General Magazine and Historical Chronicle issued by Franklin, at Philadelphia in 1741, but it existed only half a year and was followed by the American Magazine of which only two numbers were published. Several others were attempted prior to the Revolution but were short-lived. The first germ of the magazine idea started with Peter Motteux in Great Britain, when he conducted the Gentleman's Journal (1691-94), but the Gentleman's Magazine, founded in 1731 by Edward Cave, was the first successful development of magazine literature.
- The First Newspaper printed in English in America was issued from a Boston press in 1690, under title Publick Occurrances, "both foreign and domestic," and was promptly suppressed by the authorities before reaching the dignity of a second number. In 1704 appeared the Boston News Letter, "published by authority." The first daily newspaper issued inthis country was the American Daily Advertiser, in 1784, in Philadelphia, eighty-two years after the first daily had been attempted in London, and seven years later than the first establishment of a daily journal in Paris The first Sunday newspaper in America was the Sunday Courier, published in New York in 1825, but short-lived. The first illustrated daily journal in the world was the New York Graphic, in 1873. The first printed news-sheet in the world is believed to have been the Gazette at Nuremberg in 1457.

- The First Theater in the territory now occupied by the United States was opened at Williamsburg, Virginia, September 5, 1752. This was followed by others at Annapolis, Maryland, and at New York, in Nassau street, in 1753. Theaters were opened in Albany in 1769, Baltimore, 1773, Charleston, South Carolina, 1774, at Newbern, North Carolina, in 1788, and at Boston in 1792. Theaters were first established by the Greeks more than five hundred years before the Christian era and some of them were capable of holding 70,000 to 80,000 people. The performances often lasted from sunrise to sunset. Women were permitted to witness tragedies but not comedies, owing to the coarseness of the dialogue in the latter. The old Greek stage performers wore masks and chanted their lines through metal contrivances resembling speaking trumpets. The average admission was two abols, or six cents, and the poor were admitted free, according to the law.
- The First Public Schools in America, supported by the public and free to the poor, were established in New Netherland, according to the weight of evidence. The Boston Latin School seems to be the first successor of one founded in 1635, the Roxbury Latin School was founded in 1657, the Penn Charter School at Philadelphia in 1698. Governor Berkeley's famous remark made in 1670, that he thanked God there were no free schools in Virginia, is often quoted. The South being thinly settled, efforts to maintain schools were seldom successful. Boys were sent abroad, or were educated by tutors or by the parish clergyman or by lettered servants. In New England a certain amount of education was general and compulsory. The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" did something for education in American colonies. The disorders of the Revolutionary period probably caused some falling off in elementry education. The Constitution left the matter to the states. The "Blair Bill," which passed the Senate in 1884 and 1886, proposing to give Federal money to states, in proportion to the number of their illiterates, for education, was defeated in the House.
- The First Lotteries in America began in 1612, when a charter was granted authorizing The Virginia Company to conduct lotteries for the benefit of its colonizing schemes. In the eighteenth century they were extraordinarily popular in America. Legislatures authorized lotteries for every species of public improvement, for the building of churches and colleges and municipal buildings, for the repair of losses to individuals by fire and otherwise; Faneuil Hall, after the fire of 1761, was rebuilt by lottery. The Continental Congress tried to raise money by lottery in 1777. The sums annually employed by Americans in lottery speculations probably amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The last lottery supported by governmental encouragement was the Louisiana State Lottery. An Act of Congress, passed in 1890, attempted to crush it by forbidding the use of the United States mails, which act compelled its removal to Honduras.
- The First Postal Communication in America began before 1692. On February 17 of that year King William and Queen Mary granted to Thomas Neale a patent, making him postmaster-general for the colonies. At once several colonies passed acts establishing and regulating a postal system. From 1792 to 1845 letter postage ranged from six to twenty-five cents, according to the distance. In 1845, the rate was reduced to five cents for 300 miles or under, and ten cents for greater distances. In 1851, it was made three cents for 3000 miles, prepaid, otherwise five cents, and was doubled for greater distances. In 1863, there was established a uniform

rate of three cents, which was changed to two cents per ounce in 1883. Until 1845 letters were single or double, according as there was one piece of paper or two. Postage stamps were introduced in 1847, but did not become general till 1855, when letters were required to be prepaid. Stamped envelopes were first furnished in 1852 and postal cards in 1872. Registration was established in 1855; postal money orders in 1864; the free delivery system in 1865 in places containing a population of 50,000. In 1892 the free delivery system was extended and later the rural free delivery system was established.

The First Railroad constructed in America was projected by Gridley Bryant in 1825, and extended from Quincy, Massachusetts, to the nearest tidewater; it was four miles long. The second railroad extended from mines near Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, to the Lehigh river; it was begun in 1827. Stephenson's locomotive came into use in 1829, and by 1830, there were twenty-three miles of railroad completed in the United States. The New York Central road was projected in 1825; the Boston and Albany in 1827; the Baltimore and Ohio in 1828; the Pennsylvania in 1827; the Maryland and South Carolina in 1828. The consolidation of railway companies began in 1853, forming a germ of the grand trunk Government aid was first extended to railroads in 1850, in the case of the Illinois Central, by a large land grant. In 1862, the Union Pacific Company was granted both land and pecuniary aid. To the Northern Pacific were granted 47,000,000 acres; to the Atlantic and Pacific 42,000,000 acres. These roads were begun in 1864 and 1866 respectively. In 1869, Vanderbilt consolidated the Hudson River and and New York Central roads, forming the first trunk line to the West.

The First Manufacturers in America began with the making of glass at the Jamestown colony. At first the chief manufactures in the colonies were of ships, lumber and iron. Domestic manufactures continued till long after the Revolution to be an important portion, especially in the article of cloth. Soon the amount of American exports manufactured articles was so great that English man turers complained. In 1699 Parliament enacted that no woolen manufactures should be shipped from the colonies. The iron manufacture was repressed by a series of laws beginning in 1719. Exports of hats was forbidden in 1731, and several other similar prohibitions were enacted. The Revolution stimulated manufacturers and states tried to foster them by bounties; yet in 1789 they were still in their infancy. The country was mainly agricultural, though there were some important manufactures of heavy iron goods, paper, glass, gunpowder, rum, leather and textiles, and excellent ships were built. The slightly protective tariff of 1789 increased manufactures, the war of 1812 still more so, insomuch that in 1815 the amount of capital in the cotton and woolen industries was probably \$50,000,000. After the war a great development of American manufactures began. Manufacturing towns arose, and American life ceased to be exclusively agricultural and rural. This development, however, was almost entirely in the North. When the Civil War broke out, the South was almost without manufactures, while the industrial life of the North was becoming more and more varied. Since the Civil War the manufactures of the United States have developed to such an extent that they are the leading manufacturing country of the world, and make more than one-fourth of its entire total of its manufactured. products.

RICHARD SEYMOUR OF HARTFORD—PROGENITOR OF THE SEYMOURS IN AMERICA

BY

HON. MORRIS WOODRUFF SEYMOUR

VICE-PRESIDENT OF CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY—VICE-COMMANDER OF MILITARY ORDER
OF FOREIGN WARS, CONNECTICUT COMMANDERY—SECRETARY OF SOCIETY OF THE
CINCINNATI IN STATE OF CONNECTICUT—MEMBER OF THE CONNECTICUT BAR

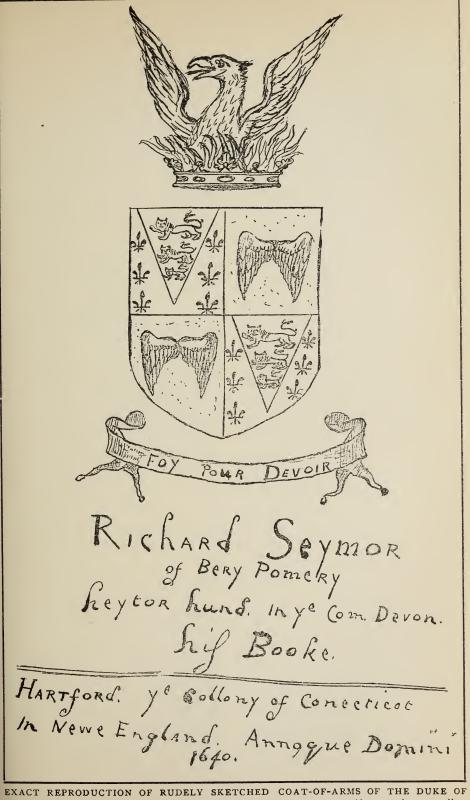
O one has ever essayed even a short excursion into the field of genealogical research without finding many blind paths, conflicting trails and even insurmountable obstacles. Of all the puzzles in the world a genealogical puzzle is usually the most difficult of solution, since the people who could solve it are gone, leaving usually but little, if any, trail behind them. Such a puzzle for many years has been the lineage of Richard Seymour, who settled in and was made a townsman in Hartford in the year 1639.

That his descendants should desire to know who he was and from whence he came, is most natural. In view of the distinguished character of some of his descendants, their prominence in the affairs of this and other states, and of the nation, it may perhaps fairly be said to give a wider interest in the question. Increased interest is added to this discussion from certain other well authenticated facts of history.

A Richard Seymour was the chaplain of the fleet sent out by Lord Popham and Sir George Gorges in 1607, which attempted to establish a settlement at the mouth of the Kenebeck river in the State of Maine. The arrival of the fleet Sebino at 16th the of August; the taking possession of the land in the name of King James; the religious and other ceremonies; the reading of their charter; the rendering of the English church service and the delivery of the first sermon ever known to have been preached in the English tongue in New England; are in the fullest details matters of history. At one time it was thought that this Reverend Richard Seymour -Richard the Chaplain-might be the same man who twenty-one years later settled in Hartford. But recent researches in England have disproved this theory. Who, then, was Seymour, the Richard settler? Richard Seymour of Hartford in 1639? Was he a son of Sir Edward Seymour, Baronet, the head of the Devonshire branch of the Seymour family—a family which from the time of William the Conqueror to the present day has played so conspicuous a part in English history, furnishing from its ranks persons to fill every station in the gift of that nation, from kings, queens and protectors, down through the ranks of Parliament, the army, the navy and the church.

Among the choicest possessions of the Seymour family in this country is an old "Bishop's Bible," published in 1584.

It is a family Bible in the strictest sense of those words, containing all the usual entries in such a book. On the front page of the New Testament part is a rudely sketched coat of arms of the Duke of Somerset, with the



EXACT REPRODUCTION OF RUDELY SKETCHED COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE DUKE OF SOMERSET ON THE FRONT PAGE OF NEW TESTAMENT IN THE "BISHOP'S BIBLE"—EVIDENCE THAT THE SEYMOURS OF AMERICA CAME FROM BERRY POMEROY WHERE THE FAMILY HAS BEEN PROMINENT SINCE THE TIMES OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

motto printed on a scarf or ribbon underneath. Written under that is the following:

RICHARD SEYMOR
OF BERYPOMERY,
HEYTOR HUND. IN YE COM. DEVON
HIS BOOKE

HARTFORD, YE COLLONY OF CONECTI-COT IN NEWE

England, Annoque Domini 1640

This Bible is said to have belonged to Richard Seymour. Other entries show that it was used by John Seymour, Richard's second son, in Hartford in the year 1666. Since that time it has always been in the possession of some member of the Seymour family.

Assuming the record to have been made by Richard himself, or even his son John, it is a distinct declaration or claim that Richard was of the

Berry Pomeroy Seymours.

The two entries above quoted, the one following the other, would seem to indicate that the first was made while Richard was still in England, and the latter after the settlement in Hartford. We submit that a court of law would admit such a record in evidence as proof of the facts therein stated, and that in the absence of contradictory evidence would establish by a judgment such facts, if they became important. But let us examine the question further and see if there be not other evidence which tends to corroborate the truth of this record.

A careful examination of records, histories and monuments, both in this country and in England, discloses the following facts, all of which are susceptible of easy proof and can be

fully relied upon.

(a) Richard did not emigrate from Massachusetts with Hooker and Stone in the fall of 1635. He first appeared in Hartford in 1639, but was treated as an original settler and allotted his portion of the public land, precisely as were the original settlers.

(b) From facts to be given

later, he was forty-four or forty-five

years of age at that time.

(c) That he was a man whose personal qualities inspired the confidence of his fellowmen is evidenced by the fact already stated in reference to his allotment of public land as an original settler, and the further fact that soon after his arrival in Hartford, he was elected Viewer," a no mean office in those days, and one that corresponded somewhat with the head of the fire department in modern times. Again, his association with Governor Ludlow, Captain Patrick and others in obtaining from the General Court the right to settle that part of the colony lying west of Fairfield, which subsequently became the town of Norwalk —an enterprise that in those days required skill, daring and considerable means—shows that in addition to his other qualities, he was possessed of means enough to make him a partner

in such an enterprise.

(d) His eldest son Thomas was probably born in England, certainly as early as 1633, an inference drawn from the fact that we know from the records of the Augmentation office in London the age of Hannah Marvin, his wife, whom he married in 1653, she having been born in England in 1633. At the time of this marriage, Thomas was certainly of full age and probably older than his wife. The precise ages of Richard's other sons, John, Zachariah and Richard are not accurately known, but they were probably born in Hartford between the years 1639 and 1650, when Richard removed to Norwalk. Soon after his settlement there, Mr. Fitch having been elected in 1654 Governor of the Colony; Richard was elected to succeed Governor Fitch as "Townsman" of Norwalk, the highest position in the gift of the people of the town, another, and, in view of his recent arrival, a rather remarkable exhibition of the character of the man and the esteem in which

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he was held by his contemporaries. He lived only a short time thereafter, and died in 1655. His will is dated July 29, 1655. Immediately after his death, Governor John Steele of Farmington and Hartford went to Norwalk and took upon himself the guardianship of three minor children, and in the fall of the same year married Mercy Seymour, the widow, and removed with them to Farmington, where, and in Hartford, some member of the family has ever since resided.

On the 13th of October, 1668, the administrators of John Steele settled the guardianship account with those Seymour children, showing that the youngest was of age at that time, and took from them a receipt, duly acknowledged, showing they were paid in full.

Turning now to the English family of Seymour. It is perfectly well authenticated that Sir Edward Seymour, the first Baronet of Berry Pomeroy, was the great-grandson of Sir Edward Seymour, the Earl of Hertford, Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector of England, brother of Jane Seymour, wife of Henry VIII, and uncle of King Edward VI. Sir Edward Seymour, the first Baronet, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Champernoun of Dartington. Their fifth son was named Richard, and was born in 1595-6, as appears from the records of Exeter College, Oxford, where under the head of "Matriculations" appears this entry:

"161 2-3. 5 Feb. Seymour, Devon. Richard. Baronetti

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Now Sir Edward Seymour was the only Seymour at that date in the County of Devon who was a Baronet. and this Richard who was seventeen years old in 1612-3 was his son, but as if to remove all possibility of question, in Boases Register of Exeter College there is a list of college plate donated by various individuals from time to time, in which is this entry:

"Ex dono Richardo Seymour, hujus Collegii. Commensalis ex filii Edwardi Seymour, Baronetti, 14 3-4 oz."

by which it appears that Richard was not only the son of a Seymour, a baronet of Devon, but of Sir Edward

Seymour.

Here then, we find a Richard Seymour of the right age and possessing all the qualifications to justify the statement set forth by Richard Seymour, the settler, in his family Bible, but unfortunately Lieut. Col. Vivian in his "Visitation of Devon," published in 1895, states that this Richard Seymour died and was buried "22 Aug. 1637 at Berry Pomeroy," a fact which, if true, disposes, of course, of all thought that this Richard was Richard the settler at Hartford, 1639. Is this statement of Colonel Vivian's true? Let us examine that question. In the first place, it is be noted that Colonel Vivian not only gives certain facts as recorded at the Visitation of 1620, but he supplements these facts by certain statements of his own derived from other monuments and records found by him bearing on the subject. The particular statement regarding Richard's death was not of course derived from Sir Edward himself, for he was dead at the time this original record was made, he having died and been buried May 27, 1613; but finding in the churchyard at Berry Pomeroy the record of the death of a Richard Seymour as of August 22, 1637, Col. Vivian assumed (not unnaturally perhaps) that it was Richard, the fifth son of Sir Edward. But as a matter of fact, as appears by other records, there was about this time and in the same family two other Richard Seymours, and one whose death equally well fits this description, and regarding whom there are some extraneous facts tending to prove that it was he,

and not Richard, the fifth son of Sir Edward, who thus died and was buried.

In this same Visitation it appears that Sir Edward had a fourth son named William, and that this William had a son named Richard, who was married May 20, 1626, and that this Richard had a son named Richard, all apparently living at the same time. We have then these three Richards: Richard, the son of Sir Edward; Richard, the son of William; and Richard, the son of Richard, the son William. The records clearly show that this last Richard lived till and died in England August 26, 1648, and lies buried at Cockington. This not only disposes of Richard, the great-grandson of Sir Edward, but shows the care with which the various records of the family have been preserved. Now may it not have been Richard, the son of William, who was buried at Berry Pomeroy, August 22, 1637? The following facts prove conclusively, we submit, that it was.

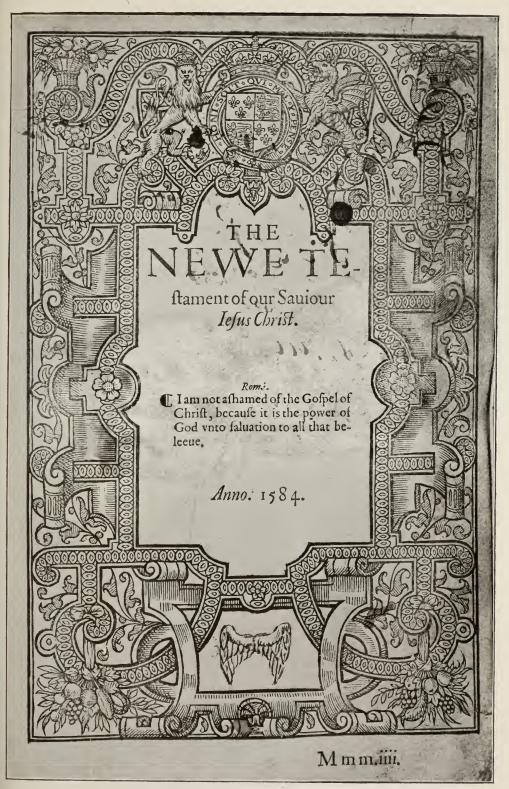
The probate records of Exeter show that Richard Seymour, the son of William, made a nuncupative will on the 16th day of August, 1637. As the laws of England then stood, no nuncupative will could be admitted to probate, unless such will was made by a person *in extremis*. So that the nuncupative will of Richard, the son of William, could not have been admitted to probate, unless he had died shortly after the 16th day of August, 1637. That it was admitted to probate and his estate settled under that will appears of record.

Again, in the same court a record appears which shows that one of his aunts on the 19th day of January,

1638, made oath that an inventory of his estate had been made by certain persons named. Again, there is an entire absence of any other record of the death or burial of this Richard at Berry Pomeroy, at Plympton or elsewhere, so far as the most diligent search reveals, unless he was the Richard buried at Berry Pomeroy, August 22, 1637, six days after the making of his nuncupative will. William, the father of this Richard, and the brother of Richard, the son of Sir Edward, lies buried at St. Marie's, Plympton, having died January 30, 1621. If then our deductions are correct, we have located all the Richards, except the son of Sir Edward. The death and burial of nearly all the other members of this distinguished English family can be easily traced. writer has personally made a pious pilgrimage to nearly all of these. Some of their tombs are quaint specimens of mural sculpture, but all show a high appreciation of the virtues of the departed and a pious care as to their precise relationship and identification. By the English law, the inheritance of both honors and property depends so much on seniority of berth that the family and other records are there kept with an exactness little known or appreciated in the colonies in the seventeenth century.

In view of all these facts, is it not singular that no record exists of the death or burial of Richard Seymour, the fifth son of Sir Edward? Is it an unfair or far-fetched deduction to assume that the reason is that his body lies in an unmarked grave in an old burying ground, washed by the waters of Long Island Sound in the old town of Norwalk?

THE PURITANS—IF THEIR NAMES WERE NOT FOUND IN THE REGISTERS OF HERALDS, THEY FELT ASSURED THAT THEY WERE RECORDED IN THE BOOK OF LIFE



PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION OF THE TITLE-PAGE OF FAMOUS OLD "BISHOP'S BIBLE," PUBLISHED IN 1584, AND "STILL IN POSSESSION OF THE SEYMOUR



THE PONDS OF MILFORD, CONNECTICUT

GENEALOGY OF A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN FAM-ILY FROM THE TIME OF ITS SETTLEMENT IN THE NEW WORLD IN 1630 TO THE PRESENT GENERATION —FROM AN UNFINISHED MANUSCRIPT LEFT

BY

NATHAN GILLETTE POND

MEMBER OF SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS, SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, AND AUTHOR OF SEVERAL ANTIQUARIAN WORKS

It is wise for us to recur to the History of our Ancestors. Those who do not look upon themselves as a link connecting the past with the future do not perform their duty to the world.—Daniel Webster

The late Nathan Gillette Pond was born in New York, May 31, 1832; married Sophia M. Mooney, of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry in New Hampshire, November 11, 1856, in Milford, Connecticut, and eight children were born to them; he died in Milford, Connecticut, July 29, 1894. At the time of his death he was working upon a genealogy of the Pond family. The unfinished manuscript has been prepared for publication by his wife, Mrs. Nathan G. Pond, and Charles L. N. Camp, and is here given in full. It is a valuable contribution to American genealogy. Nathan Gillette Pond, the author: was an antiquarian of note. He was third in descent from Charles Pond of Revolutionary fame; sixth in descent from Sir Charles Hobby, colonel in the Port Royal Expedition, 1710, and knighted "for good service done the crown in New England;" sixth in descent from Captain John Miles, who served under Major Robert Treat in the "Great Swamp Fight;" seventh in descent from Theophilus Eaton, first governor of New Haven colony. At the age of twenty-one he entered business in New York city, but later retired to country life at Milford, Connecticut, and became a breeder of thoroughbred cattle, whose pedigrees he searched as carefully as he did in later years those of his fellowmen. He conceived the idea of the "Memorial Bridge," built in Milford, Connecticut, over the Wepowage, at the place where the settlers first crossed on their entry into the land of their new homes. The bridge was dedicated in 1889 on the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town and is a fitting monument to one who labored long and faithfully to accomplish it. The "Taylor Library" in Milford is largely due to Nathan Pond's efforts The ancestral tablets he prepared are remarkable in their completeness and are invaluable to their fortunate possessors. His books, "The Old Tombstones of Milford" and "Ye Story of Ye Memorial," are of much interest to antiquarians as well as to descendants of the settlers of New Haven colony. Mr. Pond was a charter member of both New Yor

HEN in 1630, John Winthrop, with the "great fleet" arrived at Salem, Massachusetts, there came with him two sons of one of his neighbors, a William Pond. Winthrop refers to the boys thus: "Commend me to old Pond and tell him both his sons are well and remember their duty to him." He then mentions one by name, John. In a few letters to his son, dated September 9, 1630, he wishes to be remembered to all his good neighbors. "Mr. Jarrold, William Pond and the rest." Who was the unmarried son? There is good reason to believe it was Samuel Pond of Windsor. Windsor, Connecticut, was settled by Dorchester men, and many of the Dorchester settlers came in the "great fleet"—John Strong, Thomas Ford, William Phelps, Captain John Mason—and it was natural that Samuel Pond should follow them to the new settlement. Again, the family name of his wife was Ware, and settlers of that name were at Dorchester. At all events the earliest progenitor of our line was:

F I R S T G E N E R A T Ι 0 N

Samuel Pond, who married, November 18, 1642, Sarah Ware; died March 14, 1654, leaving a small estate, £130, and his widow, Sarah, evidently moved to Branford, Connecticut, for the records there show that John Linsley and Sarah Pond were married July 6, 1655. Samuel Pond and Sarah Ware had issue:

2. Isaac, born March 16, 1646; married Hannah Griffen, May 10, 1667; died November 15, 1668.

*3. Samuel, born March 4, 1648.

4. Nathaniel, born September 2, 1650 (December 1651, says Stiles); killed, December 19, 1675, with his Captain-Marshall by the Narragansett Indians in the Swamp fight.

5. Sarah, born February 11, 1652; married Jonathan

Guilford, Connecticut.

E RATS = EC ON D G N E

Samuel Pond, the second, born March 4, 1648, was one of the charterers of Branford, Connecticut; in 1672 was made freeman at Hartford; was deputy to the General Court for Branford in 1678, '82, '83, '87; was sergeant of ye trainband 1683; was made lieutenant by the General Court in 1695. He married, February 3, 1669, Miriam, daughter of Thomas and Susanna Ball Blatchley. Thomas Blatchley was of Hartford in 1640, New Haven 1643, removed to Branford in 1645; was representative for Branford in 1667, '68, '69, and 70, and died in Boston in 1674, while on a trading voyage probably. His widow married second Richard Bristow, of Guilford, and died in 1680. Samuel Pond and his wife Miriam had issue:

6. Nathaniel, born February 14, 1676; settled in Stamford, a blacksmith; married Elizabeth Slanson, daughter of John Slanson. He died August 23, 1716. (See Tuttle Genealogy; page 346.)

7. Abigail, born February 1678; married Isaac Taylor, November 6,

*8 Samuel, born July 1, 1679.

- 9. Josiah, born September 25, 1688.
- 10. Lois, born 1690. 11. Moses, born 1693.
- 12. Miriam, born 1696.

13. Mindwell, born 1608.

H R G E N E R Α N

It is with this generation that the published Pond genealogies are in error and confusion by making their descent of the Ponds of Milford, Connecticut, from Phineas and Martha instead of Peter, his brother. On page 114 of Daniel S. Pond's genealogy is the line of Phineas' descendants; he died in Waterbury, May 12, 1750, leaving four children, Phineas, Jonathan, Abigail, and Martha. appointed Abraham Page and Daniel Cook guardians to the orphans, their mother having died, it is said, soon after their father.

Samuel Pond, the third, born July 1, 1679 in Branford; married, (8)June 8, 1704, Abigail, daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (Bartholomew) Goodrich of Branford; (Bartholomew Goodrich, born September 3, 1647, was lieutenant, 1695; married Mary Bartholomew December 7, 1677, and died 1695-6; he was son of Richard and Dinah Goodrich, original settlers of Guilford in 1639.) Samuel Pond and Abigail Goodrich had issue:

14. Samuel, born May 7, 1705; died in infancy.
15. Philip, born June 5, 1706; married Thankful Frisbie.

16. Bartholomew, born January 19, 1708.

17. Josiah, born May 19, 1710; married Abigail Harrison, daughter of Thomas Harrison; was dead in 1747.

18. Abigail, born July 13, 1713.

19. Phineas, born June 9, 1715; married Martha -*20. Peter, born January 22, 1718; married Mary Hubbard.

21. Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin, born March 6. 1721, died young.

FOURT H G E N E R T Ι 0 N

(20) Peter Pond, born in 1718 in Branford, Connecticut; married, probably in 1739, Mary, daughter of Zachariah Hubbard of Boston. (See Hobby and Hubbard genealogies.). It is said, Mary had her first child on the day she was fifteen years old. She died June 16, 1761, in the thirty-seventh year of her age, while her husband was on a trading voyage in Detroit. Peter Pond was a fur trader, as was also his son Peter; he died 1765, insolvent, and Captain John Gibb and Garrett Van Horn DeWitt were his principal creditors. He left a large family, many of them quite young. Peter²⁰ quit claimed to his brother Josiah¹⁷ all his interests in Branford, March II, 1740 (See Volume 6, page 294, Branford Land Records). He then calls himself of Milford. Peter Pond and Mary Hubbard had

*22. Peter, born January 18, 1740; died 1807.

*23. Zachariah, born 1742; died 1872. *24. Charles, born 1744; died 1832.

25. John (by tradition).

26. Phineas (from old papers). *27. Dr. Samuel, baptised July, 1752.

28. Mary, baptised March 1755; married Isaac Jones.

29. Susanna, baptised September, 1757; married Ezra Camp. 30. Jedediah Hubbard, baptised August 1761 (no further trace).

IF T G E N E R

Peter Pond, born in 1740, was probably with his brother, Charles,24 in (22)the "New Defence," as the prison ship records have his name with that of Captain Charles Pond. Peter was evidently of a roving, speculating disposition as may be seen from his journal.

[Editor's Note: The Journal of Peter Pond is an important historical document in connection with this Pond Genealogy, and will be published in the second part of this compilation.]

Tradition says Peter Pond was knighted by the British government for services rendered in some emergency, but I have not been able to find proof. He was always called "Sir Peter;" he married Susanna Newell (of whom I know nothing); they had issue:

31. Peter, born 1763; married Anna Durand, daughter of John

Durand; died in the West Indies, 1813.

32. Elizabeth; married John Durand, son of John Durand.

- 33. And perhaps others (evidently reserved by author for future research).
- Zachariah Pond, born in 1742; married Lucy Newton, probably (23)daughter of Thomas Newton, of Newtown or Woodbury; he was found dead in April, 1792, in the shop near his house, evidently shot accidently as there was no reason for anything otherwise. He had

34. John.

35. Avis; married John Wheeler of Stratford, March 31, 1801.

36. Susan; married Isaac Clark September 26, 1801.

37. Mary, born 1768; married Eli Botchford.

- 38. Lucy, born 1773; died unmarried, November 7, 1790.
- Dr. Samuel Pond, so baptised in Plymouth church 1752, after the (27) death of his parents went to his Grandfather Hubbard, who lived in Fairfield at that time. He married the widow Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of Andrew Sanford. At the breaking out of the Revolution he joined the Continental forces and was with General Gates at Albany in 1777, where he died in August of that year of measles or camp disease. His issue by Elizabeth were:

39. Margaret, born May 20, 1773; married James Bull, March 5,

1795; died October 4, 1845.

- 40. Mary, who married Freegift Coggeshall, November 26, 1794.
- Charles Pond, third son of Peter²⁰ and Mary, born 1744, refused to (24) learn a trade as his father desired, and at an early age followed the sea and prospered. At the age of twenty-four or twenty-five he fell in love with Martha, daughter of John and Martha Miles, a woman his elder by about three years. She being of a proud family, her parents objected to her union with a sailor without means, but finding them determined to marry gave a reluctant consent. Fortune favored the man, and after a few voyages it is said he returned from the sea with a bag of specie as his share of profits. Carrying it to his wife he said: "Now Patty buy a house for yourself;" which she did. On the arrival of the news at Milford of the Battle of Bunker Hill, many hastened to enlist to march for Boston in aid of the Colonists and were encouraged by their wives, and sincerely so by Martha Pond, but the reaction which came to her after Pond's departure was often told by her to her daughter Sarah, who married Harpen Fowler, and she in turn told it to her children. Charles Pond had the commission of Ensign in Captain Peter Perit's company of Colonel Charles Webb's regiment, the 7th line. On the 14th of September 1775, the regiment was ordered by Washington to the Boston camp, where it formed a portion of General Sullivan's brigade at Winter Hill and he re-

mained there during the siege of Boston. In January 1776 he was promoted to first lieutenant in same company which was in same regiment where Nathan Hale, the martyr was a captain. After the surrender of Boston the troops were ordered to New York. They marched to New London and took vessels thence to New York, and assisted in fortifying Brooklyn—were probably not in the battle of Long Island, but certainly were in the fight at White Plains where many Milford men were killed. The regiment accompanied Washington into New Jersey and crossed the Delaware with him December 25, 1776, witnessed the surrender of the Hessians and fought again at Princeton, January 3, 1777. As the term of service for the regiment expired with the year, Washington prevailed upon a portion of them to remain six weeks longer, and Charles Pond received a commission as captain, dating from January 1, 1777; he was then with Return J. Meigs. This regiment was at Peekskill in the summer of 1777; was under Putnam's command from August to October, and wintered at West Point, assisting there in constructing redoubts. During the summer of 1777 Charles Pond was with Washington at White Plains. He resigned his command in the army, April 20, 1779, for the purpose of taking command of a war vessel that Connecticut was building for its coast defence.—I quote now Coggeshall's Voyages—(Page 25): "My father desiring a wider field of daring enterprise, joined the armed Brig 'New Defence' on the 7th of October, 1779, as sailing master's mate, with Captain Charles Pond of Milford. The 'New Defence' was a small brig built at Guilford, but fitted and equipped in New Haven. She mostly belonged to private individuals, but was furnished with rigging and sundry munitions of war by the State of Connecticut; she was therefore commissioned by Governor Trumbull and considered more like a vessel belonging to the state than a regular privateer. The 'New Defence' was not very well armed, her guns being small four and six pounders, with small arms not very efficient. She had, however, a gallant crew of young men and good officers. The first lieutenant, William McQueene, had served in the same capacity on board 'The Guilford' for several months, but left this sloop with my father and several others to cruise against the English on the Atlantic Ocean. The crew was composed of officers and seamen belonging to Milford, New Haven and other seaport towns. She sailed from New Haven in the latter part of October and passed through Long Island Sound. Not long after leaving port, while cruising off Sandy Hook, New York, she fell in with and engaged a large English brig-ofwar. It certainly would have been more prudent to have avoided an engagement with an enemy so superior in size and force to the frail little brig 'New Defence,' but the brave Captain Pond and his gallant officers and crew thought otherwise. With this determination they continued the action at close quarters for more than an hour. During the fight the sailing master of the 'New Defence' was killed and many of the crew were wounded and disabled. and rigging were so cut by the round and grape shot of the enemy that the little brig became unmanageable, and was compelled to surrender to superior force and numbers. A few days after her capture she arrived in New York where the captain and first lieutenant were forthwith paroled, or exchanged, while all the other officers and crew were immediately transferred to the 'Jersey,' then lying in the Wallabout, where during a long and dreary winter these unfortunate men were confined on that pestilential prison-ship with scarcely enough food and clothing to sustain life." 'Captain Charles Pond continued to annoy the enemy in the "whale boat service," as it was termed, until the close of the Revolution and received the approval of his superiors for his activity and persistance. As commerce with the West Indies was the means of employing much capital and many of the citizens of Milford, it was natural that Captain Charles Pond embarked in such enterprises and his brother-in-law, Isaac Jones, built vessels; while his son-in-law, Harpen Fowler, and his sons, together with Sheldon Clark of Derby, were interested with him and he soon became a man of considerable wealth for the times.

[Editor's Note: Here Mr. Nathan G. Pond, the author of this interesting and valuable genealogical compilation, left space in the manuscript for future work, which he had not finished when death overtook him.

Captain Charles Pond, to bring the trade of the town (Milford) from the northern portion to his store, on its way to the town wharf, petitioned to have the road from Wheeler's farm extended in a direct line to Broad street at a point near Wharf lane, which was done after considerable opposition. The street is now known as High street. From the papers of the late John W. Fowler of Milford, I find this regarding Captain Charles Pond (Mr. Fowler's mother was the daughter of Captain Charles Pond): "As an illustration of Captain Pond's energy in after years I beg leave to relate the following occurrence which took place when he was seventy years old. The store of Pond, Fowler & Company, stood on the west side of his residence (now in 1905 the Milford Saving's Bank is nearly on that ground). One night it was entered by burglars and robbed of a large amount of goods. In the morning the town was in an uproar; all was bustle and confusion. 'Well,' said the old gentleman to his junior partners, 'boys what are you going to do?' Said the 'boys:' 'We have sent Mr. So and So here and Mr. So and So there and are doing all we can.' 'Well!' said the old man, 'I'm going myself.' 'Good luck go with you!' said the boys,' supposing he was in sport. He went, taking two or three of his trusty followers with him, on board the Sloop 'Sally,' a clipper which he had built and knew what she could do. He started for Long Island shore. In the afternoon he saw a sloop heading for the same place; he bore down on her and hailed her with no response. Those on board finding the 'Sally' was gaining on them and meant business, the wind being light and near the shore, jumped into their boat and pulled for land. The 'Sally' boarded her and the old man descended to the cabin, and the first thing that caught his eye was his own best beaver (hat) standing on the table. In short all the stolen goods were found on board. The next morning the boys were presented with an additional vessel with his compliments on their personal activity. The boys never heard the last of that exploit; for a long time his success was a mystery to the boys. They did not know that the crew of the captured vessel had paid a visit to the store the day before, and that his sharp eye had detected them eyeing the window fastenings, and learned with Yankee shrewdness where they hailed from-and the vessel was missing in the morning. Captain Pond took the Sloop

to Milford, where he advertised her and the circumstances attending the taking." These men were afterward engaged in the robbery of the Nantucket bank. In 1816 a pamphlet was published telling of the robbery and much of the above mentioned robbery. Captain Charles Pond is mentioned in Professor Henry Phelps Johnston's "Life of Nathan Hale," page 104: "At Norwalk, Hale found an armed sloop, in command, as Hempstead states, of a Captain Pond, with whom he arranged to be set across the Sound at Huntington, L. I., twelve miles distant. There are grounds for inferring that this was Captain Pond of Milford, Connecticut, one of Hale's fellow captains of the 19th regiment, necessarily well known to him, and whose own hardy and daring spirit would lead him to further his comrade's enterprise. How Captain Pond came to be in the naval service, and at Norwalk at this particular moment, revives some incidents in the exciting warfare of the Revolutionary privateers of which as yet we know but little. In this instance the documents of the time help us to the extent that among the vessels which the Provincial Convention of New York had fitted out to guard the coasts were two armed sloops named the 'Montgomery' and the 'Schuyler,' commanded respectively by Captain William Rogers and James Smith. In May 1776, Smith resigned his commission and the 'Schuyler' passed as a Continental sloop under the command of Captain Pond, who as one of the skillful sailors in his regiment was probably detached for temporary service at sea. During the summer these two small vessels cruised from Sandy Hook to Montauk Point and sent their prizes into Rhode Island and Connecticut or stranded them in the inlets of the South Shore. On June 19th Pond reported to Washington the capture off Fire Island of an English merchantman with a valuable cargo which Washington in turn was gratified to report to Congress. The 'Montgomery' and the 'Schuyler,' which at times cruised in company, slipped by these watch-dogs, and about September 3rd sailed into New London harbor. A few days later one of them, certainly, doubtless both, reported at Norwalk. Hale would thus find them there on his arrival. The usual ferry to Long Island, run by the Raymonds of Norwalk, had been interrupted by the presence in that vicinity of the British twelve gun brig 'Halifax,' commanded by Captain Quarme, and in her unpublished log we find an entry which seems to be confirmatory of the foregoing and may furnish the approximate date of Hale's crossing. Cruising off Huntington on the 17th, Quarme learned that: 'two rebel privateers' had been seen in the neighborhood. Suspecting that they might be lurking in the inlets of the bay, he armed his boats and tenders and sent them in search of the craft, but without result. These privateers could have been none other than the 'Montgomery' and the 'Schuyler' still keeping in company, and to be reported on the 17th they must have crossed on the night of the 15th or 16th. It was from the 'Schuyler,' then, Captain Pond's vessel, we have every reason to believe that Hale landed on the Huntington shore on one of these dates, the days of the loss of New York and the battle of Harlem Heights. Captain Charles Pond continued on duty with the Schuyler in the Sound until December, 1777, when the sloop was captured off Huntington with part of Colonel S. B. Webb's expedition to Long Island. Later he commanded the 'Lady Spencer'; then resigning from his regiment in 1779, he took charge of the 'New Defence' which in 1780 sur-

rendered after a desperate action at sea. On the captain's grave stone in Milford, Connecticut, he is inscribed as Liberty's friend." Captain Charles Pond's wife was taken with the smallpox, after unpacking the trunk of one of her children who had contracted the disease while on a visit. She was removed to the pest house but died May 29, 1797, and was buried in the night as was customary with victims of that dread disease. She had at one time planted a rose bush in their garden and ever after when roses were in bloom, Captain Pond carried a rose "picked from the bush that Patty planted." At the death of his daughter, Martha, who had married Abraham Van Horn DeWitt he took into his family her child, also named Martha, and she looked upon her aunts as a sister and was always called so. Feeling the need of a caretaker for his children, he made choice of Catherine DeWitt and married her December 10, 1797. She is described as being small, unattractive and of quarrelsome disposition; she proved a harsh stepmother and a thorn to Captain Pond. It is said he once told her that he married her, thinking she would be a kind mother to her little niece but she had proved her worst enemy. One of his vessels having made a very prosperous voyage he took from the specie bag and gave to each of his daughters a doubloon, this extravagance was a subject of repeated reproach to the husband, until in his anger he said: "Katy, if you say another word I'll double it all round!" a saying which ended that episode. The DeWitts were of aristocratic ancestry from New York and the writer remembers the old lady and the portraits of her parents, painted it was said by Benjamin West, that hung in her bedroom. Captain Pond represented his town in the Legislature in 1780-'88-'89 '90 to '94 and 1800; and when Orange separated from Milford in 1805, was appointed by the Legislature chairman of the town meeting held for that purpose. Charles and Martha Miles Pond had issue:

*41. *Martha*, born August 28, 1770. 42 Charlotte, born June 19, 1772; died July 8, 1772.

*43 Sarah, born June 2, 1774. *44 Charlotte, born March 8, 1777.

*45 Mary, born June 13, 1779.

*46 Charles Hobby, born April 20, 1781.

*47 Adam Pond, born July 12, 1783. 48. Susan, born January 29, 1786; died May 22, 1867.

SIXTH GENERATION

(41) Martha Pond, born August 28, 1770; married January 3, 1790, Abraham Van Horn DeWitt (son of Garrit Van Horn and Margaret Van Horn DeWitt) who was town clerk of Milford many years and his records were kept in a very neat manner. He was also a representative of Milford for the fall sessions from 1791 to 1810 with hardly an intermission and on these occasions, Captain Pond took his place. Abraham V. H. DeWitt and his wife Martha had issue: Martha Pond DeWitt, born September 15, 1790. The mother died on the 30th of same month. The child was adopted by her grandfather and married, June 10, 1814, David L. Baldwin, and became the mother of nine children (see Baldwin Genealogy); she died September 1, 1868.

(43) Sarah Pond, third daughter of Charles and Martha Pond, married December 18, 1796, William Harpen Fowler (a descendant of William Harpen Fowler, the magistrate and settler of Milford in 1639, also a grandson of Dr. Jean Harpen, a Huguenot from Rochfort, France). Harpen Fowler was associated with his father-in-law in business and for the greater portion of his life was engaged in commerce and shipbuilding. He represented Milford in the Legislature in 1838. His wife died June 4, 1847, and he survived her sixteen years, dying June 30, 1863, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years and eight months. William H. Fowler and Sarah Pond, his wife, had issue:

(a) Mary, born September 16, 1797; died unmarried July 10, 1885.(b) Martha, born May 16, 1799; died unmarried August, 1877.

(c) Susan, born August 13, 1802, married Jesse Gould Smith, April 20, 1834.

(d) Sarah, born April 28, 1804; married Jonah Platt; died September 1, 1868.

(e) Charlotte, born June 9, 1810; married Oliver B. Sherwood, September 3, 1836.

(f) Ann Harpen, born March 21, 1813; married Charles Cornwall, October 8, 1840; died 1886.

(g) John William, born August 5, 1807; married Jane Hyde, August 1837; died, September 2, 1897.

John William Fowler, only son of William H. and Sally Fowler, at the age of sixteen entered as a clerk the drug store of Thomas C. Wordin of Bridgeport and afterward was in New Haven until 1831, when he entered the wholesale drug business in New York and eventually became a member of the firm of Hoadley, Phelps & Co., a concern that made fortunes for all its members: David Hoadley after its dissolution became president of the American Exchange Bank and of the Panama R. R. Co.; Mr. Phelps acquired wealth by real estate speculations; Mr. Fowler retired with an ample fortune (for those days) to Milford and built the house on Broad street adjoining that of his cousin, Charles H. Pond, and through his efforts united with those of Rev. James Dixon Carder (who married his cousin Charlotte Pond) the beautiful stone church of St. Peter's was built and it is a monument of their taste to their energy and to the former's liberality. Mr. Fowler again entered business circles in New York and was the capitalist of the firm of Morgan, Allen & Co., who dealing extensively with the south and southwest met with heavy losses at the outbreak of the Civil War and seriously impaired his fortune. A man having taste for investigating, a love for his native town, and habits of care in records and accounts, it was fitting the office of judge of probate should be in his care and from 1863 to 1895 he filled the office of judge and clerk of court, and the office of town clerk seemed like an inheritance from his grandfather, also named John, who kept Milford records upwards of seventy years. He married, August 10, 1837, Jane, daughter of Richard Hyde of Bridgeport, who was born January 4, 1817; she died December 30, 1898. John W. and Jane H. Fowler had issue:

(a) Franklin Hamilton, born in New York, February 19, 1841; married July 13, 1871, Julia Isabel, daughter of Nathan Fenn of Milford, and born September 23, 1847.

(b) John William, born in New York, March 13, 1843; died January 4, 1844.

(c) Lucille Augusta, born in New York, April 2, 1845; died in Milford, March 30, 1896.
(d) Mary Jane, born in New York, June 30, 1847; died in Milford

January 22, 1857.

- (e) Frances Susan, born in New York, January 25, 1850; married August 18, 1880, William B. Van Vliet of Rhinebeck, New York.
- (f) Harriet Cannon, born in Milford, March 9, 1855; married October 25, 1882, George M. Gunn, of Milford.
- (g) Jane Amanda, born in Milford, June 15, 1859; married May 22, 1900, Henry Peck.
- Charlotte Pond, fourth daughter of Charles and Martha (Miles) (44) Pond, married September 19, 179-, David Atwater, son of William, a descendant of David Atwater, settler of New Haven 1638. David Atwater was a merchant in Milford; he suffered from rheumatism and died comparatively young. David and Charlotte (Pond) Atwater had issue:

(a) Caroline, born April 1, 179-; died unmarried in Sparta, Georgia.

- (b) Charles W., born December 13, 1800; married Sarah Shirley, December 23, 1832; died 1859.
- (c) John G., born July, 1803; died unmarried in Texas, in 1862.

(d) Martha, born 1809; died in Sparta, Georgia.

(e) David, born 1811; died 1836. (f) Allen C., born 1816; died.

- (g) Charlotte, born 1813; married Adolphus Underwood of Georgia.
- (h) Sarah, born 1819; married James M. DeVine; died 1865.
- Mary Pond, fifth daughter of Charles and Martha (Miles) Pond, (45)married May 22, 180-, William Strong of Milford (see Strong family). They had issue:
 (a) Ephhraim, born September 180-; died unmarried in 1840.

(b) Mary Prudden, born April 9, 1803; died unmarried.

- (c) Charles Pond, born March 24, 1805; married first Caroline Merwin, second Clarissa Chatfield of Stratford.
- (d) Martha Miles, born December 29, 1806; died unmarried. (e) Hannah Platt, born June 15, 1809; died unmarried.
- (f) Catherine Pond, born September 17, 1811; married Jesse J. Brown.

(g) Sarah, born July 17, 1813; died unmarried.

(h) William, born July 9, 1815; married Mary Chatfield of Stratford.

(i) Charlotte, born, August 12, 1817.

- (j) George, born February 12, 1819; married Maria Merwin; died 1905.
- (k) John C., born September 1821; died in South America.
- (46) Charles Hobby Pond, oldest son of Charles and Martha (Miles) Pond, born April 20, 1781, was educated at Yale College and graduated in 1802. He was interested with his father in commercial enterprise and at an early age went as supercargo in his father's vessels to the West

Indies. He entered politics as a Jeffersonian Democrat; was made sheriff in 1819, of New Haven County. In 1850 he was elected lieutenant governor and held the same position in 1852. In 1853 Thomas H. Seymour was elected governor but resigning the office to serve as United States minister to Russia, Charles Hobby Pond was governor for the remaining eleven months. He was a man of strong political prejudice and in sympathy with the pro-slavery Democrats up to the time of his death. While a young man he injured his health by bathing when in a heated condition and he was ever after lame. The death of his only son, Charles, while a student at Yale, saddened him much; his whole family passed away before any reached old age; his male grandchildren even seemed fated and especially those named after him. His daughters were bright finelooking girls, but varied in temperament; Martha, his eldest, the writer remembers as a tall, black eyed, haughty woman, while Maria was gentle and affectionate in manner; Mary is described as unusually good-looking and was sacrificed in the wilds of Illinois in the missionary cause. Four granddaughters and two grandsons are all that remain of Governor Charles Pond's descendants. His wife was Katherine Dickinson, daughter of Sylvanus, whom he married March 9, 1809. Governor Pond died April 26, 1861, at his homestead and in the home wherein he was born, being the only Pond of Milford who reached manhood and died under the roof where he first saw light. Charles Hobby Pond and Katherine Pond had issue:

(a) Charles, born 1810; died a student at Yale, June 9, 1828.

(b) Martha, born 1815; died unmarried 1853.

(c) Maria, born 18—; married first, Jonas Glenny; second, Robert Ramsey.

(d) Mary Letitia, born 1818; died 1836.

(e) Katherine Wales, born 1816; married Rev. Cyrus L. Watson; died 1837.

(f) Charlotte, born 1825; married Rev. James Dixon Carder; died.
(g) Susan Augusta. born 18—; married first, Rev. Phineas Stow; second, Rev. Henry Cook of Boston.

Adam Pond, second son of Captain Charles and Martha (Miles) (47) Pond, was born in the house on the east corner of Broad and High streets (Milford), January 12, 1783. He was anxious to study at Yale, but his father wished his services at his store, which he gave until he was twenty-one years old, when he left for New Haven where he soon found employment on a vessel bound for the West Indies. His father finding him bent on following the seas, gave him command of a new schooner called the "Theresa" of eighty ton burden. His first mate was George Coggeshall, a man who soon rose to the command of a vessel and was unusually successful; he was the son of William Coggeshall, who was mate with Captain Charles Pond during the sea fight in the "New Defence." "Theresa" left Milford, February 10, 1804; arrived at Augra Bay. Terceiva, on the 25th of February, disposed of her cargo at good prices, reloaded with oranges and lemons, sailed on the 10th of April, reached New York, May 3rd, where the fruit sold well, making his first voyage a profitable one. The embargo acts, 1807

and 1800, interfered in many ways with his father's foreign trade, and as he as well as his father were Jeffersonian Democrats, he was induced to take command of a revenue cutter and in performance of his duty was obliged to capture the vessel commanded by Josiah Rogers, Nathan Gillett, first mate (for a more detailed account, see Gillett), which proceeding always rankled in the heart of Captain Gillett towards the Ponds and changed only toward Charles H., son of Adam Pond, who married Martha, only child of Captain Gillett. During the War of 1812 Adam Pond had command of the privateer "Sine qua non," a vessel built in Milford and probably by Isaac Jones (his uncle by marriage) the principal ship builder then in Milford. It was Captain Adam Pond's fortune to be in the harbor of Bordeaux at the time of Napoleon's escape from Elbe. Knowing that brandy would be likely to bring good prices in New then in France prices were York, and from the disturbances low there, he decided to load his vessel with that article and sail for home. When he reached Sandy Hook he found it strictly blockaded by the British and he was obliged to sail through Long Island Sound to reach New York. While on his passage through, he dropped anchor, took a boat, rowed up to the town wharf and informed Milforders of the great French event, saw his wife for a few moments, regained his vessel and soon after dropped anchor at the foot of Beekman street, New York. Captain Adam Pond wore his hair in a queue and it became loosened as he walked rapidly through the street, where he met several merchants of his acquaintance and hastily told them of the "Escape." They thought from his words and manner that he was insane and the morning papers of the next day remarked that the astounding news of Napoleon's escape from Elbe had been brought to New York by the fast sailing letter of Marque "Sine qua non," Captain Adam Pond, 17 days from Bordeaux, and it was not until the next day that they were able to give details gathered from the papers brought by Captain Pond. Mr. Nathaniel Griswold, an old South Street merchant, told Mrs. Sill, the daughter of Captain Adam Pond, that up to that date the cargo was the most profitable ever brought into the New York market. In 1816, Messrs. Smith and Hubbell, merchants of New York, gave Captain Pond command of the brig "Ellen Tooker." George William Hubbell, who, afterwards became a member of the firm of Peale, Hubbell & Co., of Manila, was a supercargo, and the vessel was loaded with war material which they expected to sell to the Provinces of Uraguay and Buenos Ayres then at war with Spain. As peace was concluded before they reached the market the voyage was not a profitable one.

Captain Adam Pond in 1821 was induced by some New York merchants to undertake the smuggling of a cargo of tobacco into Ireland. Nehemiah Bristol was the second mate and it was from his recital to his son, E. Holmes Bristol, that I get the story: "The vessel was a brig old and unseaworthy and many predicted she would never cross the ocean, but she did although leaking badly. Captain Pond went on shore and arranged for the speedy carrying of the tobacco, then in cases strapped in a convenient manner to be fastened to mules or donkeys and to be hidden for awhile back in the hills. As a revenue cutter had been seen by James Hitchcock, the first mate then in command while the captain was absent,

he feared to carry out the instructions of Pond thinking it would result in a certain capture by the revenue officers. The crew saw his timidity and proposed to Bristol that they would fasten Hitchcock below, and under his directions make the landing. To this Bristol would not consent. The vessel was soon in a dangerous condition from leakage and the risk of capture no longer delayed them. The vessel was run near to shore, but was by morning captured, cargo seized, crew arrested. Bristol after some detention reached home. Captain Pond then took passage on the ship 'Ohio' during the spring of 1822 for home. The vessel sprang a leak and she returned to Liverpool for repairs, sailed again and was never heard from. His widow now in reduced circumstances, settled his affairs to the best of her ability. Her children's education was not what the father intended they should have, but she lived to see her eldest son marry and her grandchildren play at the old home. She visited her son in New York, soon after returned to Milford where she died Nevember 9, 1836. From the papers of John W.

Fowler the following is found in regard to Adam Pond:"

"Adam Pond, the son of Captain Charles Pond, was the father of Charles H. Pond who married Martha Gillette, daughter of Captain Nathan Gillette, and William Strong Pond, who married Anne Havens, and grandfather of the Nathan G. Pond and Charles H. sons of Charles H. and of William H. Pond (son of William), of Hartford. Adam Pond was a splendid man; he inherited all his father's energy and courage—with more dash; a heart as big as an ox and in the right place but lacked the father's prudence, judgment and discretion. About 1811, at the age of 28, young Pond had made several voyages as master of ordinary West India vessels. and was ambitious and wanted a ship. His father's firm finally consented and the 'Hesperus,' a fine ship of 400 tons, was built for for him in 1812, in which he was to go to Europe, but no sooner was she launched than war was declared, but he was not to be thwarted and declared he'd go to France in spite of the war. A contract was at once made and a clipper schooner of 200 tons, called the 'David Porter' was built in forty days, launched and loaded with cotton for Bordeaux-freight and primage, \$20,000-a big thing in those days. He arrived out in safety, discharged and with the freight money bought an invoice of French silks, and knickknacks, proceeded to St. Bartholomew, sold his goods, loaded with sugar, and sailed for home. Off Montauk he found the Sound blockaded and running into Newport, watched his chance and got to Providence, discharged his sugar and hauled it across the country to Haddam at an expense of \$1,500, shipped it by sloop down the Connecticut river to New York and sold it for twenty-six cents a pound—cost six cents in St. Bartholomew. This looks like a a pound—cost six cents in St. Bartholomew. big thing and so it was, but expenses were enormous. The insurance was exorbitant, yet Pond had made his voyage and it was successful. Captain Frederick Stow, one of our most estimable citizens, accompanied Captain Pond on his voyage—how is that for energy and perseverance in the olden time. Adam Pond was a man over six feet in height, straight as an arrow, with long black glossy hair, brave as a lion and delighting in adventure. He always sailed clipper vessels and was sought for by the daring men of that day, who were willing to take great risks. A few years ago

the writer was inquired of by an eminent merchant of New York if he ever knew Adam Pond and on being told he was my uncle, said: I well remember his landing at Peck Slip from the Clipper Schooner 'Sine qua non' and seeing him run up Beekman street without a hat, his long black hair streaming in the wind, proclaiming the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, landing in France. He had landed at Milford in passing through the Sound and proclaimed it here first, so for once Milford was ahead of New York. Such a secret in these days would command a fortune in Wall street in ten His last adventure was in 1823; he loaded a clipper schooner with tobacco for the coast of Ireland; he left the vessel to make arrangement for disposing of the cargo in charge of Captain Hitchcock; a storm came on, the vessel sprung a leak and in distress Captain Hitchcock put into Kinsale when owing to some informality in the papers she was seized by the authorities and confiscated. He remained there several months trying to recover and failed. He sailed from Liverpool for home in the ship 'Ohio' which vessel was never heard from. Attempts have been made by evil minded people to cast a shade over the fame of this man-whom to know was to admire. It all arose from his being captured carrying arms from one provincial government to another, a fair mercantile transaction and restitution was subsequently made to his descendants and the error acknowledged."

Adam Pond married December 31, 1806, Sarah, daughter of Ephraim and Hannah (Platt) Strong (see Strong family) and had

issue by her:

*50. Charles Hobby Pond, born September 29, 1807; died July 1860.

51. Mary, born, May 1, 1810; died September 24, 1892. 52. William Strong, born February 7, 1812; died 1869.

[Editor's Note: The author of this genealogical compilation had accumulated many interesting letters bearing upon the family... From these the following are selected for this publication. They were written by Captain Adam Pond to his brother, Charles Hobby Pond, governor of Connecticut.]

Buenos, Ayres, Dec. 3, 1817.

Dear Brother:

I improve the first opportunity to inform you of my safe arrival in this place, after a passage of 60 days from New York. I am discharging the Schr. and shall probably be nearer home than I now am by the time you receive this. I am in hopes of making up for our bad prospects but all's chance. The markets here are overdone and it's impossible to effect sales at any price. I was in hopes to have had it in my power to make you a remittance by the first vessel, but you must wait until you hear from me from some other quarter. I sell the Vessel as soon as discharged and make sale of the Cargo as soon as I can. I have nothing certain to write, but will give you all the particulars by the next vessel, which will be in a few days. I hope you will be able to get along until you hear of me again, as I am determined to do something to try to get some money. Best respects to all friends.

Your Brother Adam Pond.

At Anchor off Ensenada, 7th Feb. 1818.

Dear Brother:

I am now about to sail on a *cruise* in the schooner Cyripo, under the Patriotic Flag of Beunos Ayres; as I have become a citizen of this country and you being empowered to act for me in the United States you will please take the necessary precautions, and leave nothing in my name for any one to touch. I shall be in Amelia I expect in four or five months, I hope with some money as I cannot find any other mode of getting any. I am therefore now determined to give this business a fair trial, as many have done well by it, by the arrival of Captain Wooster a few days since from New York I received a letter from Messrs Smith and Hubbell, informing me that Sallie was much better than when I left home which I was extremely glad to hear. I wish you to assist my family all in your power and if I am fortunate you shall share with me my earnings, I have nothing now to write, only the trade of this country is over done. I wish you to have letters for me at Amelia and in hopes of seeing you soon

I remain Your brother, Adam Pond.

St. Barts, 8th May, 1818.

Dear Brother:

me

ive

When the current of misfortune begins to run, it appears as though it would never stop—as my present loss, is without parellel. I arrived at this Port on the 22nd of April, when I communicated with the shore and was informed that there was a number of Patriot vessels at Anchor at Five Islands. I then bore up and run down for the Islands and came to Anchor in the midst of four Sail of Brigs, three of which were Venzuelian. There was then lying in this harbor a ship under English colors, which I was told was Admiral Brion. In a few days she got under way and stood to the Southard under American colors and on the 29th of April came to Anchor near me, and on the 1st of May, while I was in readiness for sea (being in want of provision and water when I anchored) he sent a letter on board requesting me to show my commission, which I did and he appeared satisfied. I wrote him I wished him to deliver up 3 boys that had runaway from me and was on board one of his vessels, which he promised to do, and then wrote a very arbitrary and insulting letter, which I answered in the most pacific manner, he then said he would answer it directly, which he did by opening his fire upon us, with a ship of 22 guns and two Brigs while lying at Anchor, I came to town that evening and have requested the Governor to demand my vessel as she was taken while lying at Anchor in the Port or the same which he has done. Whether I shall recover her or not I cannot tell, shall know to-day or tomorrow. I have a little money—but not but a little which I got here for some goods I sold. I own with Mr. G. W. Hubbell one quarter of a Brig called the Republicana, now I suppose in Baltimore; she had taken one prize which is sold and the money received by Mr. Robert M. Goodwin, who is the bearer of this to Baltimore and will forward it to you. I have desired to remit to you any balance he may have belonging to us, I only am known as owner therefore you can act as if I only owned her and settle with Mr. Hubbell on his return I have authorized Mr. Goodwin to sell the Brig, if you think best—she cost \$3500—for \(\frac{1}{4} \), she has a commission against the Portugese and must make money. If you think best to keep her, her prize will refit her and something more I think. I have also 1/8 of 2 more Schooners now cruising for Portugese which I expect prizes from in a few days—but do not say anything about it, as it may spoil all our arrangements here. I found on my arrival that Messrs Winfield and Haddock had secured Major Hart's debt, and his property will have to be sold to pay it, I am certain. When you receive this letter you can write Mr. Robert M. Goodwin—who will immediately— — —about the Brig and do as you please about selling her. I this day offered to take \$5000 for ¼ of Brig and Prize. He has not the money he says to purchase her but the chance is worth double that amount if we was able to keep her. If this misfortune had not befell the Schooner I would have been sure of a fortune in 3 months I yet have hopes. I must stop here until Mr. Goodwin returns, which will be soon—say, immediately wish you to write me the situation of our business and rest assured I shall remit every cent I can as soon as possible.

Yours Truly, Adam Pond.

SEVENTH GENERATION

Charles Hobby Pond, eldest child of Adam and Sarah (Strong) (50) Pond, born September 29, 1807, in the house of his grandfather, Strong, where his parents resided for nearly two years after their marriage. His father being disappointed at not receiving an education at Yale, determined that his son Charles should have one, but his death changed all the family plans, and the son determined to try the city of New York. With hardly a business acquaintance there he applied for a situation in a retail grocery and found it. firm soon changed to the wholesale trade and removed to South street under the firm name of Ingersoll & Raynor and in 1828, before he was out of his 21st year, gave him an interest in the business and affixed "Co." to their signature. He continued with Mr. Raynor after the dissolution of Ingersoll & Co., in the wholesale trade under the name of Raynor & Pond, when a slowly developing paralysis compelled him to give up business and retire to Milford, Connecticut, hoping to regain his health. Remedies of all kinds were tried but to no good. He became a great sufferer and almost helpless, unable to move from his bed or chair without aid. Mr. Pond was an invalid fourteen years, and died in Milford, July 29, Charles Hobby Pond married, September 8, 1831, first, Martha Gillett, only child of Captain Nathan Gillett, and had issue:

(a) Nathan Gillette, author of this compilation, born May 31,

1832; died in Milford, July 29, 1894.

(b) Charles Hobby, born October 11, 1833; died in Milford, February 18, 1881.

(c) Sarah, born October 5, 1835; died —

(d) Martha Gillette, born June 18, 1838.

[Editor's Note: Here ends the unfinished manuscript of Nathan G. Pond. In the next issue of The Connecticut Magazine will be published the Journal of Peter Pond, from whom the Ponds of Milford, Connecticut, directly descend.]

STUDIES IN ANCESTRY

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY CHARLES L. N. CAMP

This department is open to all, whether subscribers or not, and no fees are required. The queries should be as precise and specific as possible. The editor of this department proposes to give his personal attention to questions free of charge. Extended investigations will be made by him for a reasonable compensation. Persons having old family records, diaries or documents yielding genealogical information are requested to communicate with him with reference to printing them. Readers are earnestly requested to co-operate with the editor in answering queries, many of which can only be answered by recourse to original records. Querists are requested to write clearly all names of persons and places so that they cannot be misunderstood. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. All matters relating to this department must be sent to The Connecticut Magazine, Hartford, marked Genealogical Department. Give full name and post-office address.—Editor

LINEAGE OF HON. JOHN CULLICK—AN ORIGINAL PROPRIETOR OF HARTFORD IN 1639, WITH NOTES ON THE OLCOTT AND ELY GENEALOGY

OLCOTT-CULLICK

Hon. John Cullick from Felstead County, Essex, was an original proprietor of Hartford, 1639, and an influential man in the colony, filling various offices of trust and responsi-

bility.

His first wife died in 1647, and he married second, Elizabeth Fenwick, sister of Sir George Fenwick. Removed to Boston and was received into the church there November 27, 1659, with his wife and elder children, John and Mary. He had also Hannah and Peletiah Glover in Boston, 1660, and Elizabeth married Benjamin Batten of Boston. There must have been other children, as Sir George Fenwick in his will, 1657, speaks of his sister Cullick and her children, giving to her "eldest sonne" a double portion.

From Miss Caulkins', "New London," p. 250: "From minutes of cases before the county court in 1672—Richard Ely in right of his wife Elizabeth, vs. John Cullick, as Admr. on estate of George Fenwick. This was an action for recovery of a legacy left said Elizabeth by will of Fenwick." Recovered £915 and costs.

Not much is known of this John and nothing of Mary. What became of this Mary Cullick who was admitted into the Boston church with her father 1660?

In looking for her and her probable marriage some genealogists have thought they found strong evidence in the appearance of the name Cullick given as a Christian name in the family of Olcott.

Thomas Olcott 2d, born before 1637, had wife Mary. Who was she?

Her son, Thomas Olcott 3d, named his first son *Cullick Olcott*. For this there was a reason, and but one reason probably, and that was that it was his mother's family name.

And again in the next generation, Margaret Olcott (Thomas³ and Sarah Foote, Thomas² and Mary, Thomas¹ and Abigail), who married Captain Richard Ely, named her first son Cullick Ely. On investigation one finds that Captain John Cullick and Thomas Olcott were of the same social grade (an important factor in genealogical analysis) and engaged in much the same and extensive lines of business.

Thomas Olcott 2d was admitted Freeman, 1658, and Mary Cullick

was admitted to the Boston church, 1660. So their ages were suitable for a union.

In 1693, Mary, wife of Thomas Olcott, was admitted to the First Church in Hartford. Their home was on the east side of the river,

later known as East Hartford.

I have often wondered how Captain Richard Ely of Lyme happened to find his second wife, Margaret Olcott, in East Hartford. assuming that Margaret Olcott was granddaughter of Mary Cullick, and knowing that Captain Richard Ely was grandson (by marriage) of Elizabeth (Fenwick) Cullick (second wife of Richard Ely) mother to Mary Cullick, the connection is easily recognized and accounts for the acquaintance and marriage of Richard Ely3 (William² and Elizabeth (daughter Simon Smith), Richard¹ and Elizabeth Fenwick Cullick) and Margaret Olcott.

Family names have always been noticeable in the Elyand Olcott families. The record of children of Thomas Olcott² and Mary is undoubtedly very incomplete, but the names of the children of Thomas Olcott³ and Sarah Foote afford much interest and are as follows: Children of Thomas Olcott and Sarah Foote:

Abigail, b. Aug. 4, 1692, named for Abigail, wife of Thomas Olcott 1st—paternal gt. grandmother.

Sarah, b. 1694, named for

mother.

Mary, b. 1696, named for Mary Cullick, paternal grandmother(?)

Cullick, b. 1699, first son; paternal grandmother's family name(?)

Nathaniel, b. 1701, named for Nathaniel Foote, maternal grandfather.

Josiah, b. 1703. Margaret, b. 1705.

Hannah, b. 1707 (Hannah Cullick?)

Elizabeth (for Elizabeth Fenwick Cullick?)

Thomas, father's, gr.father's and gt.grandfather's name.

The Ely names also furnish much

interest and are suggestive:

Capt. Richard Ely³ of Lyme (William² and Elizabeth Smith, dau, of Simon Smith).

Richard¹ Ely & Elizabeth Fenwick Cullick, married 1st Ruamah Thomson, and had

William, named for William Ely, 2 paternal grand-father.

Joseph, I think, for maternal grandfather.

Richard, for father and grandfather.

Simon, for Simon Smith, father's maternal grandfather.

Ruama, mother's name, Ruama Thomson Ely, died 1726, and

Richard Ely, married second Margaret Olcott.

Children of Capt. Richard Ely and Margaret Olcott:

Margaret, b. 1729, mother's name.

Cullick, eldest son of Margaret Olcott, named for her grandmother, Mary Cullick(?)

Elisha Mary (Mary Cullick?)

Lucretia Adriel

Sarah — maternal grandmother, Sarah Foote. Deborah E. H.

RECORDS FROM STRAY FAMILY BIBLES

- 1. Gilbert-White. Eldad Gilbert and Huldah White, married, 1795. Isaac White Gilbert, born 1796, died 1797. Isaac White Gilbert, born April 6, 1798, died Aug, 1831. Eunice Gilbert, born 1801, died 1803. Eunice F. Gilbert, born Jan. 8th, Timothy White, born 1747. Marcy Clark, born 1752. Captain Caleb Gilbert, aged 30. Married Eunice Bassett, aged 31, in 1765. Eldad Gilbert, born 1773, Huldah White, born 1775, married 1795.
- 2. Deming, Lemuel Deming, born 9th July, 1782, died March 12. 1841. Clarissa Deming, born 27 April, 1785, died October 1, 1870. George Deming, born 10 Sept., 1806, died 21 Apr., 1860. Charlotte Deming, born 18 Oct., 1808, died 23 Dec., 1887, Sunday. Charles Deming, born 8 Dec., 1812. died 19 Nov., 1813. Thompson Deming, Charles born 15 Sept., 1814, died 23 Mar., 1879. Marietta Deming, born 31 May, 1818, died 1 Nov., 1875. William Henry Deming, born 24 Nov., 1820, died 30 July, 1824. Charlotte, married, 1827. George, married, 1830. Marietta, married, 1837. Charles Thompson, married, 1849.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF THE GENEALOGISTS

INFORMATION WANTED

- of Chloe, wife of Capt. Moses Gilbert. She died March 28, 1833, aged 80; is buried by her husband in the Whitneyville cemetery near New Haven.
 - (b) Hargill Treyleth. William Hargill m. Treyleth; came from England to Nova Scotia; was given a grant of land by the King and driven from it by the Indians to New York about 1793-4. Is anything known of them?
 - (c) Hunter. Gilbert Hunter, Sr., m. Isinche ———? in Westchester Co., N. Y. She died 1838-40, aged 98. What was her surname? Her dau. by a former husband, a Frenchman, m.———? Haight.
 - (d) Horton. William Horton died about 1835, m. Hannah———? at Yorktown, Westchester Co.,

N. Y. Was a Friend preacher. Their children were Phebe, born 1800, m. Gilbert Hunter, Jr., Joseph, Daniel and James. Any information concerning his wife or their parents will be appreciated.

(e) Vaughan. Three brothers of that name—doctor, lawyer and minister, came from Wales through Dublin to Connecticut. One went to Canada in 1776, who had son, Harmon, aged 12, at that time. He m. later Sarah Brown, of Vermont. Is anything known of Harmon's parents?

(f) Honsinger — Vaughan. Mary Honsinger m. Samuel Vaughan at Alburgh, Vt., about 1833. Would like to know of her parents and where they came from.

(g) Guy. John Guy died in Guilford Conn. August 24, 1730, m. Anna ———? Any information prior to that is desired.

141. Curtis. Amasa Curtis was born at Canaan, Conn., November 15. 1767. On February 9, 1791, he married Hannah Wilcox, of Stonington, Conn., who was born July 13, 1765. Amasa and his brothers, Darius, Flavius, Lebius, (?) and Solomon settled in Clarenceville, Que., Canada, about 1794 and became the founders of a numerous Canadian family who now seek information regarding their ancestry and connections. H. H. C.

Thompson. Wanted parentage of Samuel Thompson, who died at Columbia, Conn., in 1820; also the surname of his wife, Jedediah (per. Jedidah). Eleven children are recorded, 1770-

143. (a) Tracy. What was the ancestry of John Tracy, who m. about 1662, Mary Winlow, dau. of Josiah and Margaret (Bourne) Winlow!

(b) Terrill-Stream, Ancestry desired of Job. Terrill, of vicinity of New Haven, who m. Sarah Burwell, of Milford, Conn., August 8, 1734, who was her mother, Sarah Stream? Also ancestry of Elizabeth Terrill, who m. Thomas Beecher, and died February 27, 1802, aged 75.

(c) Talmadge. Ancestors desired of Lieut. Enos Talmadge, who m. in 1682, Hannah Yale. He was killed February 9, 1689-90.

(d) Sanford-Gibbard. Ancestors of Andrew Sanford, who m. October 11, 1666, Sarah Gibbard, dau. of William. Would

like Gibbard data also.

(e) Childs-Macomber. Ancestors of Susanna Childs, m. first to Obiel Macomber; second to Samuel Darling about 1718. Their son, Thomas, born 1719, at Newport, R. I. Desire ancestry of Samuel Darling-parents believed to have married at Jamaica, L. I. He was born 1605; Susanna 1680.

(f) Filer, Was Jane Filer, who m. September 20, 1694, Wakefield Dibble the dau. of Zerubbabel Filer, of Windsor, Conn., born 1671? If not, please give ances-

(g) Dibble. Can not the names be ascertained of Elizabeth ---wife of Ezra Dibble, born about 1700; died August 3, 1769, and Thomas Dibble, of wife of Windsor, Conn., who died May 14, 1681?

(h) Wakefield. Who was Ann ----, wife of John Wakefield, of New

Haven; died 1695?

(i) Beecher. Can maiden name of John Beecher's wife, Elizabeth --, who died 1722, be learned? Or of his mother, Mary, wife of Isaac? Is there proof that Isaac's father was John and his mother, Hannah?

(i) Cross. Who did Robert Cross marry? Who were his parents? He died in Ipswich about 1710. His dau. Annie, m. Ephraim Fellows, of Plainfield, Conn.

(k) Gallup. Who were the parents of Capt. John Gallup, died December 19, 1676? His wife, Han-

nah Lake.

(1) Williams. Want ancestry of John Williams; m November 13, 1730, to Dorcas Curtis. He died about 1741: was a weaver of Dedham and Douglass, Mass.

(m) Lyon, Desire ancestors of Samuel Lyons, of Roxbury, and wife, Deliverance. There before

1700.

(n) Wheeler-Curtis, Desire ancestors of Rebecca Wheeler, wife of John Curtis, of Boston; m. December 26, 1661; died March 16, 1676. Her father, said to be Thomas and another, Rebecca—Wheeler, of Boston. His will probated July 25, 1654.

(o) Humes. We very much desire to learn more of Nicholas Humes who, February 13, 1715, m. in Boston Joanna Everton. She left two daughters who m. Jere

- 144. Hill. Wanted, the data and place of birth of John H. Hill of Hammonassett, a part of Madison, Conn. Also name and place of birth of his wife, and date of birth of his children, who were Philip, Daniel Gray, Rebecca and John. Did any of his descendants fight in the Revolutionary war? Was he a descendant of the John Hill who came over in the "John and Mary" from England? C. E. W.
- 145. Hale. I wish to know the birthplace and ancestry of one Elisha
 Hale, who settled in Barre, Vt.,
 about 1800, and who died there
 in 1844. The inscription on his
 tombstone would indicate the
 year of his birth as 1773. Will
 C. M. H., of Query, No. 133,
 please state if this can be the
 Elisha² of which she speaks.
 F. F. H.
- 146. (a) Sperry—Dickerman. Who was Nathan Sperry, of Connecticut, who m. Sarah Dickerman? Was he son of Richard Sperry, of New Haven, Conn., who was "proprietor" 1685, and a member of the night watch? Who was Sarah (Dickerman) Sperry, and who were her parents?
 - (b) Coe. What relationship existed between Robert Coe, of Stratford, Conn., (whose dau, m. John Alling, first treasurer of Yale College), and Robert Coe, (born 1505; died 1672.) Deputy from Jamaica, L. I.
 - (c) Burrell (Burwell) Lines. Eb-

enezer Lines, 1718-1798, m. a Burrell? What was his first name and who were her parents?

(d) Nathan. Nathan Mansfield, 1718-1783, of Connecticut, is spoken of as Lieut. Nathan Mansfield in the Mansfield Genealogy. How did he come by this military title. H. K. L.

- 147. Lankton—Langdon. Lankton or Langdon. Were not these common American surnames originally the same? Which is the original family name and how did it become changed? Is it true that the Connecticut legislature of about 1787 permitted this change of Lankton to Langdon or visa versa? P. V. C.
- 148. (a) Robertson. Daniel Robertson, Jr., of Coventry, born December 21, 1721. Would like date of his death and the place where he died.
 - (b) Shepard. Jesse Shepard, born on Black Hill, Plainfield, Conn. It is supposed by some of his descendants that he went into Tolland County, toward the last of his life. What is the date of his death and when did he die? He married Sarah White. Would like to learn her ancestry and Revolutionary service of her ancestors.
 - (c) Bingham. Uriah Bingham, son of Elnathan and Bethial Bingham, formerly of Marlbury, was born November 3, 1722; he m. Lydia Ward, May 22, 1745, and lived in Tolland County, Conn., Mansfield or Coventry. Was he in the war of Independence? Can you tell me who Lydia Ward's father was?
 - (d) Bradford. Joseph Bradford's (grandson of Gov. Wm. Bradford) daughters. Ann Bradford m. Timothy Dimock. Can you tell me who Joseph married; who was the mother of Ann? They lived in Connecticut.

A. B. G.

149. (a) Leffingwell. Who was the wife of Lt. Thomas Leffingwell? One authority says Mary White; another, that she was of Indian blood. Please give proof, with date of birth, death and mar-

riage.

(b) Whitman-Stream-Burwell. How was Zach. Whitman, of Milford, related to Ensign John Stream? Was Stream's mother, Whitman's sister? Can further data be procured on Stream and Beard families? The date given me for marriage of Ephraim Burwell to Sarah Stream was 1668, and a recent letter gives Sarah's birth as 1667. Where is the error.

(c) Thompson. Was John Thompson of New Haven married? My record gave wife as Eleanor—; others say he married Ellen Harrison, about 1650. His son John? m. 1666, Priscilla Powell. Would like data of his birth and date of Priscilla's death. C. R. H.

150. (a) Bates. A family tradition states that Thomas Bates, who was born in England, was stolen by natives of Guinea and carried off for a slave. He later escaped on a vessel bound for the American colonies. He landed in New Haven or Saybrook. He served eight years in the American revolution, probably in the infantry. One dau. Miranda, m. Barnabas (?) Clark, —— Neal and Elihu Morse, of Burlington. Another, Rhoda, m. ——— Bunnell. On a Bible fly-leaf was written "Thomas Bates is my name, Old England is my nation; Saybrook is my dwellingplace, and Christismy salvation." He received bounty land in Ohio. I wish to prove the descent of Laura Clark, of Southington, from him.

(b) Oviatt. Can the ancestry of Sarah Oviatt, of Milford, who married David Bassett, 1781, be traced to a Revolutionary sol-

dier?

(c) Rhoades. Had Mary Rhoades, of Milford, who m. David Bassett, 1804, a Revolutionary ancestry?

E. M. B.

151. (a) Metcalf—Warner. Thomas Warner married Delight, dau. of Rev. Joseph Metcalf, at Mansfield, Conn., June 7, 1737. What was the name of Rev.

Metcalf's wife?

(b) Conant—Hopkins. Drusilla, dau. of Malachi Conant, m. at Mansfield Elisha Hopkins, December 6, 1768. I would like the name and ancestors of Malachi Conant. Also Revolutionary service if he was in the war.

(c) Revolutionary service of Eleazer Warner, of Ashford, Conn., and Revolutionary service of Elisha Hopkins, of Mansfield.

(d) Hales. Were there two James Hales, of Ashford, Conn., in the

Revolutionary war?

(e) Cone. I wish to find the record of the births of the children of Lieut. Elijah Cone. He m. Elizabeth - (?) Their children were as follows: Roswell b. Oct. 29, 1753, Elijah, Calvin, Candace, Anntice, Grace, Ira, Elizabeth, Statira and Lovina. Most of these names do not appear in the Cone genealogy, but have been found since from land records at East Haddam, and old letters in the family. At the time of the death of Lieut. Elijah's wife they resided at Hadlyme. Many things indicate that they resided elsewhere for a time.

(f) Pratt. John Pratt (Taylor) of Saybrook m. Mary Andrews, Aug. 10, 1676, Daniel Pratt, son of John, m. Mercy Doty. I wish to know who their son Edward, born Nov. 28, 1723, married. Was he in the Revolutionary war? Did he own land in Pautaupogue Parish? If he had children what were their names?

(g) Andrews. Who were the parents of Mary Andrews, wife of John Pratt (Taylor)?

Y. M. C.

152. Carpenter. Wanted, information concerning the parentage of Barent Carpenter, birthplace supposed to be New Bedford, Mass. (probably a descendant of William Carpenter who came to New Bedford in the good ship Bevis, in 1632, from Cobham, Surrey, England). His son Isaiah was born in New Fairfield, Conn., on June 12th, 1765. E. C. G.

153. St. John. Who were the parents of Rachel St. John who married Nathan Pierce, of South Britain, in 1796? She was a sister of Cook St. John, who died at the age of one hundred

and ten in Kent, Conn.

M. D. P.

154. Hotchkiss. Who was the wife of Ezekiel Hotchkiss? He was oldest son of Joseph Hotchkiss, who settled at Guilford and founded the Guilford branch of the Hotchkiss family there. Ezekiel moved to New Haven and enlisted in the Revolutionary army, October 12, 1777, was promoted sergeant, and lived to become a Revolutionary pensioner. Do not know where he died, but think it was in the town of Woodbridge or Bethany C. A. L.

155. Williams. The name and parentage of first wife of Samuel Williams, of Groton, Conn., desired with any information relating to said Samuel. He is supposed to have been a son of Henry² Williams. (William, of Groton), had by first wife Samuel, born about 1746; Oliver, 1748, Christopher, Lucy and Esther. He married (2) May 28, 1758, the widow, Mrs. Margaret (Huntington) Tracy, of Windham.

Will any descendants of this line who happen to see this

query, please reply.

L. W. S. 156. (a) Clark-Sloan-Cooley. Hartford Town Records, Vol, 25. "I, Ebenezer Clark, to my satisfaction of Susannah Sloan, Elizabeth Sloan, Susannah Cooley, Ithamar Cooley and Mary Cooley, wife of Ithamar, land on corner of Church street and Back

street," etc., 1804.

Probate Records, Vol. 35. Will of Mary Sloan, (dau. of Thomas and Susannah Pratt Sloan), gives one-half of her farm at Vernon, Conn., to her three nieces, Elizabeth Clark, Susan Clark and Esther Clark; the other half to her niece, Mary Cooley. In codicils, Susan Clark is mentioned as wife of Augustus Andross and Esther Clark as wife of Branch Roberts. The relationship of these Sloan, Cooley and Clark families is much desired.

(b) Moseley. Are there descendants of the Rev. Richard Moseley, who, about 1711, was the "first preacher" in Trinity parish, Brooklyn, Conn., then a part of Pomfret. E. S. T.

157. Parke. William Parke, of Plainfield, m. Jane Bordwyn, May 9, 1600. When was he born and how was he descended from Thomas Parke, of Wethersfield and New London? H. T. P.

158. Gillette. John Gillet, of Wethersfield, married Sarah Tryon, April 7, 1697. Was he in any way related to the Gilletts of Windsor? If not, who was his father? S. S. T. Wells. Who was the father of Samuel Wells, of Hartford, who married Rachel Cadwell, May 26, 1709, and had children baptized in the First Church, 1710-M. K. 24?

159. (a) Hubbell. Can anyone give the maiden name of Patience, wife of Lieut. John Hubbell, of Stratford? (born 1652; died 1690). She married (?) Samuel Hawley, of Stratford.

Also the maiden name of (b) Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hubbell, Ir. of Fairfield; both sons of Sergt. Richard Hubbell.

B. N.

160. (a) Chamberlain-Kingsley. Edmund Chamberlain, of Woodstock, born March 1743, married November 2, 1766, Elizabeth Kingsley. Can anyone give her parentage?

(b) Wright. Who was the father of Joseph Wright, of Woodstock, Conn., who married Sarah Chandler, June 12, 1713?

(c) Allen. Would like also the parentage of Elizabeth Allen, born 1704, at Attleboro, Mass., and married James Tiffany (born 1697), November 11, 1725, at Attleboro.

(d) Tiffany. Who was Bethiah, wife of James Tiffany, father of

the above?

(e) Woodcock. Mary Woodcock, born March 15, 1745, married Daniel Tiffany, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Allen). Wanted, her ancestry. E. G.

161. Brewster. Seymour History, page 38: "Rev. Nathaniel Brewster settled at Setauket, Long Island, 1665, married Sarah Ludlow, dau, of Roger Ludlow. Children: John, Daniel and Timothy." "Sarah Ludlow Brewster, who was named for her grandmother, Sarah Ludlow, married (1) Joseph Hawkins, of Derby, November 17, 1723, when she was 10 years of age; married (2) Benajah Johnson, of Derby, October 10, 1728, and died May 7, 1773. Abigail Brewster, sister of Sarah, married Timothy Johnson, February 21, 1725. Which of the sons of Rev. Nathaniel Brewster was the father of Sarah and Abigail?

162. Wilcox. Wanted the names of wife and children of William and Ruth (Blanchard) Wilcox, of Killingworth or Saybrook, with dates of births, if possible, and residence. A. T. C.

163 Hnngerford-Green-Gray. What was the maiden name of Mary, wife of Thomas Hungerford, (1648-1714)? Authorities seem

to differ. It is sometimes given as Green and sometimes Gray.

H. W. T.

of John and Benjamin Dunning, of Newtown, Conn.? The former married Sarah Lambert about 1707, and the latter married Elizabeth Minor about 1710.

A. T. C.

165. Stoughton. Samuel, son of Samuel and Abiah (Wolcott) Stoughton, born in Windsor, May 27, 1737, and d. April 24, 1806. Whom did she marry? His son, Samuel, born January 20, 1766, married Chloe Gillette. Did he have other children?

L. H. S.

- 166. Greene. Wanted to know something about one William Greene, who was my father's maternal grandfather. Fought in the Revolutionary war, I've been told; was wounded, I think. Died at his son's in Alabama or some Southern state. His son's name William, too. His daughter, Nancy. Agnes was my grandmother. Another daughter was named Avis. E. L. A
- 167. Burnell. Desire information of the ultimate whereabouts of one William Burnell, son of Samue Burnell, of Woodstock, Conn According to tradition "He was seen walking down the Harbor Road," perhaps to New London, and to sea. This was about 1760. His father was killed that year in the French war, and also a brother, Amos, lost his life in war. Another brother, Samuel, moved to Vermont. Any further facts will be greatly received.
- E. R. B.

 168. Brown Richards. Who were the parents of Elizabeth Richards (died 1765) who married Abijah Brown, of Canterbury, Conn., (born 1718; died 1770) December 11, 1644? Abijah Brown was the son of Deacon

and Captain Deliverance Browne

and Abigail Waldo.

169. Stone In Book II, family of John Stone, by Trueman Lewis Stone, we find that Rebecca Everts (Evarts?) married Caleb, No. 18. The children of this union were Asher, Solomon, Eber, Sarah, Eber. I would be glad to get any information as to this Asher, my ancestor, who married Carine Ward. C. B.

170. Dimick. Can anyone connect Aurelia Dimick, born at Bennington, Vt., April 16, 1798, with the family of that name in Connecticut? (Her mother's name was Carpenter). She married Jason Bushnell at Bennington, Vt., November 9, 1817. The fact that Elias Dimick, of the Ashford branch, who married Lydia Warren in 1785, removed from Connecticut to Bennington, Vt., in 1829, might imply a family connection. C. R. P.

171. (a) Bartholomew. Wanted information regarding one Jonathan Bartholomew (whose wife, Anna Cook Bartholomew, drew a pension), to enable me to become a member of the D. A. R.

(b) Brockway. Also any information of one Edward Brockway, father of Timothy Brockway. Edward Brockway was, I believe, in Latimer's Connecticut Regiment. E. B. A.

SELF-HELPS IN STUDIES IN ANCESTRY—VALUABLE INFOR-MATION TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHERS

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

149. (b) Burwell - Stream. Sarah Stream was born February 2, 1667, and m. Ephraim Burwell May 27, 1698.

For early Milford pedigrees consult Mrs. Nathan G. Pond

of that place.

daughters.

(c) Thompson. There were two John Thompsons of New Haven; one married Ellen Harrison October 25, 1650, and died December 14, 1674, leaving a family of

The other d. in 1654 leaving a widow Eleanor who m. (2) Thomas Harrison of Branford. Her son John whose birth is not recorded m. Priscilla Powell May 22, 1666 (Dodd says Mch. 29, 1666). He also says "Eleanor, widow of John Thompson 1st," d. Apr. 8, 1690, and that "Priscilla, widow of Sergt. John Thompson, d. 1726, æt. 80.

146. (a) Sperry-Dickerman. Nathaniel (not Nathan) son of Richard

Sperry the settler, and wife. Dennis married Sarah Dickerman Oct. 2, 1683. She was daughter of Abraham Dickerman, born abt. 1634, and granddau. of Thomas and Ellen Dickerman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1635-6. Her mother, Mary Cooper (daughter of John of New Haven who d. Nov. 23, 1689) married Abraham Dickerman Jan. 2, 1658-9.

(b) Coe. Robert Coe of Stratford was the son of Robert Coe (1595-1672) of L. I.

(d) Burrell-Lines. Exhaustive search has failed to reveal the name and parentage of the wife of Ebenezer Lines.

(b) Terrill. Job Terrill, born Nov. 6, 1705, was the son of Daniel and Mary (Fitch) Terrill Jan. 8, 1735. Her mother was daughter of John and Martha Stream.

Tracy. John Tracy, who m. Mary Winslow, was the son of Lieut. Thomas Tracy of Norwich. An extended English ancestry may be found in the Hyde Genealogy and in Ripley's "Ancestors of Lieut. Thomas Tracy of Norwich."

(d) Sanford. Andrew Sanford's parentage is not given; his wife, Sarah Gibbard, was daughter of William Gibbard, who d Aug. 9, 1662, and his wife Ann (Tapp), daughter of Edmund and Ann Tapp of New Haven, all prominent men in history of the col-

ony.

(i) Beecher. There is no proof that Isaac Beecher was the son of John Beecher or of Hannah (Potter) Beecher, his wife. The that Hannah (Potter) Beecher was known as Hannah Potter years after the birth of Isaac would prove that she must have been a step-mother. The close relationship shown in deeds might be accounted for by the possible marriage of Isaac Beecher to a daughter of Hannah by her first husband, such marriages being very common

in those days. 130. Hill-John. Hill, son of John4 and Rebecca (Hoyt) (nee Scranton) Hill (John³ James² John¹ Hill of Guilford, Connnecticut, see Steiner's article on John Hill of Guilford in N. E. H. & G. Reg.) was born in East Guilford, Connecticut, July 13, 1758. He married, Jan. 1, 1782, Abigail Gray of East Guilford (Madison), born 1756, died Apr. 3, 1800, and 2d, Ruth, dau. of Joseph and Lucy (Fosdick) Tyler of Clinton, b. May 30, 1761, d. Nov. 16, 1806. And again, 3rd, July 4, 1810, Mary Hayden, of Hamden, Connecticut, b. 1765, who died Oct. 9, 1847, (though another authority says Jan. 26, 1828). He was a merchant tailor, lived in Madison and died Dec. 1, 1830. All children by first wife (another authority gives Ruth Hubbard as 2d wife). Tombstones give

the first wife's name as Abigail. See N. H. Col. Soc. VI, 403, but Guilford Town Records give "Rebecca, wife of John Hill, died Mch., 1800, æt. 44."

Children:

i. Rebecca, wife of Dea. Job Dowd of Oswego, N. Y.

ii. Abigail, b. Sep. 8, 1786 (or 1788 by another authority) died Nov. 8, 1866, at Guilford, Connecticut, m. Warren Franklin, had child, Betsey Franklin, b. Oct. 16, 1807, d. single, Nov. 16, 1857.

iii. John, m. Submit Glazier of Cobbleskill, N. Y., and died in Little Falls, N. Y., leaving a family. I would

be glad to receive names and dates on this family to complete my own rec-

ord.

iv. Daniel Gray, b. June 1, 1790, d. May 18, 1837, m. Dec. 5, 1811, Betsey Lozier, b. Feb. 29, 1792, d. Mch. 16, 1874; lived in Madison and had issue. I can give details if wanted.

v. Philip Gray, b. Oct., 1792, m. Jan. 25, 1825, Eliza Manetta Crane of Clinton, b. Aug. 14, 1800, d. Jan. 11, 1858. He died April 29, 1876. They had issue. I can furnish particulars.

vi. Titus Hoyt, died single,

May 21, 1821.

vii. Mary Phoebe, m.

Allington of N. Y., had a
dau., Mary L. Allington,
who m. Alfred Meigs, and
died Jan. 26, 1828

E. A. HILL.

132. Fowler. Noah Fowler of Guilford, b. 1730, d. Nov. 15, 1813, married Nov. 29, 1752, Deborah Pendleton b. (probably) 1734 at Guilford, d. Aug. 13, 1825. She was the only daughter and the 3rd child of Lieut. Joshua* Pendleton, b. Feb. 22, 1706, at West-

erly, R. I., died Feb. 29, 1760, at Guilford, married 1728 Dorothea Ward, b. Jan. 4, 1708, at Killingworth, d. Nov. 5, 1763, at Guilford. She was a dau. of Andrew Ward, 3 son of Andrew, 2 son of Andrew, who was the first settler of Wethersfield. Lieut. Joshua4 Pendleton was a son of Joseph³ Pendleton, b. Dec. 29, 1661, at Sudbury, Mass. d. Sep. 18, 1706, who married as his 2d wife Patience Potts, d. 1731, at Branford, a dau, of Wm. Potts of New London. She was the 2d wife of Joseph, and Joshua was their 3rd child. She was also a cousin of Joseph's first wife, whose name was Deborah Minor (dau. of Ephraim Minor of Stonington), who had also a

dau. Deborah (Pendleton) who married a Mr. Nicholas Frink. Deborah Minor Pendleton survived the birth of her daughter but a few days. Noah Fowler and Deborah Pendleton, his wife, were the parents of 9 children, the dates of whose births and several deaths I have. Any further information of Pendleton family given on request.

E. A. P.

Gallup. The Gallup Genealogy compiled by John D. Gallup gives full information in regard to this Capt. John Gallup. Also Helen Evertson Smith's "Colonial Days and Ways" is interesting and brings up the two families.

Mrs. M. R.

NOTES

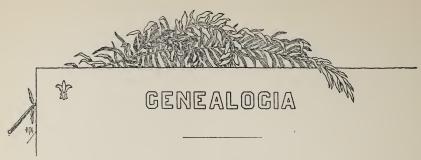
Connecticut ancestry of Stephen F. Austin, whose statue was recently unveiled in the Capitol at Washington:

Richard Austin, born in England, 1598, settled in Charlestown, Mass., 1638, had Anthony Austin, who moved from Charlestown to Suffield, Conn., m. Esther Huggins, had Richard Austin, b. Suffield, m. Dorothy Adams, had Elias Austin, b. Suffield, 1718, who moved to Durham, Conn., had Moses Austin, b. Durham, 1761, m. Maria Brown, had Stephen F. Austin, b. in

Austinville, Va., 1793, who was the "Father of Texas," after whom Austin the capitol was named

E. N. A.

Spelman. Mrs. Fannie C. W. Barbour, 169 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, New York, is compiling a genealogy of the descendants of Richard Spelman, born in Danbury, Essex County, England, came to America about 1700 and settled in Middletown, Connecticut. She requests that all descendants, both in the male and female lines, who have not already done so, communicate with her at once, making all data as complete as possible. Pedigree blanks will be sent upon request.



NOTES ON CONTEMPORARY GENEALOGICAL LITERATURE

KINGSBURY GENEALOGY

The Genealogy of the Descendants of Henry Kingsbury of Ipswich and Haverhill, Massachusetts. From collections made by Frederick John Kingsbury, LL.D. Edited with extensive additions by Mary Kingsbury Talcott, Hartford, 1905.

It seems proper that a work of importance like the Kingsbury Genealogy, recently published, should receive some notice in the columns of the genealogical department of this magazine. Many of the more recent genealogies of Connecticut families have been compiled by residents of the far West or nearer points where it has been impossible for the editor to make a personal examination of the original records and other sources of information or to be familiar enough with unusual names of individuals and localities to properly correct proof. We are led to expect the same old genealogical errors copied from book to book since the first guess of fifty years ago, and it is refreshing to take up a work in which the compiler has personally examined every source of information. In this particular case it is possible to compare two recent genealogies of the same family, the one in question and one which was prepared beyond the reach of such personal examination. Even a superficial comparison of the two Kingsbury genealogies published, one in 1901 and the other in 1905, will show very plainly the

point I wish to make. The first dismisses each family with a very brief biographical notice, and, in many cases, drops the individual after giving the date of birth. The other seems to give full biographical sketches, all available details of the family history and home life, tombstone inscriptions and particulars of military service. The impatience of the Kingsbury descendants is given as an excuse for publishing the earlier book, but the most casual glance at the later work will show that the time has been well spent.

Among the many excellencies of the work we notice the unusual extent and importance of the section relating to the family in England containing wills and extracts from parish registers in Suffolk and Essex. One of the maps giving neighboring portions of Suffolk and Essex not only gives the Kingsbury homes, but shows also the places whence many of the Connecticut settlers came, while the text gives an interesting description of that part of England.

The early settlers of the name came to Massachusetts, the first one with Governer Winthrop in the "Arbella" in 1630. In the second generation three of the sons removed to Connecticut, settling in the Eastern part of the state in a section of the Commonwealth less familiar than other portions in published genealogical works, a fact which makes the history of their descendants of great interest to genealogical searchers of other names as well as the Kings-

bury. The biographical sections of the book, containing as they do descriptions of the manners and customs of the times, will be extremely valuable to the historians of the future. That most important part of the modern genealogy, the index, is well done and unusually comprehensive.

The preparation of a genealogy requires so much time, patience and skill, and the pecuniary returns are so uncertain that few genealogists of repute can afford to give the years necessary to prepare such a work, and the Kingsbury descendants are to be congratulated that generosity and skill have been so happily combined to perfect the present issue.

It is hardly necessary here to add words of praise to the work of the well-known genealogist, Miss Talcott. The fact that she has personally visited the localities and examined records, tombstones, etc., not only in New England, but in Old England, speaks for itself. The publication of such a genealogy is a notable addition to our collection of such works.

GENEALOGY OF THE CORBIN FAMILY

By *Rev. Harvey M. Lawson of Putnam, Conn.

Another genealogy which will interest our Connecticut readers is that of the descendants of Clement Corbin who came to Boston about 1645 and first settled at Muddy River, now Brookline, where his children were born. When the people of Roxbury formed the new settlement at what is now Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1686, the Corbin family were among

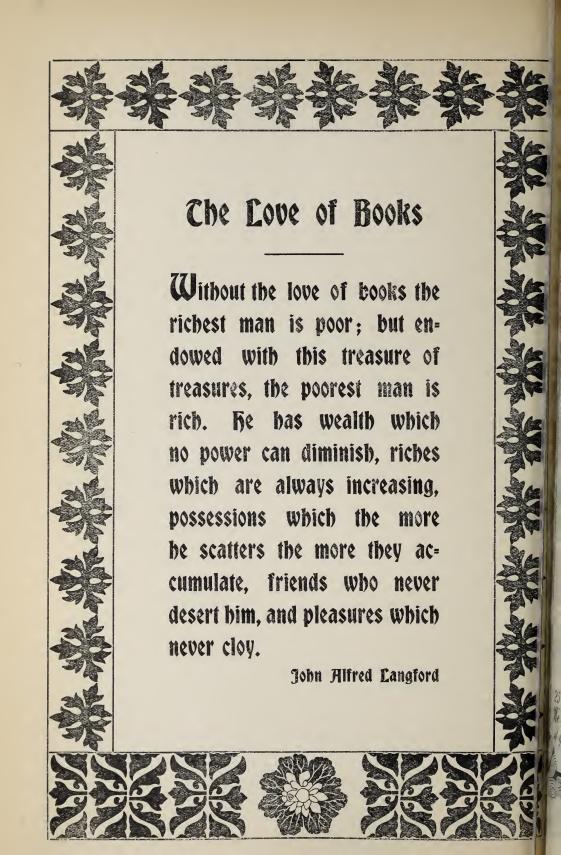
the first settlers. Hence, the headquarters of the family for more than a hundred years were in that town and the neighboring towns of Thompson (then Killingly) and Union, Connecticut, and Dudley, Massachusetts. They emigrated from there to New Hampshire and Vermont and to many places in New York and so have become widely scattered.

The late Austin Corbin of New York, whose name is inseparably connected with the development of Long Island, came from the New Hampshire branch, where he had his summer residence at Newport. and established the famous Corbin Game Preserve. The Corbins of New Britain, who are made well known through the great hardware manufacturing firm of P. and F. Corbin, are included in the family and belong to the branch that came from Union, Connecticut. C. C. Corbin, the great shoe manufacturer of Webster, Massachusetts; David P. Corbin, for many years principal of the West Middle public school of Hartford; Wm. M. Corbin, who was well known in political circles in the state. and his son, Wm. H. Corbin of Hartford, are all included, with excellent sketches of their lives.

The book is well gotten up and very conveniently arranged. A special feature in the index of the Corbin names is the giving of the date of birth of each, making it easy to select the one wanted.

A pleasant outcome of the publication of the book was the first general reunion of the Corbin family, which was successfully held at Rosedale Park, Woodstock, on August 25th last. About a hundred and fifty were present, including Miss Ellen D. Larned, Windham County's historian, who made an address. The affair was so well enjoyed that a committee was appointed to arrange for another.

^{*}Genealogy of the Corbin Family, Hartford, 1905, by Rev. Harvey M. Lawson of Putnam, Connecticut, from whom copies may be obtained.



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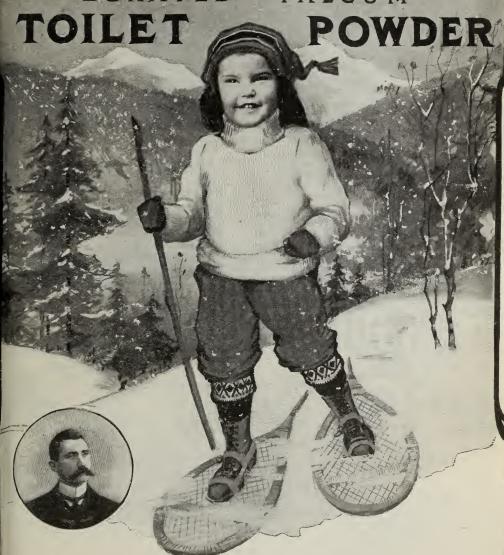
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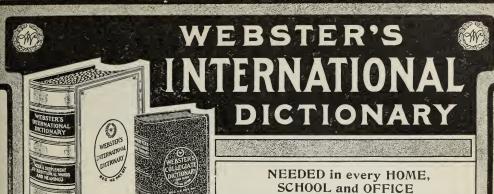
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For worthless complexion powders and lotions containi poisons and other injurious substances. If your face is 6 figured with blackheads, pimples and flesh-worms, or yo skin is red, rough and oily, we can send you a recipe that a positive cure. It is absolutely harmless, and you can pare it yourself at a cost of 10 cents. It draws and tighte the skin, forcing out all impurities, closing the apertuleft by blackheads and pimples, prevents wrinkles, a leaves the skin in a healthy and clear condition. Recipe a directions, 25 cents.

GRAY HAIR MADE DARK.

If your hair is gray, or turning gray, and you wish it browdark brown, or black, we have a formula for a preparat that will positively restore the gray hairs to their natucolor. It is absolutely harmless to hair, scalp, or gene health. Will also make the hair grow and give it a seglossy and fresh looking appearance. It contains no plur, sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas or poisons any kind. It will not rub off, is not sticky, dirty or gum and will not stain the scalp. You can prepare it yoursel cost of a few cents. Recipe and full directions for 25 ce

FACE BLEACH.

For 25 cents, we will send the formula for a face ble that sells prepared in drug stores for \$2.00. We can g antee it to remove freekles, tan and all discolorations fi the skin. Can prepare it yourself at one-tenth the cos advertised face bleaches.

HAIR GROWER

The simplest thing on earth. Makes it grow at o Stops its falling cut. Cures dandruff. Helps to keep hair in crimp or curl. Prevents baldness, and will make hair grow most luxuriantly. Perfectly pure and harm No drugs. Can prepare it yourself at home for a few ce Will positively grow hair on a bald head. Recipe and directions, 25 cents.

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We have a preparation that is an infallible Wrinkle mover. Easy to use, perfectly harmless, and inexpendit nourishes the skin, causing it to fill out and bec smooth, soft and white. Cures chapped hands and lips, roughness resulting from cold winds and impure soap. 25 cents we will send directions for making and using preparation. Can prepare it yourself at small cost.

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On face, neck, arms or any part of person, quickly solved and removed without pain, discoloration or injuthe skin. Absolute removal in less than 3 minutes. Reand full directions for 25 cents. Harmless and sure.

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Of the feet and armpits positively cured without clepores of the skin or injury to the body. Ladies who s with excessive perspiration of the armpits will find this aration a permanent cure. Gives immediate relief to tesweaty, odorous feet. Send 25 cents for recipe. Only a few cents to prepare it.

Recipes sent in plain sealed envelopes. Pric cents each; 3 for 60 cents; all for \$1.00. These recipe simple and harmless, but will do all we claim for them.

All druggists sell the ingredients of our recipes, and do not have to send to us for them. Address

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CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Connecticut Industries

With an Invested Capital of \$373,283.580, Giving Employment to 181,529 Mechanics, Paying them Annually in Wages \$87,942,628, Connecticut last year Produced Goods valued at \$369,082,091

First of a series of able articles on Connecticut's Manufactures, including first complete compilation of Connecticut's huge industrial interests for public library and reference use throughout the country-Especial attention is called to article entitled "Struggles of Charles Goodyear, Discoverer of Secret of India Rubber," by Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, on page 54 of this issue of THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE; also "The Development of Steam Navigation," by Seymour Bullock, on page 97-EDITOR

ONNECTICUT is one of the greatest hives of industry in the world; its skill in me-chanics makes the statement "made in Connecticut" a guarantee of honest workmanship. So positive and stable is the position that Connecticut holds in manufactures that the Department of Interior at the government seat in Washington recently characterized this state as "the Lancashire of New England."

The history of manufactures is too little recorded, and the great achievements of manufacturers are too infrequently recognized,—for their service to mankind and to progress is of greater economic import than that of any other body of men in the world. It may even be said that upon the prosperity of manufactures to-day rests the future of American arts, sciences, education and even citizenship.

strength of Connecticut, from the corporation with tremendous capital to the multitudinous infant industries, that this state has always carefully nurtured. Connecticut makes the most impressive presentation that any state has ever given its industries.

Investigations just completed show that the number of manufactories in Connecticut has increased in the last five years from 3,382 to 3,477, or 2.8 per cent. The combined capital of these concerns has increased from \$299,207,925 to \$373,-283,580, some 25 per cent. The number of salaried officials, clerks, etc., has grown from 9,258 to 13,523 and the aggregate of their salaries from \$11,755,284 to \$17,040,351, a gain of 45 per cent.

The number of wage earners five years ago was 159,733, while now it is 181,529, and their wages, then \$73,394,062, have grown to \$87,942,-628. The miscellaneous expenses of these manufacturing plants have inmarshalling the industrial creased from \$19,000,000 to \$32,000,-000, the cost of materials used from \$169,000,000 to \$191,000,000, while the value of the finished product last

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN HARTFORD

Hartford has a combined capital of \$28.358.583-11,179 mechanics last year received wages of \$6.562,236 and from materials valued at \$11.587,130; produced \$25,973,651 in finished product-Hartford covers 11,520 acres; its grand list exceeds \$65,000,000 and population 90.000—Hartford has exceptionally strong transportation facilities by steamboat from New York: from all railroad points via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and a network of electric railways to suburban communities.

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Fancy Leather Goods; Pocket Books; Memorandums; Card and Letter Cases; Safety Specie Books; Advertising Souvenirs and Leather Specialties.

"Made in Connecticut" Guarantees Honest Workmanship

year was \$369,082,091, as against \$315,106,350 five years ago, a gain

of 17.1 per cent.

The statistics show gratifying increases in the manufacture of brass goods, cotton goods, foundry and machine shop products, hardware and silk and silk goods. While no new plants for the manufacture of ammunition or rubber boots and shoes have been built, these industries share in the solid evidences of prosperity; especially in the number of wage earners and the amounts of money paid them does this appear.

The woolen goods industry is the only large industry in Connecticut which shows a falling off in the number of plants. There are but forty-eight plants now where there were fifty-one five years ago; but capital, wages, number of employees and salaries have steadily grown.

Bridgeport has 306 manufacturing establishments against 490 for New Haven, and Waterbury has 143, but both these cities lead the largest city in the state in the amount of capital employed. New Haven has \$31,-000,000 odd while Waterbury has nearly \$2,000,000 more than that and Bridgeport has \$18,000,000 more. Waterbury has by far the largest proportion of capital to plants. Bridgeport has more salaried officials and clerks than New Haven: pays them more, has a greater expense account, cost of materials used and value of product; otherwise New Haven leads the state.

Hartford has now 340 establishments, a gain of 5.6 per cent. over 1900. Their combined capital is \$28,358,583, which is but 1.1 per cent. greater than was that of the 322 plants five years ago. There are 1,383 salaried officials, clerks, etc., and to them is paid \$1,692,889; a gain of a little more than 20 per cent. The 11,179 wage earners are 4.7 per cent. more than the number in 1900 and their pay, \$6,562,236, is about 10 per cent. more than was paid then. The miscellaneous expenses

of the business have increased 43.6 per cent. to \$2,795,038, while the cost of materials is \$11,587,130, exactly I per cent. over that item for 1900. The value of the finished product has increased 9 per cent. in five years, being now \$25,973,651.

Hon. William R. Merriam of the government census department says that the pre-eminence of Connecticut in manufacturing is due in part to its excellent communication by rail and water with all parts of the country; to its geographical location, by which it can handle a large export trade; to its water power; to its plentiful supplies of labor and capital, the former gathered easily in the great centers of the East, and the latter coming to it not alone from its profitable manufactures but also from its large insurance and banking interests; and to its joint-stock laws.

The story of the development of manufacturing in Connecticut is fascinating. The Connecticut Yankee had, before the close of the nineteenth century, developed household industries, working day and night, making nails or anything that would . sell. As early as 1716, nail mills were established, and there was a surplus of product for exportation. Connecticut's iron mines in the town of Salisbury furnished iron for the cannon for the Continental Army and the chains that barred the Hudson River to the enemy. "Lack of coal as fuel," the historian writes, "might weigh heavily against the value of their iron mines, but the ingenuity of the workmen was a possession that could not be taken away." These men "scoured the world for materials and passed them through the crucible of Connecticut ingenuity." But the joint-stock act of 1837 contributed greatly to the state's prosperity. Its principle of permitting small sums to be capitalized in manufacture has been copied by almost every state in the Union and by Great Britain, the effect upon the "industrial develop-

Leading Industries of Hartford-continued



THE HART MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1896. GERALD W. HART, Pres.

Manufacturers of

"DIAMOND H" ELECTRIC SWITCHES

Branch Offices: New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, Toronto, Can., London, Eng.

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CAPITAL \$80,000

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PLINY JEWEL, Pres. LYMAN B. JEWELL, VICE-Pres. CHARLES E. NEWTON,

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CHARTERED 1876

Manufacturers of MACHINE SCREWS and all manner of Turned Special Parts from Every Kind of Material

Also Builders of AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINERY

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Manufacturers of

Precision Machine Tools, Machinists' Small Tools, Guages, Standards, Etc.

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ORGANIZED 1886. CAPITAL \$150,000

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Vulcabeston for electrical insulation and steam packing.

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Standard Inks and Mucilage, Ammonia, Blueing, Witch Hazel,
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CAPITAL CITY PICKLE HOUSE: Packers of Sweet, Mixed, Chow, Gherkin, Onion and Piccalilli Pickles, Pepper Relish.

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PATTERN AND MODEL MAKING
of every description

Good and Correct Work Guaranteed.

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Leading Industries of Hartford-continued

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TYPEWRITERS

Factory: Hartford, Conn. Main Office: 241 Broadway, New York

ment of the whole modern world" being "quite beyond calculation."

In Connecticut more industries are secured by patents than in any other state. For many years the state has led the country in number of patents issued in proportion to population; in 1890 it was I patent to every 796 persons; in 1900, I to

every 1,203.

The patents granted to the inventors of one city in Connecticut show a small percentage of an infinitude of small wares, such as bottle-top handles, shot-pouch chargers, lamp holders, bread toasters, scissors sharpeners, machines for sticking pins in paper (which helped Connecticut to undersell other markets), nails, carpet fasteners. necktie clothes-dryers, fasteners, eyelets, napkin holders, utensils for mixing liquids, perforated music sheets, washing machines, drawer pullers, and church-pew headrests.

The Yankee peddler was developed by the manufacture of tinware, clocks, and other small wares. Tinware was first manufactured in Connecticut, in Berlin, about 1770. In 1795 Mark Leavenworth began the manufacture of axes, steelyards, ramrods, bayonets, and other small articles of steel. In 1801 he journeyed to Georgia with axes and steelyards, exciting much wonder.

Eli Terry, one of the founders of the clock manufacture, received pay for a clock in salt pork, which he carried home in his saddlebags. Chauncey Jerome, another of the founders, went to surrounding towns with clocks to sell. He would take one under each arm and go from house to house. In 1800, Gideon Roberts used to take three THE WHITLOCK COIL PIPE CO.

FACTORY: ELMWOOD

C. E. BEACH, Pres. E. G. CLARK, Vice-Pres. ARTHUR S. HYDE, Treas. and Mgr.

High Pressure Power Plant Piping, Pipe Coils, Feed Water Heaters, Condensers, Automobile Coolers, Plumbers' Supplies. Engineers, Pipe Benders, Brass Founders and Finishers, Sheet and Metal Workers

or four clocks at a time to New York state to sell. "I have seen him many times, when a small boy, pass my father's house on horseback with a clock in each of his saddlebags, and a third lashed on behind the saddle with the dials in plain sight." Eli Terry was a native of East Windsor, now South Windsor, where he made his first clock, with wooden wheels, in 1792. He moved to Plymouth in 1793, invented the pillar-scroll and case clock in 1814, and made a for-In 1837 Chauncey Jerome revolutionized the industry by using brass wheels, and in 1844 he removed to New Haven, where the New Haven Clock Company's works founded by him still exist.

New Haven produced the inventor of the process of vulcanizing Indiarubber, Charles Goodyear. (Full description of Mr. Goodyear's struggles is given in the valuable article entitled "Struggles of Charles Goodyear—Discoverer of Secret of India Rubber," by Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, President of the Citizens' National Bank, Waterbury, Connecticut, in the contents of this issue of THE CONNECTICUT MAGA-

ZINE.)

Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, was one of the earliest makers of firearms. He began at Whitneyville, just outside of New Haven, early in the century. He took up the system of interchangeable parts for guns, and by close personal supervision executed contracts which had caused the failure of other contractors. (Complete story of the difficulties of Eli Whitney is given in the interesting article entitled "The World's Great Debt to Genius," by William H. Avis, an organizer

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN NEW BRITAIN

New Britain has a combined capital of about \$15,000,000, producing manufactured goods valued at over \$13,000,000 employing about 9,000 at annual wages exceeding \$1,000,000—New Britain holds distinction for patenting more inventions per capita than any other city in the world—Its population is about 35,000 and its annual list about \$22,000,000

AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1868. CAPITAL \$300,000

E. H. DAVISON, President

G. S. TALCOTT, Treasurer

HIGH GRADE UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

P. AND F. CORBIN

ESTABLISHED 1849 CAPITAL \$500.000

PHILIP CORBIN, President. CHARLES H. PARSONS, First Vice-President. CHARLES E. WHETMORE, Second Vice-President and Treasurer. EDWARD L. PRIOR, Assistant Treasurer. ALBERT N. ABBE, Secretary. CHARLES B. PARSONS, ASST. Treasurer

BUILDERS AND CABINET HARDWARE

CORBIN CABINET LOCK CO.

INCORPORATED 1882. CAPITAL \$200,000

GEO. W. CORBIN, President. C. H. BALDWIN, Treasurer. W. H. BOOTH, Secretary. G. L. CORBIN, Asst. Treasurer.

Cabinet Locks, Padlocks, Trunk Locks, Suit Case Locks, Keys and Blanks, Special Hardware, House Letter Boxes, es, Rural Mail Boxes, Apartment House Letter Boxes, Post Office Equipments.

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CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION

INCORPORATED 1903

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THEODORE E. SMITH, Sec. and Treas.
WILLIAM J. SURRE, Asst. Sec.

Wood, Machine, Cap and Set Screws, Stove, Tire, Sink and Machine Bolts, Special Screws of every description. Steel and Brass Jack Chain, Steel and Brass Escutcheon Pins, and The Corbin Duplex Coaster Brake.

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WROUGHT STEEL HOT AIR REGISTERS

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

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INCORPORATED 1898.

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RIP VAN WINKLE SPRING BEDS

NORTH & JUDD MFG. COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1861. CAPITAL \$200,000

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HARNESS HARDWARE

THE PORTER & DYSON CO.

PHILIP CORBIN, Pres. Geo. H. Dyson, Treas. and Mgr.
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FINE JEWELRY

DIAMOND WORK A SPECIALTY
54 MAIN STREET NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

RUSSELL & ERWIN. MFG. CO. INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

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BUILDERS' HARDWARE

SKINNER CHUCK COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1887. CAPITAL \$75,000

D. N. CAMP, Pres. and Treas. D. O. ROGERS, Vice-Pres. and Asst. Treas. E. J. SKINNER, Sec.

CHUCKS

STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

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CHARLES E. MITCHELL, Pres., ALIX W. STANLEY, Vice-Pres. and Sec., CHARLES B. STANLEY, Treas.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

THE STANLEY WORKS

INCORPORATED 1852. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

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Wrought Bronze and Steel Ball Bearing Hinges, Wrought Steel Butts, Hinges, Door Bolts, Shelf Brackets, Builders' and Shelf Hardware,—Cold Rolled Steel.

Leading Industries in New Britain-continued

TRAUT & HINE MFG. COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1889. CAPITAL \$200,000

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METAL TRIMMINGS FOR SUSPENDERS AND GARTERS; SNAP FASTENERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS' NAILS.

of the Eli Whitney Memorial Association, in Volume IX, Number 4, of THE CONNECTICUT MAGA-

ZINE.)

In 1829 Samuel Colt, of Hartford, while on a voyage to Calcutta, devised a six-barreled revolver to be used with percussion caps. In 1835 he perfected a six-barreled rotating breech, and Lieutenant - Colonel Harney used this arm in 1837 in fighting the Indians. Then came the Mexican War and the California gold craze. Colonel Colt built factories at Hartford costing half a million dollars. In 1858 he was turning out 60,000 revolvers a year. They were used by the English in the Crimea and by Garibaldi in Italy. The Spencer rifle and the Sharp rifle were made also in Connecticut prior to 1861. The Winchester rifle is made at New Haven in large quantities. The Gatling gun is made at the Colt works at Hartford, and ordnance is made at Bridgeport and Derby.

Connecticut engaged in silk culture about 1732. Mulberry trees, the leaves of which furnished food for the silk worm, were planted at New Haven and Mansfield. In 1763 President Stiles, who afterwards wore a commencement gown of domestic silk, secured the passage of a law by which the colony paid a bounty for the planting of trees and the raising of raw silk. A half ounce of mulberry seed was sent to every town for distribution, but Mansfield was the only place where silk raising became a fixed industry. Connecticut was the principal center of the raw-silk industry during the first quarter of the last century. In 1838 the Cheney Brothers started in

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

CAPITAL \$300,000

GEORGE W. CORBIN, Pres. A. F. CORBIN, Vice-Pres.
M. L. BAILBY, Sec. and Treas.

Lathe, Drill and Planer Chucks, Iron and Wood Planes, Union Coil Door Springs, Galvanized Pump Chain, Patent Rubber Buckets. Well Curbs and Fixtures, Pumps.

South Manchester, where they still operate one of the largest silk mills in the country.

in the country.

Elias Howe, jr., the inventor of the sewing machine, early gave his name to a factory at Bridgeport. In 1850 a patent for a different style of machine was issued to Allen B. Wilson.

The brass manufactures of Connecticut in Waterbury were built up by the metal-button business, which led to brass making on a large scale. Brass was made in that city before 1749 by John Allyn, as is shown by the inventory of his goods. Hammered brass kettles and brass wire were first made in the United States here or in this vicinity. Prior to 1835 all the pins used in the United Twenty States were imported. years earlier a few pins were made, but were not commercially successful. In order to afford a market for brass wire, automatic machines for manufacture of pins brought into use about 1841, the trade being controlled by Water bury and Birmingham (now Derby). Hooks and eyes were also made. The first Waterbury watch, made by hand, was exhibited January 9, 1878.

About the year 1804 a cotton mill was established at Vernon, Hartford county, followed in 1806 by a large

mill at Pomfret.

The cotton mills of the state are clustered on the streams that flow into the Thames at Norwich. In Norwich, Thompson, Putnam, Plainfield, Killingly and Windham are located more than seven-tenths of all the cotton spindles in Connecticut. The great mill at Baltic has been rebuilt by the Ponemah Company, which has large mills on both sides of the

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN MERIDEN

Meriden has a combined capital of about \$17,000,000, producing manufactured goods valued at over \$15,000,000, employing about \$,000, with annual wages of about \$4,000,000—Meriden has a grand list of about \$22,000,000 and its population is estimated at about 35,000—Meriden is the home of the great silver-plate industries.

HELMSCHMIED MANUFACTURING CO. (Incorporated)

CARL V. HELMSCHMIED, Pres. and Treas., P. T. SALESKI, Sec. "BELLE WARE"

Hand Decorated Wedding and Holiday Novelties in Glass and China.

"COLONIAL" ART GLASS

In Vases, Jardinieres, Shades, Globes and Metal Bound Novelties.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, Successor to Meriden Britannia Company and Others SILVERSMITHS

Makers of Every Description of SILVERWARE and a Choice Line of American RICH CUT GLASS

SALESROOMS: State and Adams Sts., CHICACO; 9-15 Maiden Lane, 215 Fifth Avc., New York CITY; HAMILTON and TORONTO, CANADA, and at Various Factories.

GENERAL OFFICE: MERIDEN, CONN.

THE H. WALES LINES COMPANY

MERIDEN, CONN.

BUILDERS

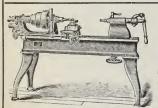
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN BUILDING MATERIALS

THE MERIDEN GRAVURE CO. PHOTO-GELATINE PRINTERS

MERIDEN. CONN.

CATALOGUES, BOOK AND MAGAZINE INSERTS, BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

Correspondence on any illustrating proposition invited.



MERIDEN MACHINE
TOOL CO.

Incorporated 1889

Makers of Forming Lathes and Special Machinery for Economical Manufacturing, Dies of every Description, Machine Tools,

Shetucket River, four miles from Norwich, where are made the finest percales and lawns for printing. The large mills at Grosvenordale in the town of Thompson were built by John Mason, but in 1845 passed into the possession of Dr. William Grosvenor. The William Grosvenor. The William is in a sense the parent of the great cotton-thread producing corporations of New England.

MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1860

C. L. ROCKWELL, Pres. C. F. ROCKWELL, Treas. and Gen. Mgr. H. A. Stevens, Sec.

POCKET CUTLERY, STEEL PENS AND INK ERASERS
New York Office: 309 Broadway.

EDWARD MILLER & COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1844

EDWARD MILLER, Pres. EDWARD MILLER, Jr., Sec. and Treas. Benj. C. Kennard, Asst. Treas.

Gas and Electric Portables, Gas, Kerosene, Electric and Combination Fixtures of every Description

Lamp Burners and Trimmings, Bicycle Lanterns, Kerosene Heaters, Bronze

Lamp Burners and Trimmings, Bicycle Lauterns, Kerosene Heaters, Bronze
Die and Mould Castings a Specialty, Brass Foundry.

I Print My Own



Cards, circulars, etc., with a \$5 Press. Small newspaper press, 18. Money saved. Money making business anywhere. Type-setting easy by the printed instructions sent. Write to factory for illustrated catalog of presses, type, paper, etc. The Press Co., Meriden, Conn.

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W. W. WHEELER CO.

MAKERS OF

PHOTO ENGRAVING PLATES AND ZINC ETCHINGS.

Write for samples of the New Wheeler Process.

MERIDEN, CONN.

THE WILCOX & WHITE COMPANY

Business Established in 1876

MAKERS OF THE

EMERSON-ANGELUS PIANO, KNABE-ANGELUS PIANO, ANGELUS PIANO PLAYER, SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL ORGAN

Meriden, Connecticut

The first woolen factory in New England was organized at Hartford in 1788. Small mills sprang up here and there, and in 1812 a mill belonging to Aaron Buckland, at Buckland, near Hartford, made blankets for the soldiers. In 1803 Col. David Humphreys bought a privilege in what is now Seymour, imported Merino sheep, and in 1806 built a mill, and founded the New England factory village. In 1812 the Middletown

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN WINSTED

insted in the township of Winchester has a combined capital of about \$3,000,000, producing manufactured goods alued at over \$3,000,000, employing about 2,000, with yearly wages of about \$800,000—Winsted has a grand list of pout \$5,000,000 and a population estimated at 11,000—It is one of the most thrifty manufacturing centers of its size the state.

ROWN MACHINE COMPANY

Machinists and Tool Makers

LDERS OF LIGHT POWER AND FOOT PRESSES. WOOD TURNING AND POLISHING LATHES, DRILL LATHES AND PRESSES AND CUTLERY MACHINERY Kinds of Light Machinery and Tools Built to Order

205 Walnut Street, WINSTED, CONN.

EO. DUDLEY & SON COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1831

MANUFACTURES OF

MANUFACTURERS OF ERK SHEEP, SKIVERS AND FLESHES

FOR LAW AND BLANK-BOOK BINDING WINSTED, CONN.

UTY'S BATH

: This dainty bookcontaining valuable les on bathing and sage, also describing wonderful VITA Hol-Toothed Rubber



Toolhed Rubber hes. Everyone who is health or beauty should send. A postal will do it. If ree Lover ask for booklet HORSE SENSE, it's free. Send and get the spring edition.

E FLEXIBLE RUBBER GOODS CO., WINSTED, CONN.

. L. GILBERT CLOCK CO.

ESTABLISHED 1807. CAPITAL \$500,000 WOODRUFF, Pres. and Treas. Geo B. OWEN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

ALL GRADES OF CLOCKS

hed in all styles. Candelabras, Vases in Nouveau en, Side Urns, Ink Wells, Thermometers, JewelBoxes, Jors, Plateaus, Mantel Ornaments, Bronze Figures

Woolen Manufacturing Company was the first to use steam power. It made thirty or forty yards daily of cloth worth nine or ten dollars per yard. The largest modern woolen mills are at Rockville, town of Vernon, at Stafford Springs, town of Stafford, in Tolland county; and at Broad Brook, Hartford county. In Connecticut worsteds for men's wear were first made in 1869 at one of the mills in Rockville.

The process of electro-silver plating was invented in Hartford about the year 1846 by the Rogers Brothers—Asa H., William, and Simeon S. A company was formed in 1851.

Norwich claims the first paper nill in Connecticut, established in

GOODWIN & KINTZ COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELECTROLIERS, ELECTRIC PORTABLES. GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWELS AND APPLIANCES, CLOCKS, METAL FANCY GOODS AND SHEET METAL WORK. AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES, ETC.

WINSTED, CONN.

THE STRONG MANUFACTURING CO.

ORGANIZED 1866

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$200,000

DAVID STRONG Pres. H. L. ROBERTS, Sec. and Treas. FRED. C. STRONG, Vice-Pres. L. C. STRONG, Asst. Sec. L. C. COLT, Agent and Asst. Treas.

UNDERTAKERS GOODS—PAPER BOXES

WINSTED HOSIERY COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1882. CAPITAL \$300.000

DAVID STRONG, PRES.

E. B. GAYLORD, TREAS.

MEN'S FINE UNDERWEAR AND HALF HOSE

1768. In 1776 there was a paper mill at East Hartford. In 1860 the Pacific Mills at Windsor Locks and the Chelsea Mills at Norwich were among the largest establishments of the kind in the world. Four drinier machines were first made in the United States at Windham, in 1830.

Hats were first made in Danbury, by Zadoc Benedict, in 1780. He made three per day. Patents were taken out for improving the manufacture as early as 1808, and in 1831 Stephen Hurlburt, of Glastonbury, secured a patent for the hardening of hats upon a cone. From these small beginnings Danbury's product reached nearly eight millions of dollars in 1900.

The first axe shop in the country is said to have been started by Samuel W. and D. C. Collins of Hartford, who, in 1826, operated a little triphammer shop making eight axes per day.

(To be continued.)

INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH OF CONNECTICUT

Herewith is a list of townships in Connecticut with the names of the leading manufacturi concerns as officially recorded with the State—According to recent Government report t combined capital of Connecticut industries is \$373,283,580, employing 181,529 at annual wag of \$87,942,628, and producing goods valued at \$369,082,091—Concerns named in heavy type a presented in full detail in preceding pages.

ANDOVER

Case, F. L. Paper Co.

ANSONIA

Ansonia Brass & Copper Co.
Ansonia Electrical Co.
Ansonia Flour & Grain Co.
Ansonia Novelty Co.
Ansonia Novelty Co.
Ansonia O. & C. Co.
Cameron, H. P.
Coe Brass Manufacturing Co.
Cook, H. C. & Co.
Cook, H. C. Machine Co.
Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.
Gardner, J. B. Sons
Gaylord, F. L. Co.
Omega Steel Tool Co.
Phelps, H. D.
Redshaw, S. G.
S. O. & C. Co.
Union Fabric Co.

AVON

Climax Fuse Co.

BARKHAMSTED

Rogers Rake Co. (Pleasant Valley)

BEACON FALLS

Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. Bronson, Homer D. Co.

BERLIN

American Bridge Co. (East Berlin) Am. Paper Goods Co. (Kensington) Berlin Construction Co. (Kensington) Moore, R. A. & Son, (Kensington) Peck, Stow & Wilcox (East Berlin) Seward Rubber Co., (Kensington)

BETHEL

Baird Untiedt Co.
Bethel Hat Forming Co.
Bethel Manufacturing Co.
Bethel Silk Co.
Clark, Frank W.
Ellis Wood Working Co.
Farnum & Fairchild.
Fountain Cigar Co.
Higson & Co.
Judd & Co.
Judd & Co.
Judd & Dunning Hat Co.
Reid, John
Shepard, Geo. A. & Sons Co.
Short, Edwin Hat Co.

BOZRAH

Fairbanks & Plainfield (Bozrahville). Harrison Schick & Pratt (Bozrahville). Palmer Bros. Co. (Fitchville).

BRANFORD

Malleable Iron Fittings Co.

BRIDGEPORT

Acme Oil Engine Co. Acme Shear Co. Acme Wire Works Acme Wire Works
Adams, A. L.
American Corundum Co.
American & British Manufacturing Co.
American Graphophone Co.
American Lacquer Co.
American Tube & Stamping Co.
Armstrong Manufacturing Co.
Asheroft Manufacturing Co.
Atlantic Manufacturing Co.
Atlas Shear Co.
Automatic Machine Co.
Automatic Scale Co.
Baker Machine Co. Baker Machine Co. Baker Machine Co.
Batcheller, George C. & Co.
Beach, Fred F.
Beach, J. W.
Belknap Manufacturing Co.
Berkshire Mills
Benton, F. A. & Son
Bias Narrow Fabric Co.
Birlson & Somers Bias Narrow Fabric Co.
Birdsey & Somers
Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co.
Braitling, Fred K.
Bridgeport Art Glass Co.
Bridgeport Boiler Works
Bridgeport Brass Co.
Bridgeport Chain Co. Bridgeport Brass Co.
Bridgeport Chain Co.
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Crucible Co., The
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal
Co. Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co. Bridgeport Electro Plate Co. Bridgeport Enamel Dial Co. Bridgeport Forge Co. Bridgeport Foundry & Machine Co.
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Co.
Bridgeport Hydraulic Co. Bridgeport Hydraulic Co.
Bridgeport Hat Manufacturing Co.
Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co.
Bridgeport Motor Co. Inc.
Bridgeport Organ Co.
Bridgeport Paper Box Co. Bridgeport Paper Box Co.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co.
Bridgeport Silk Co.
Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co.
Bryant Electric Co.
Bullard Machine Tool Co. Burns & Co.
Burns & Co.
Burnitt, A. W. Co.
Canfield, H. O.
Canfield Rubber Co. Canfield Rubber Co.
Challenge Cutlery Corp.
Columbia Nut & Bolt Co.
Compressed Paper Box Co.
Connecticut Clasp Co.
Connecticut Tool Co.
Connecticut Web. Co.
Consolidated Safety Valve Co.
Coccorn R H Cooper, R. H.
Cornwall & Patterson Mfg. Co.
Coulter & McKenzie Machinery Co.
Crockett, David B. Co. Crown Corset Co.
Crown Paper Box Co.
Curtis & Curtis Co.
Cylindrograph Embroidery Co.
Donovan, P. J. Brass Foundry Co.

Downer, Hawes & Co. Drouve, G. Co. The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. Elmwood Button Co. Erile, Charles
Fairchild & Shelton
Farist Steel Co.
Fray, John S. & Co.
Frederickson Bros. & Co. Gates Carriage Co.
Gaynor & Mitchell Manufacturing
General Chemical Co.
Grant Manufacturing & Machine C Hall, C. W. Carriage Co. Halsey, R. B. & Co. Hamilton, John Hammond Co. Hammond Co.
Handy & Harmon
Hatheway Manufacturing Co.
Hincks & Johnson
Hoffman, Henry C. & Co.
Hotchkiss, Edward S.
Housatonic Rubber Works
Hubbell, Harvey
Hurlburt, W. S. Building Co.
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.
International Silver Co.
Ives Manufacturing Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jachson, Stone Co.
Jannings, Bros. Manufacturing Co
Jonnings, Bros. Manufacturing Co
Jonnings, Bros.
Krause, W. E.
Leeds Marine Equipment Co.
Liberty Cycle Co.
Locke Steel Belt Co.
Locomobile Company of America
Marigold-Foster Printing Co.
Mills, W. S.
Model Machine Co.
Monumental Bronze Co.
Moore. C. W. Handy & Harmon Model Machine Co.
Moore, C. W.
Naugatuck Valley Ice Co.
New England Novelty Co.
Nilson, A. H. Machine Co.
Osborn, George R. & Co.
Pacific Iron Works
Palmer, N. & Co.
Parrott Varnish Co.
Parsons, R. E. Co.
Peck & Lines
Pequonnock Foundry, Inc. Parsons, R. E. Co.
Peck & Lines
Pequonnock Foundry, Inc.
Perkins Electric Switch Mfg. O
Platt, O. S.
Read Carpet Co.
Royal Equipment Co.
Salt's Textile Manufacturing Co.
Schwab, Alois
Schwing, John Corporation.
Sewing Machine Cabinet Co.
Sieman Hard Rubber Corp.
Silliman & Godfrey Co.
Smith, E. H. H. Silver Co.
Smith, W. A. Building Co.
Smith & Egge Manufacturing Co.
Somers, James M.
Special Machinery Co.
Springfield Manufacturing Co.
Springfield Manufacturing Co.
Springfield Manufacturing Co.
Springred Manufacturing Co. Spring Perch Co.
Standard Card & Paper Co.
Standard Coupler Co.
Sterling, Hugh

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

Swinnerton & Sniffen Mfg. Co.
Tait & Sons Paper Co.
Taylor, Thomas P.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Union Typewriter Co.
Wakeman, Albert
Walter, Edward P.
Warner Bros. Co.
Warren, Edmund
Weildich Bros. Manufacturing Co.
Weir, James W.
Weld Manufacturing Co.
Wellington & Co. Wellington & Co.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.
Wheel & Wood Bending Co.
White Manufacturing Co.

BRISTOL

American Silver Co.
Am. Bit & Auger Co. (Forestville)
Andrews, C. E. (Forestville)
Barnes, Wallace Co.
Bartholomew, H. S. (Edgewood)
Barrett, W. L.
Birge, N. L. Sons Co.
Blakeslee Novelty Co.
Bristol Brass Co.
Bristol Brass Co.
Clayton Bros.
Dunhar Bros.
Horton, Everett
Horton Manufacturing Co.
Ingraham, E. Co. Horton, Everett
Horton Manufacturing Co.
Ingraham, E. Co.
Ladd, W. C.
Liberty Bell Co.
Manross, F. N. (Forestville)
Mills, D. E. (Whigville)
Mills, H. J.
New Departure Manufacturing Co.
Penfield Saw Works
Root, C. J.
Sessions Clock Co. (Forestville)
Sessions Foundry Co.
Sessions, J. H. & Son
Smith, Ira B.
Snyder, L. H. & Co.
Turner & Deegan (Edgewood)
Turner Heater Co.
Warner, A. H. & Co.
Webler, B. P.
Young Bros. (Forestville)

BROOKFIELD

Lennox Shear Co.

BURLINGTON 17377

Hartigan, W. R.

CANAAN

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Johnson, Lindell & Co.

CANTERBURY

Cutler Mills Co. (Packerville)

CANTON

Collins Co. The (Collinsville)

CHATHAM

Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co. (East Hampton)
Brown, H. B. & Co. (East Hampton)
Carpenter, L. S. & Son (E. Hampton)
East Hampton Bell Co. (E. Hampton)
Gong Bell Mfg. Co. (East Hampton)
Hill, N. N. Brass Co. (East Hampton)
Star Bros. Bell Co. (East Hampton)
Sumunit Thread Co. (East Hampton)
Pibbals Oakum Co. (Cobalt)

CHESHIRE

Ball & Socket Mfg. Co. (West Ches.) Cheshire Brass Co. (W. Cheshire) Harry, James W. & Son (W. Cheshire) Hubbell, M. B. & F. S.

CHESTER

Bates, C. J.
Brooks, M. S. & Sons
Chester Manufacturing Co.
Deuse, J. S.
Ferguson, J. R. & Co.
Jennings, Russell Manufacturing Co.
Rogers Brush Works Ryan, M. L.

COLCHESTER

Brown Bros. (Comstock Bridge) Norton, C. H. (No. Westchester)

COLUMBIA

Case Leather Works (Hop River)

CORNWALL

Mallison, C. Co. (West Cornwall)

COVENTRY

Armstrong, Henry (South Coventry)
Dady, John A. (S. Coventry)
Kingsbury Box & Printing Co. (S. Coventry) Tracy, E. A. (South Coventry)
Washburn, A. & Son Co. (S. Coventry)
Wood, T. H. (South Coventry)

CROMWELL

Stevens, J. & E. Co.

DANBURY

American Hatters' & Furriers' Corp.
Armstrong, Isaac & Co.
Barnum, Elmer H.
Beltaire Bros. & Co.
Boesch Manufacturing Co.
Brainard & Wilson Co.
Clark Box Co.
Connett Hat Co.
Danbury Brass Works
Danbury Co.
Danbury Medical Printing Co.
Danbury Medical Printing Co.
Danbury Medical Printing Co.
Davenport, A. S.
Delohery Hat Co.
Doran Bros.
Ferry-Hallock Co. Ferry-Hallock Co.
Foster Bros.
Green, John W. & Sons, Inc.
Green, John W. & Sons, Inc.
Green Soft Hat Manufacturing Co.
Hawes Von Gal Co.
Heim Machinery Co.
Hoffman, C. A.
Holley, S. C. & Co.
Horch, C. M.
Hoyt, Walthausen & Co.
Irving, J. G.
Kinner, Geo. A.
Lee Hat Manufacturing Co.
Lee Soft Hat Co.
Loewe, D. E. & Co. Ferry-Hallock Co. Lee Soft Hat Co.
Loewe, D. E. & Co.
Mallory, E. A. & Sons
McArthur Bros.
McLachlan, H.
Meeker Bros. & Co.
Millard Hat Co.
Morelock & Husk
Murphy, J. B. & Co.
National Hat Co.
New Machine Co.
Neff, T. W. & Co.

Peck Fur Co.
Robinson Fur Cutting Co.
Rogers Silver Plate Co.
Romans, C. A.
Roth, Max
Rundle & White
Russell, Tomlinson Electric Co.
S. A. G. Hat Co.
Sherman, George B.
Simon & Keane
Simon, Philip
Sunderland, W. W.
Turner Machine Co.
Tweedy, A. E.
Tweedy, F. D. & Co.
Vass Chemical Co.
Young, P. & Sons Young, P. & Sons

DEEP RIVER

(See Saybrook.)

DERBY

Alling, A. H. & C. B. Birmingham Iron Foundry. Brewester Corset Co. Derby Comb Co. Graham Manufacturing Co. Howe Manufacturing Co. Howe Manufacturing Co.
Kelly, Fergus.
Morse, E. A.
Patrick, N. J.
Peterson Hendee Co.
Sterling Co. The.
Sterling Pin Co.
U. S. Rapid-Fire Gun & Power Co.
Williams Typewriter Co.

DURHAM

Merriam Manufacturing Co.

FASTFORD

Tatem, M. E.

EAST HADDAM

Brockway & Mcckinsturn (Moodus)
Brownell, C. E. & Co. (Moodus)
Hall, Lincoln & Co. (Moodus)
Neptune Twine & Cord Mills (Moodus)
New York Net & Twine Co. (Moodus)
Purple, A. E. (Moodus)

EAST HARTFORD
Case & Marshall, (Woodland Mill)
East Hartford Mfg. Co., (Burnside)
Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. (Burnside)
Walker, J. H. (Burnside)

EAST LYME

Niantie Manufacturing Co.

EAST WINDSOR

Broad Brook Co. (Broad Brook) Warehouse Pt. Silk Co. (W'house Pt.)

ENFIELD

Bridge, A. D. (Hazardville)
Bushnell Press Co. (Thompsonville)
Gordon Bros., (Hazardville)
Hartford Carpet Co. (Thompsonville)
Stowe, J. D. & Son, (Scitico)
Upson, Martin Co., (Thompsonville)
Westfield Plate Co., (Thompsonville)

ESSEX

Comstock, Cheney & Co. (Ivoryton) Conn. Valley Mfg. Co. (Center Brook) Dickerson, E. E. & Co. Essex Wood Turning Co.

Lenifect Co. Looby & Fargo (Center Brook) Tiley, Pratt & Co.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield Motor Co. Fairfield Rubber Co. Jeliff, C. O. Mfg. Corp (Southport)

FARMINGTON

Am. Writ'g. Paper Co. (Unionville)
Broadbent, J. & Son, (Unionville)
Case Mfg. Co. (Unionville)
Hart Mfg. Co. (Unionville)
Jones, R. F. (Unionville)
Monce, S. G. (Unionville)
Tatt, Geo. E. (Unionville)
Union Cut. & Hdw. Co. (Unionville)
Upson Nut Co. (Unionville)

GLASTONBURY

Conn. River Spar Mill (So. Glast'by)
Crosby Mfg. Co. (East Glastonbury)
Glastonbury Knit. Co. (Addison)
Glazier, Franklin & Son (Hopewell)
Naubuc Paper Co.
Riverside Paper Mfg. Co.
Roser, Herman, (East Glastonbury)
Wausuc Mills Co. (Hopewell)
Williams Bros. Mfg. Co.
Williams, J. B. Co. The

GREENWICH

American Felt Co. (Glenville)
Brooklyn Ry. Supply Co. (Mianus)
Brush, Joseph
Greenwich Yacht Yard.
Palmer Bros. (Cos Cob & Mianus)
Reynolds, G. M. (Glenville)
R., B. & W. Bolt & Nut Co. (Glenvil')

GRISWOLD

American Thread Co., (Glasco)
Ashland Cotton Co. (Jewett City)
Aspinock Co. (Jewett City)
Burleson, A. B. & Co. (Jewett City)
Jewett City Textile Nov. Co. (Jew.C.)
Slater, Wm. A. Mills, (Jewett City)

GROTON

Eastern Ship Building Co. Palmer, Rob't & Son Co. (Noank) Salter, John & Son.

GUILFORD

Case, O. D. Co. Guilford Wheel Mfg. Co. Knowles-Lombard Co. Sachem's Head Canning Co. Spencer, J. S. Sons

HADDAM

Cutaway Harrow Co. (Higganum) Higganum Hardware Co. (Higganum) Russell Mfg. Co. (Higganum)

HAMDEN

Cook, Willis Miller (Mt. Carmel) Henry, J. T. Mfg. Co. New Haven Web Co. (Centerville) Mt. Carmel Bolt Co. (Mt. Carmel) Woodruff, W. W. & Son (Mt. Carmel)

HARTFORD

Andrews & Peck Co. Aetna Stamp Works Andrews, S. M.

Arknot Co.
Atlantic Screw Works
Austin Organ Co. Baker Electric Co.
Barber Ink Co.
Barrett Bros.
Beach, H. B. & Son
Becher & Eitel Beseman & Bostwick Billings & Spencer Co. Birkery, C.
Bishop, E. C. & Co.
Bladon, G. L.
Blake, E. J. Blake, E. J.
Brewing Appliance Spec. Co.
Bronson & Robinson Co.
Burch, George W.
Burr Index Co.
Burr, J. B. & Co., Inc.
Calhoun Show Print Co.
Callaghan, C. J.
Capewell Horse Nail Co.
Capitol Foundry Co.
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.
Chenev Bros. Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co. Cheney Bros.
Clark, Edred W.
Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co.
Conn. Steel & Wire Co.
Cook, Asa S. Co.
Cook, Charles C.
Cooley & Trevor Mfg. Co.
Craig, J. M.
Cushman Chuck Co. Craig, J. M.
Cushman Chuck Co.
Daniels, L. C., Grain Co. The
Daniels Mill Co. The
Davis, I. B. & Son,
Dodd Lithographic Co
Dresser, Charles H. & Co.
Electric Vehicle Co.
Evarts Machine Co.
Fenn-Sadler Machine Co.
Fernside, G. W.
Franklin Electric Mfg. Co.
French, H. A.
Garvan, P. Garvan, P.
Ger & Posner
Gerstein, I.
Gray & Prior Machine Co.
Gray Tel. Pay Station Co. Green & Baucr Harman, H.
Harriman Motor Works
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co.
Hart Mfg. Co. The
Hartford Bedstead Co. Hartford Board Co. Hartford Box Co. Hartford Builders' Finish Co. Hartford Dairy Co. Hartford Electric Machine Repair Co. Hartford Engine Works Hartford Engraving Co. Hartford Faience Co. Hartford Foundry Corp. Hartford Hat & Cap Co. Hartford Heating Co. Hartford Leather Goods Co. Hartford Lumber Co. Hartford Mach. Screw Co.
Hartford Manufacturing Co.
Hartford Mattress Co.
Hartford & New York Trans. Co.
Hartford Pattern & Model Co. Hartford Printing Co.
Hartford Pulp Plaster Corp.
Hartford Rubber Works
Henry & Wright Mfg. Co. Henry & Wright Wig. Co. Hitchcock & Curtiss Knitting Co. Hoadley, E. J. Hogan Mfg Co. Hotchkiss, E. E. Howard, James L. & Co. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Jewell Belting Co. McClary, John Wood Working Co. Jewell Pin Co.

Johns-Pratt Co. Johnson-Carlyle Machine Co. Johnson, F. G. Co. Jones, O. H. Kelley Bros. Kellogg & Bulkeley Co. Knox, Frank J. Co. Laragy, P.
Law, F. A.
Legate Manufacturing Co. Legate Manufacturing Co.
Leschke & Pletcher
Levy & Hurwitz
Lippman, B. & Son
Little, II. B. & Co.
Lockwood, William H.
Loveland, A. C. & Co.
Maslen, Stephen Corp.
McCue, C. T. Co.
McKione Bros.
McNie, Malcolm
Melrose Silver Co.
Murrow Machine Co.
Mugford, A.
Mutual Machine Co. Mutual Machine Co. National Machine Co. Ney, John M. & Co. Nichols Paper Box Co. Nonotuck Silk Co. Nonotuck Šilk Co.
Olds, William & Co.
Organ Power Co.
Park Knitting Works
Pease, C. A. & Co.
Perk, R. S. & Co.
Perkins Corp.
Phænix Brass Foundry Co.
Phoenix Iron Works Corp.
Phoenix Manufacturing Co.
Pickering. W. H. & Co. Pickering, W. H. & Co.
Pindar, A. Corp.
Pope Manufacturing Co.
Pratt & Cady Co. Pratt & Cady Co.
Pratt & Whitney Co.
James Pullar & Co.
Purvis, Adam
Remsen Mfg. Co. The
Resnik, P.
Rhodes, L. E.
Richman, Jacob M.
Rockwell, J. W.
Rogers, S. L. & G. H. Co.
Schwartz, Myers & Gross
Shea, C. W.
Sigourney Tool Co. Sigourney Tool Co. Silver Bros.
Simons & Fox
Slate, Dwight, Machine Co.
Smith, Northam & Co.
Smith-Worthington Co. Smith, Northam & Co.
Smith-Worthington Co.
Soby, Charles
Spencer Automatic Screw Co.
Springer, E. O.
Standard Co.
Standard Foundry Co.
Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg. Co.
Stoddard & Caulkins
Swift, M. & Sons
Talcott, William H.
Taylor, Edwin Lumber Co.
Topping Bros.
Tucker, W. W. & C. F.
Tuttle Plating Co.
Underwood Typewrit'r Mfg.Co.
U. S. Env. Co. (Plimpton Div.)
Vanderbeek Tool Works
Veeder Manufacturing Co.
Whittonce, W. L. & Son
Whitnore, W. L. & Son
Whitney Manufacturing Co.
Wiley, William H. & Son Co.
Williams & Carleton Co.

HEBRON

Turner, P. W. (Turnerville)

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

HUNTINGTON

Adams Mfg. Co. (Shelton)
Bassett, D. M. Bolt Works (Shelton)
Bassett, R. N. Co. (Shelton)
Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton)
Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton)
Blumenthal, S. & Co. (Shelton)
Dairy Mach. & Con. Co. (Shelton)
Derby Rubber Co. (Shelton)
Griffin Button Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
International Silver Co. (Shelton)
Meyer Iron & Brass Foundry (Shelton)
National Fold, Box & Paper Co.
Mational Fold, Box & Paper Co.

Meyer Iron & Brass Foundry (Shelton)
National Fold. Box & Paper Co.
(Shelton)
O. K. Tool Holder Co. (Shelton)
Radcliffe Bros. (Shelton)
Shelton Co. (Shelton)
Silver Plate Cutlery Co. (Shelton)
Specialty Weaving Co. (Shelton)
Star Pin Co. (Shelton)
United Box Board & Paper Co.
(Shelton)
Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelton)
Whitlock Ptg. Pres Co. (Shelton)

KILLINGLY

Arnold, O. S. (Williamsville)
Assawaga Co. (Dayville)
Attawaugan Co. (Attawaugan)
Brigham Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Danielsonville Cotton Co. (Danielson)
Danielson Worsted Co. (Danielson)
Davis & Brown Woolen Co. (Dayville)
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. (Danielson)
Archin Reed Co. (Danielson)
Marcus M. H. & Bros. (Elmville)
Vichols, Jannes A. (Danielson)
Pequot Worsted Co. (Danielson)
Puinchang Co. (Danielson)
Smith, Fred R. (E. Killingly)
Chayer Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Villiamsville Mfg Co. (Williamsville)

LITCHFIELD

santam Mfg. Co. (Bantam) Jeho Farm Corp. (Bantam) Tynn & Doyle (Bantam) Torthfield Knife Co. (Northfield)

LYME

aylor, H. E. & Co. (Hadlyme)

MANCHESTER

merican Writing Paper Co. nerican writing Paper Co.
on Ami Co.
rookside Paper Co. (So. Man)
ise, Willard A.
ise Bros. (Highland Park)
heney Bros. (So. Man.)
in the paper Co.
in the pape bulds, William Co.

lastonbury Knit. Co. (Mchr. Green)

illiard, E. E. Co. (Buckland)

dall & Foulds Paper Co.

dall, H. & Foulds

orton Elec. Instrument Co.

bertson, J. T. Co.

gers Paper Mfg. Co. (So. Man)

ring Silk Co. (So. Man.)

eat, Orion

MANSFIELD

unks, O. G. (Spring Hill)
rby, G. J. Co. (Mansfield Hollow)
Farland, James S. (Mansfield C'ter)
unsfield Organ Pipe Co. (M'fid Dep.)
llock, M. (Conantville)
ss, John L. (Eagleville)
ith, E. L. (Gurleyville)

MERIDEN

Aeolian Co.
Bergen, J. D. Co.
Briss, E. A. Co.
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.
Brown & Dowd Mfg. Co.
Conn. Tel. & Elec. Co.
Cornell & Andrews
Curtiss-Way Co.
Dodd, Chas. T.
Pooliftle, E. J. Dodd, Chas. T.
Doolittle, E. J.
Foster-Mcrriam & Co.
Fox, C. F.
Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co.
Hall, A. J. & Co.
Hall, W. B.
Handel Co. Helmschmied Mfg. Co. International Silver Co. Jones, A. H. Co. Kelsey Press Co. Lines, H. Wales Co. Manning, Bowman & Co. Meriden Curtain Fixture Co. Meriden Cut Glass Co. Meriden Cutlery Co. Meriden Fire Arms Co. Meriden Fire Arms Co.
Meriden Gravure Co.
Meriden Machine Tool Co.
Meriden Woolen Co.
Meriden Woolen Co.
Meriden Bros. Cutlery Co.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co.
Miller, Edward & Co.
Monroe, C. F. Co.
Morehouse Bros. Co.
Miland, J. J. & Co. Niland, J. J. & Co. Parker Bros. Parker Bros.
Parker, Charles Co.
Parker Clock Co.
Schenck, M. B. & Co.
Schenck Governor Co.
Schunuck, C. E.
Silver City Plate Co.
Sprenenberg & Co.
Todd Electric Mfg Co.
Wallace E. J. Wallace, F. J.
Wheeler, F. & Son
Wheeler, W. W. Co.
Wilcox & White Co.
Wusterbarth Bros.

MIDDLEFIELD

Lyman Gun Sight Works Rogers Mfg. Co. (Rockfall) Russell Mfg. Co. (Rockfall) Smith, Otis A. (Rockfall)

MIDDLETOWN

Allison Bros.
Annual Wind Clock Co.
Broderick Carriage Co.
Chapman, W. H. Co.
Coles & Co.
Douglass, W. & B.
Eisenhuth Horsel 35 Vohicle Co. Eisenhuth Horselets Vehi Ely, E. A. Evans, J. B. Goodall Hammock .o. Goodyear Rubber Co. Hubbard, H. W. Keating Motor Co. Kirby Manufacturing Co. Leeds & Catlin Co. Loewenthal, Gustav Meech & Stoddard Merchant Silk Co. Middletown Silver Co. Middletown Silver Co. New England Enameling Co. Omo Manufacturing Co. Palmer, I. E.
Pelton & King
Portland Silk Co.
Read, A. O. Co.
Rockfall Woolen Co.

Rogers & Hubbard Co. Russell Manufacturing Co. Smith, J. O. Mfg. Co. (Little River) Tryon, Jasper Warner, M. R. & Sons (Little River) Watrous, C. H. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.

MILFORD

Reeves Manufacturing Co. Rostand Manufacturing Co. Vanderheof & Co.

MONTVILLE

Kaplan Bros. (Chesterfield) Massasoit Mfg. Co. (Oakdale) Monarch Woolen Mill Palmer Bros Co. Pequot Mills Robertson, C. M. Co.
Un. Dye Wood & Ext. Co. (Uncasville)
Uncasville Mfg. Co. (Uncasville)

NAUGATUCK

Diamond Labratory Co. (Union City)
Dunham Hosiery Co.
Goodyear's India Rub. Glove Mfg. Co.
Goodyear's Metallic Rubber Shoe Co.
Metal Finishing Co. (Union City)
Naugatuck Chemical Co.
Naugatuck Mfg. Co. (Union City)
Naugatick Mall. Iron Co. (Union City)
United States Rubber Co.
Russell, J. W. Manufacturing Co.
Smith, E. F. & Sons (Union City)
White & Wells Co.

NEW BRITAIN

Adkins Printing Co.
American Artificial Stone Co.
American Hosiery Co.
American Needle Works
Beaton & Bradley Co.
Brady, T. H.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
Corbin H. H. & Son Corbin, H. H. & Son
Corbin Motor Vehicle Corp.
Corbin, P. & F.
Corbin Screw Corp. Curtis, O. F.
Donahue, J. D.
Flannery, P. J.
Hart & Cooley Co.
Humason & Beckley Mfg. Co.
Judd, O. S. Landers, Frary & Clark Lines, C. W. Malleable Iron Works Minor & Corbin Box Co. Minor & Corbin Box Co.
Muller, L. J.
National Spring Bed Co.
New Britain Co-op. Building Co.
New Britain Machine Co.
New Britain Planing & Midg, Wks.
North & Judd Mfg. Co.
North & Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co.
Olmstead, H. B. Co.
Parker Shirt Co.
Pinches, John Co.
Porter & Dyson Co.
Riley & Beckley Manufacturing Co.
Roach, William
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co. Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
Skinner Chuck Co.
Stanley Rule & Level Co.
Stanley Works
Taplin Manufacturing Co. Traut & Hine Mfg. Co.
Union Manufacturing Co. Vulcan Iron Works White, C. J. & Co.

NEW CANAAN

Benedict & Co. Jeliff, C. O. & Co. Lane, Frank I. Rockwell Bros.

NEW HARTFORD

Bancroft, George W. Chapin-Stevens Co. (Pine Meadow) Smith, D. P. & Son Co. (Pine Meadow) Standard Brush Co.

NEW HAVEN

Acme Wire Co. Adlerhurst Iron Co. Adlerhurst Iron Co.
Alling, Geo. Sons Co.
American Rivet Co.
Anthony & Scovil Co.
Armstrong, M. & Co.
Atlas Manufacturing Co.
Baldwin & Rowland Sw'ch & Signal Co.
Barnes Tool Co.
Barnum, S. H.
Barnum, W. T. & Co.
Bates, L. C. & Co.
Baumann Rubber Co.
Belden Machine Co. (Westville)
Berham, J. T. Benham, J. T.
Benton-Armstrong Folding Box Co. Benton-Armstrong Folding Box Co
Best Manufacturing Co.
Bigelow Co.
Bigelow Co.
Bigelow Co.
Bigho, C. H. Co.
Bishop Box & Paste Co.
Boyer, G. W.
Bradley, Smith & Co.
Brett, E. P.
Brooks, C. J.
Brooks Corset Co.
Brown, R. H. & Co.
Brown & Stoddard Co.
Buckingham Routh Co.
Buckingham Routh Co.
Burgess, E. A.
Burn, W. S. Manufacturing Co.
Candee, L. & Co.
Capasso, A.
Carroll, F. M.
Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co.
Celluloid Starch Co.
Clark, David H. Co. The
Coe & Brown
Columbia Hosiery Co.
Conn. Adamant Plaster Co.
Conn. Fat Rend. & Fert. Corp.
Conn. Pants Mfg. Co.
Cott-A-Lap Co.
Cott-A-Lap Co.
Cott-A-Lap Co.
Courliss & Pierpont Co.
Davis, R. G.
Defiance Button Machine Co.
Demarest, A. T. & Co.
Dillon & Douglas
Dorman Lithograph Co.
Doroff, M. S.
Douglass, B. H. & Co.
Doyle, John T. Co.
Druen, B.
Eastern Machinery Co. Best Manufacturing Co. Doyle, John T. Co.
Druen, B.
Eastern Machinery Co.
Economy Manufacturing Co.
Elm City Engineering Co.
Elm City Eumber Co.
Ely, C. Upham
Everhart Pop Corn & Candy Co.
Faeth, Anton
Fair Haven Art Glass Co.
Esteon Rubber Co. Fair Haven Art Glass Co. Falcon Rubber Co. Farren Bros. Co. Fitch, W. & E. T. Co. Fitzmorris, Robert Flanagan, Matthew Foskett & Bishop Co. The Frankenberger, H. & Co. Geometric Tool Co. (Westville) Gibbs, H. J.

Gilbert Manufacturing Co.
Globe Silk Works
Goodrich, J. F. & Co.
Graham, James & Co.
Graves, F. D.
Green, J. F.
Griest, Mfg. Co. (Westville)
Griffith, J. H. & Sons
Grilley Co. The
Griswold, George M.
Hauff, F. A.
Hall, H. & Co.
Harris-Hart Co.
Hemming Bros. Hemming Bros.
Hendryx, Andrew B. Co.
Henn, A. S. & Co.
Herrick & Cowell
Hickok Co.
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg. Co.
Holaday, A. E. Manufacturing Co.
Holcomb, H. C.
Hocker, Henry & Co.
Howard Co.
Howe & Co.
Hobell, M. B., F. S.
Hubbell, Merwin & Co.
Hygienic Ice Co.
Ideal Manufacturing Co. Hemming Bros. Hygienic Ice Co.
Ideal Manufacturing Co.
Imperial Granum Co.
Ives, H. B. & Co.
Jacobs Bros. & Co.
Johnstone & Gerrish
Kafka, A. & Co.
Kilborn & Bishop Co.
Kilfeather, John P.
Killam, Henry Co.
Kutchuck, J.
Lambert, George D.
Levine Bros. Lambert, George D.
Levine Bros.
Magnus Metal Co.
Mallory, Wheeler Co.
Mallory, Wheeler Co.
Manning, C. M.
Marlin Fire Arms Co. The
McKenzie, George M.
McLagon Foundry Co.
Metal Manufacturing Co.
Miner & Peck Mfg. Co.
Moffat, W. J.
Molloy, James F. & Co.
Moffat, W. J.
Molloy, James F. & Co.
Morgan & Humiston Co.
Munson & Co.
Narrow Fabric Corp.
National Folding Box & Paper Co.
National Folding Box & Paper Co.
National Pipe Bending Co.
National Pipe Bending Co.
National Wire Corp.
New England Broom Co.
New England Broom Co.
New England Mfg. Co.
New England Stone Co.
New England Stone Co.
New England Warp Co.
New England Warp Co.
New England Warp Co.
New Haven Roller Works
New Haven Button Co.
New Haven Boiler Works
New Haven Button Co.
New Haven Button Co.
New Haven Clock Co. Levine Bros. New Haven Carriage Co.
New Haven Clock Co.
New Haven Iron & Steel Co.
New Haven Manufacturing Co.
New Haven Pulp & Board Co.
New Haven Rendering Co. New Haven Rug Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co. New Haven Spring Co.
New Haven Toy & Game Co. New Haven Upholstering Co. Newman, I. & Sons North, O. B. &. Co.
Norton Bros. & White Co.
Ochsner, A. & Sons Co.
Oriental Emery Co.
Osterweiss, L. & Sons
Page, Samuel K.
Parker, Jos. & Son Co. (West Parker, Jos. & Son Co. (Westville)
Peck Bros. & Co.
Peckham, John A.
Perpente Manufacturing Co. Pfleghar, F. P. & Son
Phillips, Thos. & Son
Prentice, George G. & Co.
Price, Lee & Adkins Co.
Rattan Manufacturing Co.
Reade, Chas. W. Button Co.
Recording Fare Register Co.
Remfler & Thompson
Reynolds Brass Foundry
Reynolds & Co.
Reynolds, James Mfg. Co.
Retynolds, James Mfg. Co.
Rottman, B.
Rowland, F. C. & A. E.
Sargent & Co.
Savage, B. B. & Co.
Schollhorn, William Co.
Scoville & Peck Co.
Seamless Rubber Co.
Seamless Rubber Co.
Seamless Rubber Co.
Scamless Rubber Co.
Scamless Rubber Co. Seamless Rubber Co.
Setlow, M. & Son
Seward, M. & Son Co.
Sheahan & Groark
Sheladon, E. B. Co.
Shepard, H. G. & Sons
Shoninger, B. Co.
Smith, A. H. & Co.
Smith, Edward F. & Co.
Smith, Edward F. & Co.
Smith, E. S.
Smith's, H. Sons.
Smith, Hobart E.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, W. Sons.
Shony, L. T.
Sperry & Amos Co.
Steinertone Co. Sperry & Amos Co.
Steinertone Co.
Stevens & Sackett Co.
Stiles, A. C. Anti-Friction Metal Co.
Strouse, Adler & Co.
Strouse, I. & Co.
Ten Brock, George A. & Co.
Thompson, H. G. & Son
Todd, Henry H.
Todd, James E.
Tuttle Morehouse & Taylor Co. Todd, James E.
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co.
Valley Farm Creamery Co.
Warner, G. F. Mfg. Co.
Weil Novelty Co.
Wilbur Corp. The
Wilson, Robert
Williams, F. E. Co.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Yale Gas Stove Co.
Yale Univ. Carpenter's Shop
Yudkin, Samuel Yudkin, Samuel

NEWINGTON

Newington Paper Co.

NEW LONDON

Bingham Paper Box Co.
Boss, C. D. & Son
Brainard & Armstrong Co.
Brown Cotton Gin Co.
Buckley, M. D.
Chappell, F. H. & A. H. Co.
Douglass, H. R.
Fowler, F. C.
Heath & Hawthorn
Hopson, Chapin Mfg. Co.
Ladd, F. M.
Morgan Iron Works
New England Carpet Lining Co.
New London Heetro Plating Co.
New London Motor Co.
New London Wash Silk Co.
New London Wash Silk Co.
Palmer Bros. Co.
Rogers, William G.
Sheffield Dentrifice Co.
Spiers Bros.
Steam Bottling Co.
Trumbull Marine Co.
Tyler, George G.
Whiton, D. E. Hachine Co.

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

NEW MILFORD

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co. Eastern Lounge Co. New Milford Hat Co. Northrop, J. A. & Son

NEWTOWN

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Crowe, Patrick (Botsford P. O.) Curtiss, S. & Son Fabric Fire Hose Co. (Sandy Hook) S. H. Reclaiming Wks. (Sandy Hook)

NORFOLK

Aetna Silk Co. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.

NORTH CANAAN

Barnum, Richardson Co. (E. Canaan)

NORWALK

American Paper Pail & Box Co.
Arnold Co. Inc.
Artistic Bronze Co. (S. Norwalk)
Automatic tool Co. (E. Norwalk)
Austin & Craw (S. Norwalk)
Barthol, Otto Co. (S. Norwalk)
Bates, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Bins, Ioseph

Bates, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Bates, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Boese, Peppard & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Carman & Seymour (E. Norwalk)
Crow, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Crout & Knapp Co. (S. Norwalk)
Dennis & Blanchard (S. Norwalk)
Eastern Underwear Co. (S. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Fernandez & Earnst Cigar Co. (South
Norwalk)
Tatak Railey & Co. (S. Norwalk)

Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Fernandez & Earnst Cigar Co. (South
Norwalk)
Hatch, Bailey & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Hat Forming Co. (S. Norwalk)
Hodson, A. A. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Hotchkiss, E. H. & Co.
Hubbell, W. B. (S. Norwalk)
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.
Jerome Paper Co.
Knapp Box Co. (S. Norwalk)
Lockwood Mfg. Co. (S. Norwalk)
Lounsbury, Bissel & Co. (Winnipauk)
Lounsbury, Matthewson Co. (S. N'wk)
Malkin, A. R.
Mather, H. W. (S. Norwalk)
Meeker Union Foundry Corp.
McKibben, Geo. N. Mfg. Co. (S. N'wk)
Miller, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Muller Gloria Mills (Winnipauk)
New England Food Co. (E. Norwalk)
Nichols Underwear Corp. (S. N'wk)
Norwalk Box Co., (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Box Co., (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Mills Co. (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Phenix Fur Co. (S. Norwalk)
Phenix Fur Co. (S. Norwalk)
Postal Typewriter Company
R. & G. Corset Co. (S. Norwalk)
Postal Typewriter Company
R. & G. Corset Co. (S. Norwalk)
Trowbridge, C. S. (S. Norwalk)
Trowbridge, C. S. (S. Norwalk)
U. S. Alcohol Refining Co. (S. N'wk)
U. S. Foundry & Sales Co. (S. N'wk)
U. S. Foundry & Sales Co. (S. Norwalk)
Volk Hat Co. (S. Norwalk)
Waldron & Riordan (S. Norwalk)
Waldron & Riordan (S. Norwalk)
Waldron & Riordan (S. Norwalk)

Waldron & Riordan (S. Norwalk)

Walhizer & Dreyer (S. Norwalk) Wheeler, A. C.
Wheeler Bros. (S. Norwalk)
Wilson, J. C. & Co. (S. Norwalk)

NORWICH

American Wood Work. Machine Co. American Wood Work.
Barber, M. A.
Bard, Union Company
Blissville Mills, Inc.
Brown, Robert
Chelsea File Works
Clinton Mills Company Clinton Mills Company
Crescent Fire Arms Company
Davenport, W. H. Fire Arms Co.
Dawley, H. F. & A. J.
Falls Company
Gilbert, N. S. & Sons
Givernaud Bros. Glen Woolen Mills Goodwin Cork Company Gould, A. Green, M. J. Gulliver, A. H. Hall Bros. Hiscox, James A. Hiscox Company Hopkins & Allen Arms Company Hubbard, A. H. Company International Silver Company Johnson & Company Kellogg-McCrum-Howell Company Kuebler, C. A. Lester & Wasley Dester & Wastey
Manning, A. R. (Yantic)
Martin, J. B. Company
Mohawk Paint & Chemical Co.
Norwich Belt Manufacturing Co.
Norwich Nickel & Brass Company Norwich Nickel & Brass Company Norwich Paper Box Company Norwich Silk Company Ossawan Mill Company Page, Wm. H. Boiler Company Pequot Brass Foundry Ponemah Mills (Taftville)
Porter, H. B. & Son Company
Prentice, C. W. (Taftville)
Puritan Manufacturing Company Puritan Manufacturing Company Quinlan, John C. Reliance Worsted Company Ring, M. B. Scott & Clark Corp. Shetucket Company Stetson, V. S. Strom, Peter Thames Arms Manufacturing Co. Thames Arms Manufacturing Co. Tobin Manufacturing Company Turner, Emerson P. Manufacturing Co. Ulmer Leather Company Uncas Paper Company Uncas Specialty Company United States Finishing Company Vaughn Foundry Company, Inc. Yantic Woolen Co. (Yantic)

ORANGE

American Buckle Co. (W. Haven)
Mathushek Piano Mfg. Co. (W. H.)
Sanderson Fertilizer & Chemical Co.
West Haven Buckle Co. (W. Haven)
West Haven Mfg. Co. (West Haven)
Wire Novelty Co. The (W. Haven)
Yale Safe & Iron Co. (W. Haven)

PLAINFIELD

Aldrich, Mfg. Co. (Moosup)
American Woolen Co. (Moosup)
Babcock, W. P.
Cranska, Floyd (Moosup)
Lees, W. S. Co. (Central Village)
Plainfield Woolen Co. (Cent. Village)
Torrey, Bros & Co. (Central Village)
Wauregan Company (Wauregan)

PLAINVILLE

Bristol Manufacturing Company
Calor, C. H.
Carter, E. T.
Carter, L. H.
Clark, A. N. & Son
Clark Castor Company
Elm City Brass & Rivet Company
Hills, Edwin
Lamb, B. & Company
Norton & Jones
Osborne & Stephenson Mfg. Company
Trumbull Electric Co.

PLYMOUTH

Cooper, D. G. (Terryville) Eagle Lock Co. (Terryville) Greystone Mfg. Co. (Greystone) Terry, Andrew Co. (Terryville)

PORTLAND

Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quartz Co. Gildersleeve, S. & Sons (Gildersleeve) Ideal Mfg. Co. (Gildersleeve) Main Products Company New England Enameling Company Pickering Governor Company

PRESTON

Lucas, B. Co. (Poquetannoc)

PUTNAM

Bosworth Bros.
Case, W. D. & Co.
Dady, John A. Corp.
Hammond & Knowlton Co.
Hampton Silk Co.
Johnson, E. E.
Johnson, W. S.
Kent, C. M. & E. B.
Monohansett Manufacturing Co.
Morse Mills Co.
Nightingale Mills Powhatan Mills Pownatan MINS
Putnam Box Corp.
Putnam Foundry & Mach. Co.
Putnam Manufacturing Co.
Putnam Silk Co.
Putnam Woolen Co. Robbins, E. E.
Royal Knitting Mills
Union Novelty Co.
Wheaton Bldg. & Lumber Co.

RIDGEFIELD

Bennett, R. O. (Branchville) Bdpt. Wood Finishing Co. (B'ville) Gruman, Geo. B. (Branchville)

ROCKY HILL

Billings, C. E. Mfg. Co. The Champion Manufacturing Co. Frisbie, L. T. Co.

ROCKVILLE (See Vernon)

ROXBURY

New England Quartz Co.

SALISBURY

Barnum, Richardson Co. (Lime Rock) Borden's Condensed Milk Co. (L. R.) Holley, Mfg. Co. (Lakeville) Salisbury Cutlery & Handle Co.

SAYBROOK

Denison Bros. (Deep River)
Potter & Snell (Deep River)
Pratt, Read & Co. (Deep River)
Williams & Marvin Mfg. Co. (D. R.)

SEYMOUR

Arethusa Spring Water Co.
Beach, S. Y. Paper Co.
Brixey, W. R.
Day, H. P. & E.
Fowler Nail Co.
Garrett & Beach
Humphreyville Manufacturing Co.
Little River Manufacturing Co.
Matthews, H. A. Manufacturing Co.
New Haven Copper Co.
Rimmon Manufacturing Co.
Seymour Iron Foundry Co.
Seymour Manufacturing Co.
Smith, J. M.
Swan, James Co.
Tingue Manufacturing Co.

SHELTON (See Huntington)

SIMSBURY

Ensign, Bickford & Co. Ensign, R. H. Tariffville Lace Mfg. Co. (Tariffville)

SOMERS

Somersville Mfg. Co. (Somersville)

SOUTHBURY

Hawkins Co. (South Britain) Diamond Match Co. (Southford)

SOUTHINGTON

Actna Nut Co.
Atwater Mfg, Co. (Plantsville)
Beaton & Corbin Mfg, Co.
Blakeslee Forging Co. (Plantsville)
Clark Bros. & Co. (Milldale)
Ellis, F. L. & Son (Milldale)
Frost, L. D. & Son (Marion)
Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co.
Southington Cutlery Co.
Smith, H. D. Co. (Plantsville)
Thoupson, Drop & Forge Co. P'ville)
Wolcott Hardware Co. (Plantsville)
Wood, G. E. Tool Co. (Plantsville)

SPRAGUE

Airlie Mills (Hanover)
Baltic Mills Co. (Baltic)
Eastern Strawboard Co. (Versailles)
Shetucket Worsted Mills (Baltic)
Totokett Mills Co. (Versailles)
Uncasville Mig. Co. (Versailles)

STAFFORD

Amidon, S. B. (Staffordville)
Beckwith Card Co. (Stafford Springs)
Bradway, C. P. (W. Stafford)
Ellis, J. J. & A. D. (Stafford Springs)
Fabyan Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)
Fabyan Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)
Faulkner Woolen Mill (Staffordville)
Faulkner Woolen Mill (Staffordville)
Garland Woolen Co. (Staffordville)
Mullen, T. F. & Co. (Staffordville)
Mullen, T. F. & Co. (Stafford Springs)
Paton, A. B. Mfg. Co. (Stafford S.)
Phomix Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Riverside Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Smith & Cooley (Stafford Springs)
Stafford Worsted Co. (Stafford S.)
Warren Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)

STAMFORD

Atlantic Insulated Wire & Cable Co. Baer Bros.
Ball Manufacturing Co. Beck, Frederick & Co.
Bickensderfer Manufacturing Co.
Boas Thread Co.
Boston Artificial Leather Co.
Brown, Christian
Celluloid Zapon Co.
Chemical Works of America, Inc.
Co.operative Cigar Co.
Davenport & Tracy
Diamond Ice Co.
Excelsior Hardware Co.
Hale, Henry S.
Hefumos Manufacturing Co.
Hoyt, Lyman Son & Co.
Imperial Manufacturing Co.
International Power Vehicle Co.
Jerals & Townsend Mfg. Co.
Lounsbury & Soule
Moll, Joseph H.
Muench, Gcorge
Murphy Manufacturing Co.
Oven Equipment & Mfg. Co.
Phillips, Chas. H. Chemical Co.
(Glenbrook)

Roth, Max
Schleicher Sons' Piano Co.
St. John's Wood Working Co.
Stamford Foundry Co.
Stamford Foundry Co.
Stamford Iron Works
Stamford Manufacturing Co.
Stamford Motor Co.
Stamford Rubber Supply Co.
Star Manufacturing Co.
Wagner, Michael
Waterside Mills
Vale & Towne Manufacturing Co.

STERLING

U. S. Finishing Co.

STONINGTON

Allen Spool & Printing Co. (Mystic)
American Thread Co. (Westerly P. O.)
American Velvet Co. (Westerly P. O.)
Atwood-Morrison Co.
Cottrell, C. B. & Sons (Westerly P. O.)
Hasbrook Motor Works (W. Mystic)
Homes Ship Bldg. Co. (W. Mystic)
Lantern Mills Silex Works (Mystic)
Lathrop, J. W. (Mystic)
Lorraine Mfg. Co. (Westerly P. O.)
Maxson & Co. (Westerly P. O.)
McDonald, M. C. (Mystic)
Miller, A. R. Sons
Mystic Motor Works (Mystic)
Mystic Mfg. Co. (Mystic)
Mystic Twine Co. (Mystic)
Mystic Twine Co. (Mystic)
Mystic Woolen Co. (Old Mystic)
Packer Mfg. Co. (Old Mystic)
Rossie Velvet Co. (Old Mystic)
Standard Machinery Co. (Mystic)
Westerly Woolen Co. (Westerly P.O.)
Whitford, Urban (Old Mystic)

STRATFORD

Oronoque Paper Mill (Oronoque)

SUFFIELD

Bissell, L. P. Ranney, S. O.

THOMASTON

Northfield Knife Co. (Reynolds Bridge) Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co. Thomas, Seth Cloek Co. Thomaston Knife Co.

THOMPSON

French Riv. Text. Co. (Mechanicsville Grosvenordale Co. (Grosvenordale) Keegan, Lawrence (Wilsonville) Murdock, T. G. & Son (New Bostor Tatem, J. B. & Sons (W. Thompsor

TOLLAND

Sumner, Wm. Belting Co.

TORRINGTON

Coe Brass Manufacturing Co.
Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Co.
Excelsior Needle Co.
Hotekiss Bros. Co.
Progressive Manufacturing Co.
Standard Manufacturing Co.
Standard Manufacturing Co.
Torrington Manufacturing Co.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co.
Union Hardware Co.
Warrenton Woolen Co.

TRUMBULL

Radcliffe, C. E. (Long Hill) Toucey, R. G. (Long Hill)

> UNIONVILLE (See Farmington)

VERNON

American Mills Co. (Rockville)
Avery, Bates Co. (Ellington)
Belding Bros. & Co. (Rockville)
Hockanum Co. (Rockville)
Martin's, E. J. Sons (Rockville)
Murlless, H. B. (Rockville)
New England Co. (Rockville)
Ravine Mills Co.
Regan, J. J. Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Rock Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Springville Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Swett, R. K. Co.
Talcott Bros. (Talcottville)
U. S. Envelope Co. (Rockville)
Vernon Woolen Co.

VOLUNTOWN

Briggs Manufacturing Co.

WALLINGFORD

Backes, G. W. & Sons
Backes, M. Sons
Backes, M. Sons
Biggins, Roggers Co.
Haller-Brown Co. (Yalesville)
Hamden Manufacturing Co.
Hodgetts, W. J.
International Silver Co.
Jennings & Griffin Mfg. Co. (Traey)
Judd, H. L. & Co.
N. Y. Insulated Wire Co.
Parker, Chas. Co. (Yalesville)
Rogers, S. L. & G. H. Co.
Wallace, R. & Sons Mfg. Co.
Wallingford Co., Inc.
Yale, C. I. Mfg. Co. (Yalesville)

WATERBURY

American Manufacturing Co.
American Mills Co.
American Pin Co. (Waterville)
American Ring Co.
Barlow Bros. Co.
Barlow Bros. Co.
Blake & Johnson
Bristol Co.
Berbecker & Rowland (Waterville)

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

Chase Rolling Mill Co. Coe Brass Co. Cross & Speirs Machine Co. Daly, M. J. & Sons Draher, John Fry, B. H. & Co. Hartley, George
Hemingway, M. & Sons
Henderson Bros.
Hygeia Iee & Cold Storage Co.
International Silver Co. Judd, W. B.
Kalbfleiseh, F. H. & Co.
Lane Manufacturing Co. Manufacturing Co.

Maeauley, J. J.

Manufacturers' Foundry Co.

Manville Bros. Co.

Manville, E. J. Maehine Co.

Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.

Matthews & Willard Mfg. Co.

McCarthy & Moore

Morden, L. M.

National Wire Mattress Co.

New England Watch Co.

Noera Manufacturing Co.

Novelty Manufacturing Co.

Phænix, Fred

Platt Bros. & Co.

Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.

Risdon, S. A. Risdon, S. A. Rowbottom Mach. Co. (Waterville) Scoville Manufacturing Co. Scottle Manufacturing Co. Shoe Hardware Co.
Smith & Griggs Mfg. Co. Smith, J. F. & Co.
Standard Electric Time Co.
Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co.
Tracy Bros. Co. Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co. Tracy Bros. Co. Upham, George Waterbury Battery Co. Waterbury Blank Book Mfg. Co. Waterbury Brass Co. Waterbury Brass Goods Corp. Waterbury Button Co. Waterbury Button Co. Waterbury Clock Co. Waterbury Clock Co. Waterbury Crucible Co. Waterbury Machine Co. Waterbury Machine Co. Waterbury Machine Co. Waterbury Manufacturing Co. Waterbury Paper Box Co. Waterbury Paper Box Co. Waterbury Wire Die Co. Waterville Cutlery Co. (Waterville) Welch, H. L. Hosiery Co. (W'ville) Weyand, Henry Co. White, L. C. Co. White & Wells Co.

WATERFORD

Booth Bros. Gardner, Henry (Millstone Pt.) Robinson, F. P. Paper Co. (Q. Hill) Woodworth, N. A. (Quaker Hill)

WATERTOWN

Baird Machine Co. (Oakville) Hemingway & Bartlett Silk Co. (Watertown) Hemingway, M. & Sons Silk Co. (Watertown) Oakville Co. (Oakville) Smith, Seymour & Son (Oakville) Woolson, J. B. (Watertown)

WEST HARTFORD

Goodwin Bros. Pottery Co. (Elmwood) Park Briek Co. (Elmwood) Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Elmwood)

WESTPORT

Atlantic Starch Co.
Bradley, G. W. Sons
Computing Seale Co. (Saugatuck)
Doscher Plane & Tool Co. (Saugatuck)
Embalmers' Supply Co.
Kemper, Charles H., Jr.
Lees Manufacturing Co.
Saugatuck Mfg. Co. (Saugatuck)
Wakeman, Rufus (Saugatuck)
Westport Paper Co.

WETHERSFIELD

Bailey Mfg. Co. (Hartford P. O.) Hartford Blower Co.

WILLIMANTIC (See Windham)

WILLINGTON

Conn. Woolen Mill (E. Willington) Hall, Gardner & Son Co. (S. W'ton)

WILTON

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. (Georgetown)

WINCHESTER

Brown Mach. Co. (Winsted)
Carter & Hakes Mach. Co. (Winsted)
Dudley, Geo. & Son Co. (W'td)
Empire Knife Co. (Winsted)
Flexible Rubber Goods Co.
Gilbert, Wm.L.Clock Co. (W'd)
Goodwin & Kintz Co. (W'd)
Harrison, B. J. & Son Co. (Winsted)
Morgan Silver Plate Co. (Winsted)
Morgan Silver Plate Co. (Winsted)
New England Knitting Co. (Winsted)
New England Knitting Co. (Winsted)
New England Pin Co. (Winsted)
Riehards, Benjamin & Co. (Winsted)

Richards, T. C. Hardware Co. (W'std)
Roe, John W. (Winsted)
Strong Mfg. Co. (Winsted)
Wilcox, George C. (Winsted)
Winsted Cabinet Co. (Winsted)
Winsted Edge Tool Works (Winsted)
Winsted Hosiery Co. (W'td)
Winsted Mfg. Co. (Winsted)
Winsted Silk Co. (Winsted)
Winsted Yarn Co. (Winsted)

WINDHAM

American Thread Co. (Willimantic)
Bosson Fibre Board Co. (N. Windham)
Chaffee Mfg. Co. (Willimantic)
Harris, C. R. (N. Windham)
Hartson, L. M. Co. (N. Windham)
Hillhouse & Taylor (Willimantic)
Holland Mfg. Co. (Willimantic)
Latham & Crane (Willimantic)
Mall, E. H. & Son (N. Windham)
Sibley, Wm. (N. Windham)
Smith & Winchester Co. (S. Wilmantic)
Turner, A. G. (Willimantic)
Turner, A. G. (Willimantic)
Vanderman Plumb. & Heat. Co.
(Willimantic) (Willimantic)

Willimantic Cotton Mills Corp.
(Willimantic)
Willimantic Machine Co. (Willimantic)
Windham Mfg. Co. (Willimantic)

WINDSOR

Eddy Manufacturing Corp.
Hartford Paper Co. (Poquonock)
Health Underwear Co. (Poquonock)
Hartford Paper Co. (Rainbow)
Merwin, G. J. (Rainbow)
Rainbow Mill (Rainbow)
Windsor Collar & Cuff Co.

WINDSOR LOCKS

American Writing Paper Co.
Anchor Mills Paper Co.
Clark, Geo. P. Co.
Dexter, C. H. & Sons
Horton, E. & Son Co.
Medlicott Co. The
Montgomery, J. R. Co.
Whittlesey Paper Co.
Windsor Loeks Machine Co.
Windsor Silk Co.

WINSTED (See Winchester)

WOODBURY

Amer. Shear & Knife Co. (Hotchkissville) Curtis, Daniel & Sons

CONNECTICUT PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURERS

Concerns named in heavy type are given in full detail in preceding pages.

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

Cutaway Harrow Co. (Higganum)

AMMONIA

Standard Co. (Hartford)

AMMUNITION

Am. & British Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) Union Metallie Cartridge Co. "US Rapid Fire Gun & Powder Co. Winehester Repeating Arms Co. (Derby)

ARM BANDS

Blakesley Novelty Co. (Bristol)

AUTOMOBILES

Electric Vehicle Co. (H't'f'd.) Pope Mfg Co. Corbin Motor Vehicle Co. (N.B.) Locomobile Co. of America (Bridgep't) Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co. (Middletown)

AUTO COOLERS AND CONDENSERS

AUTO SPECIALTIES

Uneas Specialty Co. (Norwich)

BEDSTEADS (Metallic)

Hartford Bedstead Co.(Htfd.) Nat'l Spg. Bed Co. (N. Brit.) Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelt'n)

BELLS

rms Co.
(New Haven) Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.(Htfd.) Liberty Bell Co.
New Departure Mfg Co. (Bristol)

Bevin Bros Míg Co. (East Hampton)
East Hampton Bell Co. (New Ha
Gong Bell Míg Co. (Bishop Box & Paste Co.
N N Hill Brass Co. (Bishop Box & Paste Co.
Star Bros Bell Co. (Munson & Co.)

Munson & Co.

BELTING (Leather)

Jewell Belting Co. (Hartford) (New Haven) (Norwich) Coe & Brown Norwich Mfg Co. Ulmer Leather Co. Palmer & Co. (Bridgeport) William Sumner Belting Co. (Tolland)

BICYCLES

Pope Mfg. Co. (Hartford) Eagle Bicycle Mfg Co. (Torrington)

BICYCLE SUPPLIES

Liberty Bell Co. New Departure Mfg Co. (Bristol) Veeder Mfg Co. Post & Lester (Hartford) Liberty Cycle Co. (Bridgeport)

BLANK BOOKS

Waterbury Blank Book Mfg Co. (Waterbury)

BLUING

Standard Co. (Hartford)

BOATS

Hartford & N Y Transportation Co. (Hartford) Thames Tow Boat Co. (New London) Trumbull Marine Co. Leeds Marine Equip. Co. (Bridgeport)
Palmer Bros (Cos Cob) Palmer Bros Greenwich Yacht Yard Norwalk Launch Co. (Greenwich) (Norwalk) (Stamford) Internat. Power Vehicle Co. Stamford Motor Co. S. Gildersleeve & Son (Gildersleeve) E. A. Ely (Middletown)

BOILERS

H B Beach & Son (Hartford Bigclow Co. (New Haven)
New Haven Boiler Works
Randolph-Clowes Co. (Waterbury)
Hopson Chapin Mfg Co. (New London) Kellogg-McCrumm-HowellCo.(N'wch) Wm H Page Boiler Co. "Bridgeport Boiler Works (Bridgeport)

BONE GOODS

Rogers & Hubbard Co. (Middletown) Rogers Mfg Co. (Rockfall)

BOOKS & BINDING

Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.(Htfd.) Price, Lee & Adkins (New Haven)
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co. "
Middlescx County Printery (Portland)

BOXES (Paper)

H J Mills (Bristol) J Callaghan (Hartford) Hartford Box Co. Nichols Paper Box Co. H H Corbin & Son Minor Corbin Box Co. (New Britain) S G Redshaw (Ansonia) E J Doolittle C E Schumick (Meriden) White & Wells Co.

(New Haven) National Fold. Box & Paper Co. "New England Mfg Co. "W J Hodgetts (Wallingford) W J Hodgetts (Wallingford)
Waterbury Paper Box Co. (Waterbury)
White & Wells Co.
Bingham Paper Box Co. (N. London)
Norwich Paper Box Co. (Norwich)
Frank W Clark (Bethel)
John Reid
Bridgeport Paper Box Co. (Bridgeport)
Compressed Paper Box Co. ("Crown Paper Box Co. ("Daphury)
Lagac Armstrong & Co. ("Daphury) Isaac Armstrong & Co. Clark Box Co. C A Romans (Danbury) C A Romans
S Curtiss & Son (Newtown)
Am, Paper Pail & Box Co. (Norwalk)
Knapp Box Co. (South Norwalk)
Norwalk Box Co. (S C Trowbridge
Net'l Fedd Roy & Paper Co (Shelton) S C Trowbridge
Nat'l. Fold. Box & Paper Co.(Shelton)
L S Carpenter & Son (E. Hampton)
C H Watrous (Middletown) Kingsbury Box & Ptg. Co. (S. Coventry)

BOXES (Wood)

Bronson & Robinson Co. (Hartford) J W Rockwell Chas T Dodd Chas S St Johns (Meriden) (South Norwalk) Putnam Box Corp (Putnam)

BRASS GOODS

Bristol Brass Co. (Forestville) (Hartford) Brewery Appliance Specialty Co. "Ansonia Mfg Co. (Ansonia) Homer D Bronson Co. (Beacon Falls) Andrew B Hendryx Co. (New Haven) Rostand Mfg Co. H A Matthews Mfg Co. (Seymour) H A Matthews Mig Co.
Rimmon Mfg Co.
H L Judd & Co. (V
Am. Ring Co. (V
Novelty Mfg Co.
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co.
Steele & Johnson Mfg Co. (Seymour) (Wallingford) (Waterbury) Steele & Johnson Mfg Co.
Waterbury Mfg Co.
Waterbury Mfg Co.
Ball & Socket Mfg Co. (W. Cheshire)
Norwich Nickel & Brass Co. (Norwich)
Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. (B'port)
Gaynor & Mitchell Mfg Co.
James M Somers
Norwalk Brass Co. (Norwalk)
Artistic Bronze Co. (S. Norwalk)
Jerals & Townsend Mfg Co. (Stamford)
Reniamin. Richard & Co. (Winsted) Benjamin, Richard & Co. (Winsted)

BRASS (Sheet)

(Bristol) Bristol Brass Co.

BRICKS

Park Brick Co. (Elmwood) Eastern Machinery Co. (New Haven) Howard Co.

BROOMS

New England Broom Co. (N. Haven) Geo W Bancroft (New Hartford)

BRUSHES

W L Whittemore & Son (Hartford) Standard Brush Co. (New Hartford) Flexible Rubber Goods Co. (Winsted) Looby & Fargo (Center Brook) (Chester) (Naugatuck) Rogers Brush Works

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

(New Britain) Russell & Erwin Mfg Co. P & F Corbin Stanley Works

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

H Wales Lines Co. (Meriden)

BUTTONS

New Haven Button Co. (New Haven) Chas W Reade Button Co. " Weil Novelty Co. E F Smith & Sons (Union City) (Waterbury) Lane Mfg Co. Platt Bros & Co. Waterbury Button Co. 66 L C White Co. Elmwood Button Co. (Bridgeport) Hatheway Mfg Co. Patrick Crowe (Newtown) Saugatuck Mfg Co. Griffin Button Co. (Saugatuck) (Shelton)

CALENDERS

Curtiss-Way Co. (Meriden) Beckwith Print. Co. (Norwice (Norwich)

CANNED GOODS

Knowles-Lombard Co. (Guilford) Sachems Head Canning Co. (Guilford)

CARDBOARD

Naubuc Paper Co. (Glastonbury) Riverside Paper Mfg Co. (Hartford) Hartford Board Co. (Highland Park) Case Bros Wausuc Mills Co. Willard A Case Wm. Foulds Co. (Hopewell) (Manchester) Wm. Foulds Co.
Brookside Paper Co. (So. Manchester)
Rogers Paper Mfg Co.
New Haven Pulp & Board Co. (N.H.)
Diamond Match Co. (Southport)
Eastern Straw Board Co. (Versailles)
C H Norton (N. Westcheshire)
Standard Card & Paper Co. (B'port)
Tait & Sons Paper Co.
United Box Board & Paper Co. (Shelton)

(Shelton) (Westport) Westport Paper Co. Bosson Fibre Board Co. (Chaplin) L Case Paper Co. (Andover) R K Swett Co. (Vernon)

CARPETS

Hartford Carpet Co. (Thompsonville) Upson, Martin & Co. Reid Carpet Co. (Bridgeport)

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Stanley Rule & Level Co. (New Britain)

CARRIAGE CLOTH

Clinton Mills Co. Fairfield Rubber Co. (Norwich) (Fairfield)

CARRIAGES & PARTS

Guilford Wheel Mfg Co.
M Armstrong & Co.
A T Demarest & Co.
J F Goodrich & Co. (Gnilford) (New Haven) 66 H C Holcomb Henry Hooker & Co. Henry Killian Co.

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

| New Haven Carriage Co (New Haven) |
|-------------------------------------|
| |
| Samuel K. Page |
| Seabrook & Smith Carriage Co. |
| M Seward & Son Co. " |
| |
| James W Harry & Son Co. |
| (W. Cheshire) |
| M B Ring (Norwich) |
| |
| Scott & Clark Corp. " |
| Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co. |
| (Bridgenort) |
| (Bridgeport) |
| Gates Carriage Co. |
| C W Hall Carriage Co. |
| Hincks & Johnson " |
| |
| Wheel & Wood Bending Co. " |
| W P Babcock (Plainfield) |
| Flynn & Dovle (Bantam) |
| |
| Standard Mfg Co. (Torrington) |
| Broderick Carriage Co. (Middletown) |
| J. B. Evans |
| |

CASTINGS (Brass)

| T T T 1 1 (TT 10 1) |
|--------------------------------------|
| E J Blake (Hartford) |
| J M Craig " |
| Phænix Brass Foundry Co. " |
| Wm. Roach (New Britain) |
| F L Gaylord Co. (Ansonia) |
| H D Phelps- |
| Edward Miller Co. (Meriden) |
| C Upham Ely (New Haven) |
| James Graham & Co. " |
| J F Green " |
| |
| Reynolds Brass Foundry |
| Pequot Brass Foundry (Norwich) |
| Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal |
| Co. (Bridgeport) |
| P J Donovan Brass Foundry Co. " |
| W G Rowell & Co. " |
| Danbury Brass Works (Danbury) |
| Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton) |
| Christian Brown (Stamford) |
| Christian Brown (Stannord) |
| |

CASTINGS (Iron)

| Sessions Foundry Co. (Bristol) |
|--|
| Constant Foundry Co. (Heatford) |
| Capitol Foundry Co. (Hartford) |
| Hartford Foundry Corp. " |
| P Laragy " |
| Phenix Iron Works Corp. " |
| Standard Foundry Co. " |
| |
| Malleable Iron Works (New Britain) |
| Vulcan Iron Works " |
| E T Carter (Plainville) Champion Mfg Co. (Rocky Hill) |
| Champion Mfg Co (Rocky Hill) |
| |
| Malleable Iron Fittings Co. (Branford) |
| Birmingham Iron Foundry (Derby) |
| I S Spencer's Sons (Guilford) |
| I S Spencer's Sons (Guilford) S H Barnum (New Haven) |
| McLagon Foundry Co. " |
| G F Warner Mtg Co. " |
| Robert Wilson " |
| Seymour Iron Foundry Co. (Seymour) |
| |
| Naugatuck Malleable Iron Co. |
| (Union City) |
| Manufacturer's Foundry (Waterbury) |

Waterbury Farrel Fdy. & Mach. Co. "Vaughn Foundry Co. (Norwich)
A B Miller Sons (Stonington)
Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co. (Bridgeport)
R E Parsons Co. (Bridgeport)
Pequonnock Foundry Inc. (Norwalk)
Meeker Union Foundry Corp. "US Fdy & Sales Co. (So. Norwalk)
Meyer Iron & Brass Fdy. (Shelton)
Putnam Fdy. & Mach. Co. (Putnam)
Andrew Terry Co. (Terryville)
H B Murlless (Rockville)
S B Amildon (Staffordville)

CASTINGS (Steel)

National Steel Fdy Co. (New Haven)
A C Stiles Anti-Friction Metal Co. "Am. Thread Co.

CHEMICALS

| Naugatuck | c Chemical | l Co. (N | augatuck) |
|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| | fleisch Co. | | |
| | Paint & Cl | | |
| | hemical C | | |
| Vass Cher | mical Co. | | (Danbury) |
| Chas. H. | Phillips (| | |
| | | | Glenbrook) |
| Chemical | Wooks of | | |
| | | (| Stamford) |

CHINA WARE Helmschmied Mfg Co. (Meriden)

CHUCKS (Lathe) Cushman Chuck Co.

Jacobs Mfg Co. (Hartford)
Skinner Chuck Co. (N. Brit.)
Union Mfg Co.
E Horton & Son Co. (Windsor Locks)
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co.
(New Haven)

CLOCKS

| E Ingraham Co. | (Bristol) |
|------------------------|---------------|
| H C Thompson Clock | |
| Sessions Clock Co. | (Forestville) |
| Parker Clock Co. | Meriden) |
| New Haven Clock Co. | (New Haven) |
| Standard Elec. Time Co | . (Waterbury) |
| Waterbury Clock Co. | |
| · · | (Wingted) |

Wm L Gilbert Clock Co. "Goodwin & Kintz Co. "Annual Wind Clock Co. (Middletown)

CLOCK PARTS

| Young Bros | | (Forestville) |
|-------------------|------|------------------|
| Recves Mfg Co. | | (Milford) |
| Bridgeport Enamel | Dial | Co. (Bridgeport) |

COIN REGISTERS

Burdick-Corbin Co. (Hartford) Henry Killian Co.

COMBS

Derby Comb Co. (Derby)
Pratt, Read & Co. (Deep River)

CORKS

Goodwin Cork Co. (Norwich)

CORSETS

| Brewster Corset Co. (Derby) |
|---------------------------------------|
| Brooks Corset Co. (New Haven) |
| Gilbert Mfg Co. " |
| Hickok Co. " |
| I Newman & Sons " |
| I Strouse & Co. " |
| Strouse-Adler & Co. " |
| Henry H. Todd |
| Geo. C. Batcheller & Co. (Bridgeport) |
| Birdsev & Somers " |
| Crown Corset Co. " |
| Downer, Hawes & Co. " |
| Warner Bros Corset Co. " |
| R & G Corset Co. (S. Norwalk) |
| R N Bassett Co. (Shelton) |
| Hall IX A TOTAL |

COTTON GOODS

J Broadbent & Son (Unionville)
J R Montgomery Co. (Windsor Locks)
Ansonia O & C Co. (Ansonia)
New England Warp Co. (New Haven)
Baltic Mills Co. (Baltic)
Ashland Cotton Co. (Jewett City)
Win. A Slater Mills
Am. Thread Co. (Glasco)

| Palmer Bros Co. Pequot Mills Mystic Twine Co. | (Montville) |
|---|------------------|
| Pequot Mills | ** |
| Mystic Twine Co. | (Mystic) |
| | (New London) |
| New England Carpet Li | in. Co. |
| Blissville Mills Inc. | (Norwich) |
| Falls Co. | 66 |
| Shetucket Co. | 4.6 |
| Peter Strom Emerson P Turner Mfg | r Co " |
| U S Finishing Co. | , |
| Massosoit Mfg Co. | (Oakville) |
| Am Thread Co. | (Stonington) |
| Lorraine Mfg Co. | ii ii |
| Totokett Mills Co. | (Versailles) |
| Briggs Mfg Co. | (Voluntown) |
| C W Prentice | (Taftville) |
| Uncasville Mfg Co. | (Uncasville) |
| Uncasville Mfg Co. | (Versailles) |
| Ernest Simpons Mfg Co | . (Norwalk) |
| Adam Mfg Co. | (Shelton) |
| Lee's Mfg Co. | (Westport) |
| Attawaugan Co. | (Attawaugan) |
| | Central Village) |
| Danielsonville Cotton (| Jo. (Danielson) |
| Quinebaug Co. | (E Killingly) |
| Fred R Smith Aldrich Mfg Co. | (Moosup) |
| Flord Cropska | (Moosup) |
| Floyd Cranska Cutler Mills Co. | (Packerville) |
| Monohansett Mfg Co. | (Putnam) |
| Moss Mills Co. | ** |
| Moss Mills Co. Nightingale Mills | 66 |
| Powhatan Mills | 46 |
| Putnam Mfg Co. | 44 |
| Wauregan Co. | (Wauregan) |
| Williamsville Mfg Co. | (Williamsville) |
| Am Thread Co. | (Willimantic) |
| Windham Co. | (11) C (6) |
| Willimantic Cotton M | (N Windham) |
| E H Mall & Son | (Elmville) |
| M H Marcus & Bros | (Grosvenordale) |
| Grosvenordale Co. Summit Thread Co. (| East Hampton) |
| Russell Mfg Co. | (Higgaum) |
| C E Brownell | (Moodus) |
| Hall, Lincoln & Co. | |
| Neptune Twine & Cor | d Mills " |
| N Y Net & Twine Co. | .66 |
| N Y Net & Twine Co. A E Purple M Pollock | 46 |
| M Pollock | (Conantville) |
| John L. Ross | (Eagleville) |
| Gardner Hall & Son (| So. Willington) |
| Ravine Mills Co. | (Vernon) |
| | |

CRUCIBLES

Waterbury Crucible Co. (Waterbury) Bridgeport Crucible Co. (Bridgep't)

CUTLERY (Pocket)

Humason & Beckley Mfg Co.

(New Britain)
Southington Cut. Co. (Southington)
Miller Bros Cut. Co. (Meriden)
Waterville Cut. Co. (Waterville)
Challenge Cut. Corp. (Bridgeport)
Holley Mfg Co. (Lakeville)
Northfield Knife Co. (Northfield)
Northfield Knife Co (Thomaston)
Empire Knife Co. (Thomaston)

CUTLERY (Table)

Landers, Frary & Clark, (New Britain)

Hart Mfg Co. (Unionville) Union Cut. & Hdw. Co. (Meriden) Meriden Cut. Co. (Meriden) Internat. Silver Co.(Norwich)

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Hartford Dairy Co. (Hartford) New England Dairy Corp (N. Haven) Valley Farm Creamery Co. (Newtown) Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Newtown)

DIES

Everett Horton (Bristol)
Ira B Smith (Bristol)
L E Rhodes (Hartford
Meriden Mach Tool Co.

Waterbury Wire Die Co. (W'tbury)
Conn Tool Co. (Bridgeport)

DRESS STAYS

Union Fabric Co. (Ansonia)

DRILL PRESSES

Henry & Wright Mfg Co. (Hartford)

DROP HAMMERS

Bilings & Spencer Co. (Htfd.)
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Arknot Co. (Hartford)
Baker Electric Co. (Hartford)
Franklin Electric Mfg Co.
Green & Bauer "

Green & Bauer
Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co.
Hart Mfg Co.
Johns-Pratt Co.
Norton Elec. Instrument Co.

T H Brady (New Britain)
Trumbull Elec. Co. (Plainville)
Eddy Mfg Corp (Windsor)
Ansonia Electric Co. H P Cameron Elec Mfg Co.
Todd Electric Mfg Co. (Meriden)
Acune Wire Co.
A E Holaday Mfg Co.

Acme Wire Co. (New Haven)
A E Holaday Mfg Co. "
N Y Insulated Wire Co. (Wall'gford)
Waterbury Battery Co. (Waterbury)
Bryant Electric Co. (Bridgeport)
Perkins Elec. Switch Mfg Co. "
E A Perkins Elec. Co. (Torr'gton)

ELECTRIC FUSES

Johns-Pratt Co. (Hartford)

ELECTRIC INSULATORS

Johns-Pratt Co. (Hartford)

ELECTRIC SWITCHES

Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co. "

(Hartford)

Hart Mfg Co. "

ELECTROTYPES.

A Mugford
Robert Weller
A Pindar Corp.
Hartford Engraving Co.
R S Peck & Co.
W T Barnum & Co.
Best Mfg Co.
E B Sheldon Co.
W W Wheeler Co.
W W Wheeler Co.
(Bridgeport)
Best Mfg Co.
(Bridgeport)
Best Mfg Co.
(Bridgeport)
Best Mfg Co.
(Bridgeport)
Best Mfg Co.
(Bridgeport)

EMERY (Ground)

Oriental Emery Co. (New Haven) Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co. (Bridgeport) Springfield Mfg Co. (Bridgeport)

ENAMELED GOODS.

New England Enameling Co. (Middletown) New England Enameling Co. (P'land)

ENGINES

Hasbrook Motor Works (Mystic)
Morgan Iron Works (New London)
Acme Oil Engine Co.
Pacific Iron Works
Royal Equipment Co.
Norwalk Iron Works (S. Norwalk)
International Power Vehicle Co.
(Stamford)

ENGINES (Gasoline)

Harriman Motor Works (Hartford) Hartford Engine Works Evarts Mfg Co. F A Law Mach Co. New Britain Mach Co. J W Lathrop (N. Britain) (Mystic) Mystic Motor Works
New London Motor Co. (N. London) Fairfield Motor Co. (Fairfield) (Mianus) Brooklyn Ry Supply Co. Palmer Bros Norwalk Launch Co. Stamford Motor Co. (Norwalk) (Stamford) E Johnson (Putnam) (Torr'gton) Eagle Bicycle Mfg Co. H W Hubbard (Middletown) Keating Motor Co.

ENGINE GOVERNORS

Pickering Governor Co. (Portland)

ENGRAVING (Photo)

A Mugford (Hartford)
Hartford Engraving Co.
Robert Weller
A Pindar Corp.
Brown & Stoddard Co.
W W Wheeler Co. (Meriden)

ENGRAVING (Wood)

A Mugford (Hartford)
Robert Weller "
Calhoun Show Print Co. "
A Pindar Corp. "
R S Peek Co. "

ENVELOPES

Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. (Burnside)
Hartford Mfg Co. (Hartford)
U S Envelope Co.
Am Paper Goods Co. (Kensington)
W J Moffat (New Haven)
U S Envelope Co. (Rockville)

EXTRACTS

Williams & Carleton (Hartford) Uncasville Dye Wood & Ext. Co. (Uncasville) Stamford Mfg Co. (Stamford)

FABRICS

New Haven Web Co. (Hamden)
Cott-A-Lap Co. (New Haven)
Narrow Fabric Corp
Am Mills Co.
Jewett City Textile
Ponemah Mills
Bias Narrow Fabric Co. (B'dgep't)
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.,
Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co. (Hamden)
(New Haven)
(Waterbury)
(Jewett City)
(Taftville)

Conn Web Co.
J G Irving
C F. Radcliffe
Muller Gloria Mills
Boese, Peppard & Co.
Hefunos Mfg Co.
Russell Mfg Co.

(Bridgeport)
(Danbury)
(Long Hill)
(Simpipauk)
(S. Norwalk)
(Starn Mfg Co.
(Rockfall)

FAIENCE (Architectural)

Hartford Faience Co. (H'f'd)

FIREARMS

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co.

Meriden Fire Arms Co. (Meriden)
Parker Bros.
Ideal Mfg Co. (New Haven)
Marlin Fire Arms Co. (Norwich)
Winchester R'ptg. Arms Co. (Norwich)
W H Davenport Fire Arms Co. "
Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. "
Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. "
Thames Arms Mfg Co. "
Tobin Mfg Co. (Rockfall)

FIREWORKS.

G W Backes & Sons (Wallingford) M Backes Sons "

FISH LINES (Silk)

E J Martin's Sons (Rockville)

FLATWARE

Melrose Silver Co. (Hartford) Biggins-Rogers Co. Wall'gford)

FOOD PRODUCTS

Imperial Granum Co. (N. Haven)
C D Boss & Son (New London)
New England Food Co. (E. Norwalk)
Echo Farm Corp (Bantam)
Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Canaan)
Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Lime Rock)

FOOTWEAR

Benedict & Co. (New Canaan)
Frank I Lane
Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co.
(S. Norwalk)
Lounsbury & Soule
W D Case & Co.
W S Johnson
Goodyear Rubber Co. (Middletown)

FORGINGS (Drop)

Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd.) Blakeslee Forging Co. (Plantsville) Kilbourn & Bishop Co. (New Haven) Bridgeport Forge Co. (Bridgeport)

FURNACES

Turner Heater Co.

(Bristol)

FURNITURE

O D Case Co. (Guilford) Eastern Lounge Co. (New Milford) B J Harrison Son Co. (Winsted)

FUSES

Climax Fuse Co. (Avon) Ensign, Bickford & Co. (Simsbury)

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

GARTERS

Blakesley Novelty Co. (Briston)
(New Britain)

GERMAN SILVER

Bristol Brass Co.

(Bristol)

GLASS (Cut)

J D Bergen Co. (Meriden) International Silver Co. " Meriden Cut Glass Co.

GLASS CUTTERS

W L Barrett

(Bristol)

(Meriden)

GLASSWARE

A J Hall & Co. P J Handel

Helmschmied Mfg Co. (Meriden)

C F Monroe
Fair Haven Art Glass Co. (N. Haven) Bridgeport Art Glass Co. (Brdgep't)

GOLD LEAF

G L Bladon John M Ney & Co. M Swift & Sons

(Hartford)

GONGS

W C Ladd

(Bristol)

GRAPHOPHONES

Am. Graphophone Co. (Bridgep't)

GAUGES

Ashcroft Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) G Cooper (Terryville) GUNS (Machine & Gatling)

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co. (Hartford)

GUNS

Am. & British Mfg Co. (Bridgep't) U S Rapid Fire Gun & Power Co. (Derby)

HAMMOCKS

Goodall Hainmock Co. (Middeltown)

HARDWARE

Ira B Smith (Bristol) Clayton Bros W C Ladd
J H Sessions & Son
L H Snyder New Departure Mfg Co. Collins Co. Peck, Stow & Wilcox (Collinsville) Peck, Stow & Wilcox
H S Bartholomew
Turner & Deegan
Am. Bit & Augur Co.
C E Andrews

(Collmsville)
(Edgewood)
(Forestville) Capewell Horse Nail Co. (Hartford)
Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd.)
C T McCue Co.
Pratt & Cady Co.
W W & C F Tucker
"

Whitney Mfg Co. R A Moore & Son H Lydall & Foulds (Kensington) (Manchester) H Lygan—
Orion Treat
L D Frost & Son
Clark Bros & Co.
F L Ellis & Son
Am. Needle Works
Beaton & Bradley Co.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
(New Britain)

Corbin Screw Corp.
Hart & Cooley Co.
O S Judd O S Judd
Landers, Frary & Clark
North & Judd Mfg Co.
Russell & Erwin Mfg Co.
Stanley Rule & Level Co.
Stanley Works
Taplin Mfg Co.
Traut & Hine Mfg Co.
Union Mfg Co.
(Plaint) (Plainville)

C H Calor L H Carter A N Clark & Son Clarke Castor Co.

Elm City Brass & Rivet Co.

Edwin Hills

Osborn & Stephenson

(Plantsville) Osborn & Stephenson
Atwater Mfg Co. (Plantsville)
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. "
H D Smith Co. "
Wolcott Hdw. Co. "
G E Wood Tool Co. "
Aetna Nut Co. (Southington)
Beaton & Corbin Mfg Co. "
Pack Stow & Wilcox "

Peck, Stow & Wilcox
Westfield Plate Co. (Thompsonville) II W Humphrey Unionville) G Monce
Upson Nut Co.
Bailey Mfg Co.
Ansonia Novelty Co. H C Cook & Co. J B Gardner Sons. S O & C Co. Graham Mfg Co. Howe Mfg Co.

Forgus Kelly
J T Henry Mfg Co.
Brown & Dowd Mfg Co.
Foster-Merriam & Co.
A H Jones Co.

A H Jones Co.
Manning Bowman & Co.
Chas Parker Co.
M B Schenck Co.
F J Wallace
Wusterbarth Bros
Willis M Cook
Mt. Carmel Bolt Co.
W W Woodruff & Son Co.
Am Biyet Co.
(New Heal Am. Rivet Co. Atlas Mfg Co.
R H Brown & Co.
W S Burn Mfg Co.
C Cowles & Co.

C Cowles &
B Druen
W & E T Fitch Co.
Robert Fitzmorris
Grilley Co.
A S Henn & Co.
H B Ives & Co.
Mallory Wheeler Co.

Mallory Wheeler Co.
Metal Mfg Co.
James F Molloy & Co.
National Wire Corp
New Haven Spring Co.
O B North & Co. O B North & Co.
Perpente Mfg Co.
Sargent & Co.
Wm Schollhorn Co.
M Seward & Son Co.
A H Smith & Co.
L T Snow
Hobart E Smith
Fowler Nail Co.

(Seymour)

(Hartford) Garrett & Beach Kensington) Humphreyville Mfg Co. Little River Mfg Co. James Swan Co. (Seymour Hawkins Co. (So. Britain) Naugatuck Mfg Co. Hamden Mfg Co. (Union City) (Wallingford) Am. Mfg
Blake & Johnson
B H Fry & Co.
Mattatuck Mfg Co. (Waterbury) L M Morden Noera Mfg Co. Shoe Hardware Co.

Shoe Haruw.
Smith & Griggs Mig
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Berbecker & Rowland Mfg Co.
(Waterville)
(New Haven) West Haven Buckle Co. West Haven Mfg Co. Griest Mfg Co.

New London Vise Works (N. London)
Bard, Union Co. (Norwich)
Chelsea File Works
Puritan Mfg Co.
R O Bennet R O Bennett
Geo B Gruman
Acme Shear Co.
Atlantic Mig Co.
Atlas Shear Co.
Automatic Scale Co.
Bridgeport Hdw Mig Co.
Burns, Silver & Co.
Columbia Bolt & Nut Co.
Con. Safety Valve Co.
Cornwall & Patterson Mig Co.
John S Fray & Co. R O Bennett (Branchville) (Bridgeport)

Cornwall & Patterson Mfg
John S Fray & Co.
Edward S Hotchkiss
Harwood Mfg Co.
Jennings Bros Mfg Co.
Geo S Knapp
A L Krause
W E Krause
W E Krause

(Wethersfield)
(Ansonia)
(Ansonia)
(Ansonia)
(Ansonia)
(Ansonia)
(Coerby)
(Derby)
(Coerby)
(C

Co.

(New Haven)

Strong Mfg Co.

Conn. Valley Mfg Co. (Center Brook)
Chester Mfg Co. (Chester) J R Deuse
J R Ferguson & Co.
Jennings, Russell Mfg Co.
H E Taylor & Co.
(Hadlyme) (Higgnaum) (Little River) Higganum Hdw. Co.

M R Warner & Sons
W H Chapman Co.
Wilcox, Crittenden & Co. (Middletown)

HARNESS HARDWARE

North & Judd Mfg Co. (New Britain)

HARNESSES

(Bridgeport)

HATS

S M Andrews (Hartford) Judd & Co.
Judd & Dunning Hat Co.
Edwin Short Hat Co.
Beltaire Bros & Co.
Connett Hat Co. (Danbury) Connett Hat Co.
Danbury Co.
Delohery Hat Co.
John W Green & Sons Inc.
Green Soft Hat Mfg Co.
Hawes, Von Gal Co.
S C Holley & Co.
Hoyt, Walthausen & Co.
Lee Hat Mfg Co.
Lee Soft Hat Co.
D E Loewe D E Loewe E A Mallory & Sons H McLachlan Meeker Bros & Co. Millard Hat Co. J B Murphy & Co. National Hat Co. Rundle & White S A G Hat Co. Simon & Keane A C Wheeler Otto Barthol Co. (Norwalk) (S. Norwalk) Otto Barthol Co.
Crofut & Knapp Co.
Dennis & Blanchard
A A Hodson & Co.
W B Hubbell
Rough Hat Co.
Volk Hat Co.
J C Wilson & Co.
Walbigg & Drayer Walhizer & Dreyer New Milford Hat Co. (N. Milford)

HAT FORMING & FINISH-ING

Bethel Hat Forming Co. Bridgeport Hat Mfg Co. A S Davenport F D Tweedy & Co. (Bethel) (B'dg'p't) (Danbury) C M Horch (S. Norwalk) Hat Forming Co. Universal Hat Co.

HEATERS (Feed Water)

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Htfd.) I B Davis & Son Foskett & Bishop Co. (N. Haven) National Pipe Bending Co.

HOSIERY

Am. Hosiery Co. (N. Britain) Dunham Hosiery Co. Columbia Hosiery Co. Radcliffe Bros. (Naugatuck) (N. Haven) (Shelton) Winsted Hosiery Co. (W'sted)

ICE (Artificial)

Hygienic Ice Co. (New Haven) Hygenia Ice & Cold Stor. (W'terbury) Naugatuck Valley Ice Co. (B'dg'port) Diamond Ice Co. (Stamford)

INDEX BOOKS

Burr Index Co. (Hartford)

Standard Co. (Hartford)

IRON OR STEEL (Bar)

New Haven Iron & Steel Co. (N. H.) Barnum, Richardson Co. (E. Canaan)

JEWELRY

Porter & Dyson Co. (N. Brit.) C R Harris (N. Windham)

KEYS

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain)

KNIFE HANDLES

Salisbury Cut. & Handle Co. (Sal'b'y)

KNIT GOODS

Royal Knit. Mills (Putnam)

LACE CURTAINS

Tariffville Lace Mfg Co. (Tariffv'lle)

LACQUERS

New Era Lustre Co. Am. Lacquer Co. David B Crockett Co. Parrott Varnish Co. Celluloid Zapon Co. (New Haven) (Bridgeport) (Stamford)

LADDERS

E C Bishop & Co. (Hartford)

LAMPS

Edward Miller & Co. (M'den) (N. Haven) Scoville & Peck Co. Stevens & Sackett Co Matthews & Willard Mfg Co (W'bury)
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. "
Goodwin & Kintz (Winsted)

LATHES

Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Meriden) New Haven Mfg Co. (N. Haven) E E Johnson (Putnam) Brown Machine Co. (Winsted)

LEATHER

Herman Roser (E. Glastonbury)

Jewell Belting Co. (Hartford)

Bridgeport Patent Leather Mfg Co.
(Bridgeport) Geo Dudley & Son Co. (W'ted)
Case Leather Works (Hop River)

LEATHER (Artificial)

Boston Artificial Leather Co. (Stamford).

LEATHER GOODS (Fancy)

Hartford Leather Goods Co. (Hartford) George A Shepard & Sons Co. (Bethel) Fred K Braitling (Bridgeport) Fred K Braitling Chas H Kempner, Jr.

Chas H Kempner, Jr. (Westport) (Putnam)

LETTER BOXES

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain)

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain)

Authomatic Mach Co. (Baker Mach Co. H C Bradley Bridgeport Fdy. & Mach Co. (Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co. Bullard Mach Tool Co.

LITHOGRAPHS

Calhoun Show Print Co. (Hartford) Dodd Lithographic Co. Kellogg & Bulkeley Co. Dorman Lithographing Co. (N. Haven)

Boo

Mir

Dair

Barr

Bro

Bre

MA

Hard

MAC

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Y.

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Billy

MAS

Flex

BR ==

Burn (Portor P

MATT

Harter

LOCKS

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain) Co. (N. Haven) A Ochsner & Sons Co.

MACHINERY

Pratt & Whitney Co. (Htfd.)
Edred W Clark
Cooley & Trevor Mfg Co.
Fenn-Sadler Machine Co.
Gray & Prior Machine Co.
Grayle Johnson Mach Co.
Mutual Machine Co.
Without Machine Co. National Machine Co.
Phoenix Mfg Co.
W H Pickering & Co.
L E Rhodes L E Rhodes
Sigourney Tool Co.
Wight Slate Machine Co.
John Thompson Press Co.
Whitney Mfg Co.
New Britain Machine Co. (N. B'tain)
North & Pfeiffer Mfg Co.
B Lamb & Co.
Norton & Jones
Thompson Drop Forge Co (Plant'v'lle)
C E Billings Mfg Co. (Rocky Hill)
George P Clark Co. (Windsor L'ks)
Windsor Locks Mach Co.
H C Cook Machine Co. (Ansonia) H C Cook Machine Co. (A Farrel Foundry & Mach Co. Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Ansonia)

(Meriden) H Merriam Wheeler & Son F Wheeler & Son
C J Brooks (N
E A Burgess Est.
F M Carroll
Defiance Button Machine
Eastern Machinery Co.
Elm City Engineering Co.
George M Griswold
Homping Bross (New Haven) George M Griswold Hemming Bros Herrick & Cowell George M McKenzie F P Pfleghar & Son George E Prentice & Co. Reynolds & Co. James Reynolds Mfg Co. F C & A E Rowland F B Shuster Co. W J Smith & Co. Smith & Twiss Smith & Twiss H G Thompson & Son Co. (Seymour) M Smith John Draher
Manville Bros
E J Manville Mach Co. Waterbury Farrel Fdy. & Mach Co. Waterbury Mach Co. Waterbury Mach Co.
Rowbottom Mach Co.
Belden Mach Co.
Standard Machinery Co.
D E Whiton Mach Co. (Mystic)
D E Whiton Mach Co. (Norwich)
M A Barber
A Gould
Hiscox Co.
Lester & Waslev
Atwood-Morrison Co.
A L Adams

(Waterville)
(Waterville)
(Mystic)
(Stonington)

Connecticut Products and their Manufacturers

| Coulter & McKenzie Mach Co. (B'port) |
|--|
| Curtis & Curtis Co. " |
| Grant Mfg & Mach Co. " |
| A H Nilson Mach Co. " |
| Special Mach Co. " |
| Edward P Walter " |
| James W Weir |
| Boesch Mfg Co. (Danbury) |
| Doran Bros (Ballbury) |
| Heim Mach Co. |
| Morelock & Husk |
| New Mach Co. " |
| Turner Mach Co. " |
| |
| Colonial Fdy. & Mach Co. E. Nor'w'k) H A Tuttle Mfg Co. |
| J W Craw (S. Norwalk) |
| George N McKibben Mfg Co. |
| J W Miller " |
| Computing Scale Co. (Saugatuck) |
| Dairy Mach'y & Construc. Co. (Shel'n) |
| Pall Mfg Co (Ctamford) |
| Ball Mfg Co. (Stamford) |
| George Muench Co. " Stamford Iron Works " |
| Stanfford from Works |
| Larkin Reed Co. (Danielson) |
| Willimantic Mach Co. (Willimantic) |
| Smith & Winchester Co. (S. Windham) |
| J A Northrop & Son (N. Milford) |
| Baird Machine Co. (Oakville) |
| Hendey Machine Co. (Torrington) |
| Brown Machine Co. (Winsted) |
| H B Brown & Co. (E. Hampton) |
| A O Read Co. (Middletown) |
| Brockway & Meckinsturn (Moodus) |
| (1400440) |
| MACHINERY (Clock) |
| (Olock) |

| Everett | Horton | (Bristol |
|---------|-------------|----------|
| J H Ses | sions & Son | ` ' |

MACHINERY (Registering)

C. J. Root.

(Bristol)

MACHINERY (Screw)

Hartford Machine Screw Co. (Hartford)

MACHINERY (Wood Screw)

Asa A Cook Co. (Hartford)

MACHINES (Sewing)

Merrow Machine Co. (Htfd.) Model Mach Co. (Bridgeport) Wheeler & Wilson

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Billings & Spencer Co. (Htfd.) (Hartford)

MANTELS

Hartford Faience Co. (Htfd.)

MASSAGE (Rubber Brushes) Flexible Rubber Goods Co.

(Winsted)

MATTRESSES

(New Haven) B Rottman B B Savage & Co. Samuel Yudkin Hugh Sterling (Bridgeport) Rufus Wakeman (Saugatuck)

MATTRESSES (Woven Wire)

Hartford Bedstead Co.(Htfd.) National Wire Mattress Co

MECHANICAL NOVELTIES

Reeves Mfg Co. Weld Mfg Co. (Milford) (Bridgeport)

METALLIC PACKING

Bridgeport Metallic Pack Co. (Bridgeport)

METAL WORKING

Goodwin & Kintz Co. (W'sted) Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg Co.

Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. (Ansonia) Coe Brass Mfg Co. Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co. (Meriden) (N. Haven) Adlerhurst Iron Co. Buckingham, Roth Co. Curtiss & Pierpont Co. Levine Bros Magnus Metal Co.

Wm A T Smith

New Haven Copper Co. (Seymour)

Metal Finishing Co. (Union City)

Benedict & Burnham Co. (Waterbury) (Seymour) Chase Rolling Mill Co. Coe Brass Co. Randolph-Clowes Co. Scovill Mfg Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Henry Weyand Co.
Cheshire Brass Co. (W. Cheshire) Am. Tube & Stamping Co. (Bridgeport)
J W Beach All. Tuber of the state of the

MILL SUPPLIES

E H Jacobs Mfg Co. (Danielson) (N. Windham) L M Hartson Co.

MONUMENTAL WORKS

Stephen Maslen Corp. (Htfd.) H D Burnham, Thos Phillips & Son (N. Haven) John Salter & Son (Groton) Henry Gardner F M Ladd C A Kuebler (Millstone Pt.) New London)
(Norwich)
(Br'dg'port) Monumental Bronze Co.

MOTORS

Bridgeport Motor Co. (Bridgeport)

MOTOR CARRIAGES

Electric Vehicle Co. (Htfd.)

MUCILAGE

Standard Co. (Hartford)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Aeolian Co. (Meriden) Wilcox & White Co.

MUSICAL RECORDS

(Waterbury) Leeds & Catlin Co. (Middletown) Avery Bates Co.

OAKUM

Tibbals Oakum Co. (Cobalt)

OIL HEATERS

Edward Miller & Co. (M'den)

ORGANS

Wilcox & White Co. (M'den) Bridgeport Organ Co. (Bridgeport)

ORGANS (Church)

Austin Organ Co. (Hartford) H Hall & Co. (New Haven)

ORGAN MOTOR & PUMPS

Organ Power Co.

(Hartford)

ORGAN PIPES

Mansfield Organ Pipe Co. (Mansfield Depot)

ORGAN (Stops & Knobs)

Denison Bros

(Deep River)

ORNAMENTAL GOODS

(Winsted) Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co. Goodwin & Kintz Co.

OVERGAITERS

Wm H Wiley & Son Co. (Hartford)

PAINTS

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co. (Bridgeport)

PAPER (Burnside) East Hartford Mfg Co. Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. J H Walker Am Writing Paper Co. (Lydall & Foulds Paper Co. Newington Paper Co. (1 (Hartford) (Manch'ter) (Newington) (Rainbow) Hartford Paper Co. G J Merwin Rainbow Mill
J D Stowe & Son (Scitico)
Am Writing Paper Co. (Unionville) Case Mfg Co. Case Mfg Co.
Am Writing Paper Co. (Windsor Lks)
Anchor Mills Paper Co.
Whittlesey Paper Co.
(C H Dexter & Son (W. Locks)
Case & Marshall Inc.
(Woodland) Case & Marshall Inc.
Cashin Card & Glazed
(Now Haven)
S Y Beach Paper Co.
Son Co.
(Westville) Brown Bros (Comstock Bridge) Harrison Shick & Pratt Co.

(Bozrahville) C M Robertson Co. (Montville) A H Hubbard Co. Uncas Paper Co. (Norwich)

F P Robinson Poper Co. (W'terford) N A Woodworth McArthur Bros (Danbury)
Jerome Paper Co. (Norwalk)
St. George Pulp & Paper Co.
Oronoque Paper Co. (Oronoque)
Frederick Beck & Co. (Stamford)

(Ellington)

PATENT PAPER PADS

J B Burr & Co. Inc. (Htfd.)

PATTERN MAKERS

Topping Bros
Hartford Pat.
H P Little & Co.
Geo D Lambert
W B Judd
Fred F Beach
O S Platt
Henry S Hale

(Hartford)
(Model Co. "
(N. Haven)
(Waterbury)
(Bridgeport)
(Bridgeport)
(Stamford)

PENS

Miller Bros Cutlery Co. (Meriden)

PERFUMES

E J Hoadley (Hartford) Harris-Hart Co. New Haven)

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Anthony & Scovill Co. (New Haven)

PHOTOGRAVURES

Meriden Gravure Co. (M'den)

PIANOS

Sterling Co. (Derby)
Wilcox & White Co. (Meriden)
B Shoninger Co. (New Haven)
Steinerstone Co.
Mathushek Piano Mfg Co. (W. Haven)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
Schleicher Sons' Piano Co. (St'ford)

PIANO ATTACHMENTS

Wilcox & White Co. (Meriden)

PIANO KEYS (Ivory)

Pratt, Read & Co. (Deep River) Comstock Cheney & Co. (Ivoryton)

PICKLES, (Mixed, Etc.)

Standard Co. (Hartford)

PICTURE CORD

Assawan Mill Co. (Norwich)

PINS

Jewell Pin Co.
Sterling Pin Co.
Am Pin Co.
Star Pin Co.
Oakville Co.
New England Pin Co.
(Waterville)
(Shelton)
(Oakville)
(Winsted)

PIPE COILS

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Hartford)

PLASTER

Hartford Pulp Plaster Corp (Hfd) Conn Adamant Plaster Co. (N Haven)

PLATED WARE

Manning, Bowman & Co. (Meriden) R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co. Wallingford Wallingford Co. Inc. (Bridgeport)

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES

New Departure Mfg Co. (Bristol)
Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Htfd.)
C Birkery
Hogan Mfg Co.
Frank J Knox Co.
P J Flannery
Landers, Frary & Clark
Peck Bros & Co.
Sheahan & Groark
Eaton, Cole & Burnham
Co.
(Bridgeport)
John Hamilton

(Willimantic)

POTTERY WARE

Yanderman Plumb. & Heat. Co.

Goodwin Bros Pottery

(Elmwood)

PREMIUM SPECIALTIES

B P Webler

(Bristol)

PRESSES (Cider & Cotton)

G H Bushnell Press Co. (Thomp'ville)

PRESSES (Drill)

Henry & Wright Mfg Co. (Hartford)

PRESSES (Drop)

Miner & Peck Mfg Co. (New Haven)

PRESSES (Printing)

Kelsey Press Co. (Meriden)
Brown Cotton Gin Co. (N. London)
C B Cottrell & Sons Co. (Stonington)
Whitlock Print Press Mfg Co. (Sh'Iton)

PRINTERS' TYPE

Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co. (Bridgeport)

PUMPS

I B Davis & Son Union Mfg Co. (New Britain) W & B Douglass (Middletown)

RAILWAY SUPPLIES

James L Howard & Co. (Hartford) Baldwin & Rowland Sw'ch & Signal Co. (New Haven) Recording Fare Registering Co. " Standard Coupler Co. (Bridgeport) Barnum, Richardson Co. (Line Rock)

RATTAN GOODS

Rattan Mfg Co. (N. Haven)

REELS (Fishing)

(Bristol)

Liberty Bell Co.

REGISTERS (Hot Air)

MEGIOTEMO (Hot All)

Hart & Cooley Co. (New Brit.)

RODS (Steel Fishing)

Horton Mfg Co. (Bristol)

RUBBER FOOTWEAR

Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. (Beacon Falls) Goodyear Met. Rubber Shoe Co. (Naugatuck)

RUBBER SPECIALTIES

Seward Rubber Co. (Kensington) Windsor Collar & Cuff Co. (Windsor) Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Mfg Co. (Naugatuck)

Baumann Rubber Co.
L Candee & Co.
Falcon Rubber Co.
Seamless Rubber Co.
H P & E Day
H O Canfield Rubber Co.
Sieman Hard Rub. Corp.
Fabric Fire Hose Co. (Sandy Hook)

Fabric Fire Hose Co. (Sandy Hook)
Union Novelty Co. (Putnam)
Thread City Collar Co. (Willimantic)
Flexible Rubber Goods Co.
(Winsted)
Omo Mfg Co. (Middletown)

RUBBER STAMPS

Aetna Stamp Works (Htfd.) George W Burch

RUBBER TIRES

Hartford Rubber Works Co. (Hfd)

RUGS

New Haven Rug Co. (New Haven) E S Smith Excelsior Rug Co. (Norwalk)

SADDLERY

Smith-Worthington Co. (Hartford) H Smith's Sons (New Haven)

SAWS

Penfield Saw Works

(Bristol)

Inter-

Hern

SCREENS (Wire)

Fernside Screen Works (Hartford)

SCREWS (Machine)

Htfd. Machine Screw Co.

(Hartford)
Spencer Automatic Mach Screw Co.
Corbin Screw Corp. (N. Brit.)
Harvey Hubbell (Bridgeport)

SCREWS (Metal & Wood)

Atlantic Screw Works (Htfd.) Corbin Screw Corp. (N. Brit.)

SCYTHES

Winsted Mfg Co. (Winsted)

SEWING MACHINES

Merrow Mach Co. (Hartford)

SHEARS

Clayton Bros (Bristol)
Am Shear & Knife Co. (Hotchkissville)
J Mallison Co. (W. Cornwall)

SHIRTS

Parker Shirt Co.
R B Halsey & Co.
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.
Banbury Shirt Co.
Rockwell Bros (N. Britain)
(Bridgeport)
(Bridgeport)
(Danbury)
(New Canaan)

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

SHIP BUILDING

Eastern Ship Bldg Co. (Groton) Home Ship Bldg Co. (W. Mystic) Robert Palmer & Son Co. (Noank)

SILK FABRICS

Cheney Bros (Hartford & S Man'ch'er)
Spring Silk Co. (S. Manchester)
Rossie Velvet Co. (Old Mystic)
Brainard & Armstrong Co. N. London)
New London Wash Silk Co.
Givernaud Bros (Norwich)
M J Green
J B Martin & Co.
Am Velvet Co.
Bethel Silk Co.
Bethel Silk Co.
Salt's Textile Mfg Co.
A E Tweedy
Joseph Loth & Co.
S Blumenthal & Co.
S Blumenthal & Co.
Chaffee Mfg Co.
Windham Silk Co.
Merchant Silk Co.
Merchant Silk Co.
Portland Silk Co.
Fortland Fortland Silk Co.
Fortland Silk Co.
Fortland Fortland Silk Co.
Fortland Fortland Fortland Silk Co.
Fortland Fortland

SILK (Sewing)

Warehouse Point Silk Co.

Windsor Silk Co.
Globe Silk Works
M Heminway & Sons
Boas Thread Co.
Hammond & Knowlton
Heminway & Bartlett
M Heminway & Sons
M Heminway & Sons
Silk Co.
P W Turner

(Warehouse
(New Haven)
(New Haven)
(New Haven)
(Stamford)
(Stamford)
(Putnam)
(Stamford)
(Putnam)
(Waterbury)
(Stamford)
(Waterbury)
(Stamford)
(Stamford)
(Waterbury)
(Stamford)
(Stamford)
(Stamford)
(Waterbury)
(Watertown)
Silk Co.
(Watertown)
(Turnerville)

SILK TWIST

Nonotuck Silk Co.
Norwich Silk Co.
Hampton Silk Co.
Putnam Silk Co.
Putnam Silk Co.
A G Turner
Actna Silk Co.
E L Smith
J S McFarland, (Mansfield Center)
Belding Bros & Co.
John A Dady,
A Washburn & Son
T H Wood
O G Hanks

(Norfolk)
(Gurleyville)
(S Coventy)
(S Coventy)
(S Coventy)

SILVER PLATED WARE

Am. Silver Co. (Bristol)
Silver City Plate Co. (Meriden)
International Silver Co. "
E A Bliss Co. "
W B Hall "
Sprenenberg & Co. (Glastonbury)
Legate Mfg Co. (Hartford)
S L & G H Rogers Co. "
Internat. Silver Co. (W'l'ford)
S L & G H Rogers Co. "
Internat. Silver Co. (W'l'ford)
S L & G H Rogers Co. "
Internat. Silver Co. (W'bury)
Internat. Silver Co. (B'd'port)
Brainard & Wilson Co. (Danbury)
Rogers Silver Plate Co. (Shelton)
Silver Plate Cutlery Co. "

SOAP

J B Williams Co.
Bon Ami Co.
J T Robertson

(Glastonbury)
(Manchester)

L T Frisbie Co. (Rocky Hill)
Packer Mfg Co. (Mystic)
Fairchild & Shelton
Allison Bros. (Rocky Hill)
(Mystic)
(Bridgeport)
(Middletown)

SPOOLS

Allen Spool & Print Co. (Mystic)

SPRING BEDS

National Spring Bed Co. (New Britain) Farren Bros Co. B B Savage & Co. (New Haven)

SPRINGS (Clock)

Wallace Barnes Co. (Bristol)
Dunbar Co. "
F N Manross (Forestville)

STEEL SPECIALTIES

Bristol Co.
Bridgeport Chain Co.
Conn Clasp Co.
Geo R Osborn & Co.
Thomas R Taylor
Ferry-Hallock Co.
E H Hotchkiss & Co.
Bantam Mfg Co.
Excelsoir Needle Co.
Tiley, Pratt & Co.
Lyman Gun Sight Works (Waterbury)
(Bridgeport)
(Bridgeport)
(Canbury)
(Canbury)
(Canbury)
(Canbury)
(Canbury)
(Bantam)
(Torrington)
(Canbury)
(Middlefield)

STONE (Artificial)

Am. Artificial Stone Co. (N. Britain) Economy Mfg Co. (New Haven) New England Stone Co.

STOVES

Yale Gas Stove Co. (New Haven) Stamford Fdy. Co. (Stamford) Stamford Gas Stove Co.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORK

Am. Bridge Co. (E. Berlin)
Berlin Construction Co. (Kensington)
Yale Safe & Iron Co. (W Haven)

SURGICAL SPECIALTIES

Remsen Mfg Co. (Hartford)

SUSPENDER TRIMMINGS

Traut & Hine Mfg Co.
(New Britain)

TELEPHONES

Conn Tel. & Elec. Co. (Meriden) Russell, Tomlinson Elec. Co. (Danb'y)

TELEPHONE PAY STATION

Gray Tel. Pay Station Co. (Hartf'd)

THE

Hartford Faience Co. (Htfd.)

TINWARE

Merriam Mfg Co. (Durham) J O Smith Mfg Co. (Little River)

TOOLS

Ira B Smith (Bristol)
F G Johnson Co. (Hartford)
Pratt & Whitney Co. "

L E Rhodes (Hartford) Sigourney Tool Co. Dwight Slate Mach. Co Vanderbeek Tool Works, Stanley Rule & Level Co. (New Britain) Omega Steel Tool Co. (Ansonia) Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Meriden) (New Haven) Co. (Tracy) Jennings & Griffin Mfg S A Risdon
Geometric Tool Co.
C I Yale Mfg Co.
Armstrong Mfg Co.
Automatic Tool Co. (Waterbury) (Westville) (Yalesville) (Bridgeport) (E Norwalk) Wm G Le Count Wheeler Bros
O K Tool Holder Co.
G W Bradley (S Norwalk) (Shelton) (Westport) Brown Mach. Co. (W. Carter & Hawes Mach. Co. Winsted Edge Tool Works (Winsted) Ideal Mfg Co. (Gildersleeve)

TOOTH POWDER

Sheffield Dentrifice Co. (N. London)

TOYS & GAMES

New Haven Toy & Game Co.

(New Haven)

Ives Mfg. Co.
Austin & Craw
Murphy Mfg. Co.
J & E Stevens Co.
Kirby Mfg Co.

(New Haven)
(Bridgeport)
(S. Norwalk)
(Stamford)
(Cromwell)
(Middletown)

TUMBLING BARRELS

Henderson Bros (Waterbury)

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood Typewriter Co. "Williams Typewriter Co. (Derby)
Union Typewriter Co. (Bridgeport)
Postal Typewriter Co.
Blickensderfer Mfg Co. (Stamford)

UMBRELLA TRIMMINGS

J B Woolson (Watertown)

UNDERTAKERS' GOODS

Strong Mfg Co. (Winsted)

UNDERWEAR

Glastonbury Knit. Co. (Addison)
N L Birge & Sons Co. (Bristol)
Bristol Mfg Co.
Glastonbury Knit. Co. (Manchester G.)
Am. Hosiery Co. (New Brit.)
Bristol Mfg Co. (Plainville)
Health Underwear Co. (Wondsor Locks)
A H & C B Alling (Derby)
H L Welch Hosiery Co. (Waterville)
W S Mills (Bridgeport)
R G Toucey (Long Hill)
Eastern Underwear Corp
Radeliffe Bros (Shelton)
Norfolk & New Brunswick (Norfolk)
New England Knit. Co. (Winsted)

VEHICLES (Elec. & Gasoline)

Electric Vehicle Co.(Hartford)

Winsted Hosiery Co.

VENTILATING SYSTEMS

Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg Co. (Hartford) Hartford Blower Co. (Wethersfield)

WAGONS

(Hartford) James Pullar & Co. Geo. A. Ten Brock & Co. (N. Haven)

WATCHES

New England Watch Co. (Waterbury) Waterbury Clock Co.

WATER WHEELS

(W. Stafford)

WINDOW SHADES

Meriden Curtain Fixture Co. (M'den) J. M. Crampton (New Haven)

WIRE

W R Brixey (Seymour) Seymour Mfg Co. (Waterbury) Geo Hartley (Stamford) Atlantic Ins'l. Wire & Cable Co.

WIRE GOODS

Hartford Bedstead Co. (Htfd.) Conn. Steel & Wire Co. Edward F Smith & Co. (New Haven) Wire Novelty Co. (West Haven) Wire Novelty Co. (V Acme Wire Works (Gilbert & Bennett Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) (Georgetown) C O Jeliff & Co. (New Canaan) C O Jeliff Corp. M S Brooks & Sons (Southport) (Chester) (Deep River) Potter & Snell

WIRE MATTRESSES (Woven)

Hartford Bedstead Co. (Htfd.)

WIRE SPECIALTIES

Geo A Kinner Geo B Sherman

(Danbury)

WITCH HAZEL

Johnson & Co. (Norwich) E E Dickerson & Son (Essex) Lenifect Co.

WOOD SPECIALTIES

A II Warner & Co. (Bristol) (Bridgeport) (Chester) R II Cooper C J Bates

WOOD WORKING

(Derby) E A Morse N J Patrick (Meriden) Morehouse Bros (Naugatuck) Latham & Crane W Russell Mfg Co.

Geo Alling Sons Co. Bradley Mfg Co. E P Brett (New Haven) David H Clark Co. Dann Bros & Co. Elin City Lumber Co. C Upham Ely Anton Faith H Griffith & Sons Hubbell Merwin & Co. Johnstone & Gerrish C M Manning Morgan & Humiston Co. New England Stool Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co. Norton Bros & White Co. Remfler & Thompson H G Shepard & Sons Sperry & Amos Co. W R Hartigan Andrews & Peck Co. (Burlington) (Hartford) C H Dresser & Son H A French H Harman Hartford Builders Finish Co. Hartford Lumber Co. John McClary W W Co. Wm. Olds & Co. C W Shea Stoddard & Caulkins Edwin Taylor Lumber Co.
A D Birge (IO)
F Curtis (No. Edwin Taylor Lumber Co.

A D Birge (Hazardville)
O F Curtis (New Britain)
New Brit. Co-operative Bldg. Co.

New Brit. Plan. & Mold. Works John Pinches Co. (Unionville) George E Taft James E Todd (New Haven) James E Todd (New H Wilbur Corp Yale University Carpenter Shop J J Macauley (Water J E Smith & Co. Tracy Bros Co. (Waterbury) George Upham Haller Brown Co. (Yalesville) Charles Parker Co. F H & A H Chappell Co. (N. London) H R Douglass Heath & Hawthorn Wm G Rogers George G Tyler N S Gilbert & Sons (Norwich) James A Hiscox H B Porter & Son Co. S Stetson Maxson & Co.
Ellis Wood-Working Co.
A W Burritt Co.
Frederickson Bros & Co. (Stonington) (Bethel) (Bridgeport) II C Hoffman & Co. W S Hurlbut Bldg Co. James S Jones
Frank Miller Lumber Co.
Sewing Machine Cabinet Co.
W A Smith Bldg Co. Albert Wakeman (Danbury) Elmer H Barnum Foster Bros W W Sunderland Joseph Brush A R Malkin (Greenwich) (Norwalk) (E. Norwalk) Carman & Seymour Hatch, Bailey & Co. H W Mather (S. Norwalk)

H W Mather

Waldron & Riordan

Doscher Plane & Tool Co. (Saugatuck)

Lyman Hoyt Son & Co. (Stamford)

Imperial Mfg Co.

Frank Miller Lumber Co.

St. Johns' Wood-Working Co.

Torrey Bros & Co. (Central Village)

James A Nichols

M F Tatem

(Eastford)

C M & E R Kent

Wheaton Bldg & Lumber Co.
J B Tatem & Son (W. Thompson)
O S Arnold (Williamsville)

(Willimantie)

Hillhouse & Taylor

Johnson Lindell & Co. (Canaan) Hotchkiss Bros Co.
John W Roe
George C Wilcox
Winsted Cabinet Co. (Torrington) (Winsted) M L Ryan (Chester) Williams & Marvin Co. (Deep River) Essex Wood Turning Co. (Essex) Essex Wood Turning Co. Custav Loewenthal (Masser Tryon (Middletown) Henry Armstrong (S. Coventry)

WOOLEN GOODS

Broad Brook Woolen Co. (B. Brook) E E Hilliard Co. (Buckland) Crosby Mfg Co. (E. Glastonbury) Crosby Mfg Co. (E. Glastonbury) Hitchcock & Curtiss Knit. Co. (Htfd.) Park Knit. Works Gordon Bros (Hazardville) Franklin Glazier & Son Meriden Woolen Co. Tingue Mfg Co. Shetucket Worsted Mills Fairbanks & Plainfield (Hopewell) (Meriden) (Seymour) (Baltic) (Bozrahville) Niantic Mfg Co. Airlie Mills (E. Lyme) (Hanover) Monarch Woolen Mill Mystic Mfg Co. Mystic Woolen Co. A B Burleson & Co. (Mystic) B Burleson & Co. (Jewett City) (New London) (Norwich) Palmer Bros Glen Woolen Goods Hall Bros Reliance Worsted Co. Westerly Woolen Co. (P Yantic Woolen Co. Cylindrograph Embroidery (Poquetannoc) (Stonington) (Yantic) Co. (Bridgeport) Am. Felt Co. (Glenville) Lounsbury, Bissell & Co. (Winnipauk) Norwalk Mills Co. Plainfield Woolen Co. (Cent. Village) Danielson Worsted Co. (Danielson) Pequot Worsted Co.

Assawaga Co.
Davis & Brown Woolen Co.
Brigham Woolen Co.
(Thayer Woolen Co.
French River Textile Co. (Mechanicsville) Am. Woolen Co. T G Murdock & Son Putnam Woolen Co. Lawrence Keegan (Moosup) w Boston) (New (Putnam) (Wilsonville) Windham) Wm Sibley Wm Sibley
Warreton Woolen Co.
Winsted Yarn Co.
Daniel Curtis & Sons
Rockfall Woolen Co.
Conn. Woolen Mill (E. (N. (Torrington) (Winsted) (Woodbury) (Middletown) Willington) Conn. Woolen Am. Mills Co. (Rockville) Hockanum Co. New England Co.

J J Regan Mfg Co.
Rock Mfg Co.
Springville Mfg Co.
Somersville Mfg Co.

(Dayville)

(Elmville)

(Somersville)

E A Tracy (S. Coventry) (S. Coventry)
Phenix Woolen Co.
Riverside Woolen Co.
Beckwith Card Co. (Stafford Springs)
J J & A D Ellis
Fabyan Woolen Co. Fabyan Woolen Co.
Faulkner Woolen Mill
F T Mullen & Co.
A B Paton Mfg Co.
Smith & Cooley
Stafford Worsted Co.
Warren Woolen Co.
Fabyan Woolen Co.
Faulkner Woolen Mill

(Staffordville) Faulkner Woolen Mill Garland Woolen Co. Talcott Bros (Talcottville) Vernon Woolen Co. (Vernon)

The Progressive State of Connecticut

Has an area of 5,004 square miles.

Has a population of approximately 975,000, ranking 29th among the states.

Has 8 counties, 168 towns, 18 cities and 26 boroughs.

Was settled in 1636, and in 1639 adopted the first written constitution in all history.

Has had 61 governors in 266 years.

Has 218,522 registered voters, and at the last election cast 191,127 votes.

Has a grand list of \$677,396,711.

Has about 215,500 children of the school age of from 4 to 16 years.

Has 1,586 public schoolhouses; has public school property valued at \$11,741,000; expends about \$3,560,000 a year on public schools; and has a state school fund of \$2,023.527.

Has four colleges, three theological schools ,one medical school and four state normal training schools.

Has schools for the deaf and dumb, for the blind and for the feeble-minded.

Has one state prison, 10 county jails, a reform school for boys and a similar institution for girls.

Has 2 federal courts, supreme and superior courts, 8 common pleas courts, 1 district court, 40 city, bor-

ough and town courts and 112 probate courts.

Has a legislature composed of 255 representatives and 35 senators.

Has about 1,320 clergymen, 1.615 doctors and 475 dentists.

Spends slightly over \$3,000,000 a year to keep the machinery of state government lubricated.

Has 19 public and private hospitals for sick and injured, 2 state and 13 private hospitals for the insane, 19 old people's homes, 8 county temporary homes for dependent children, 17 orphan asylums and 86 almshouses.

Expends about \$770,000 a year for relief of town paupers.

Has a state constitution which is 87 years old and which has been amended 31 times.

Has 128 public libraries.

Has 5 customhouse districts and about 440 post offices.

Has 37 daily, 12 semi-weekly, 91 weekly and 9 Sunday papers.

Has had no direct state tax since 1889, and has practically no state debt.

Has 6 life-insurance companies, 24 fire-insurance companies and 4 miscellaneous insurance companies.

The Progressive State of Connecticut

Has 79 national banks, 90 savings banks (with 474,548 depositors and \$220,507,197 deposits), 8 state banks and 25 trust and investment companies.

Has 1,017 miles of steam railroad and 700 miles of street railroad. Last year the steam lines carried 64,315,-374 passengers and the trolleys 93,-111,402 passengers.

Has 5 free public employment bureaus.

Has each year approximately 21,-500 births, 15,000 deaths, 8,000 marriages and 500 divorces.

Takes out more patents in proportion to population than any other state in the union.

Leads America in the manufacture of clocks, firearms, brass goods and hardware.

Has about \$325,000,000 invested in manufacturing enterprises and annually turns out manufactured products valued at approximately \$375,000,000.

Has about \$115,000,000 invested in agriculture, and the annual value of its agricultural products is approximately \$30,000,000.

Printers of
The Connecticut Magazine



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Binders
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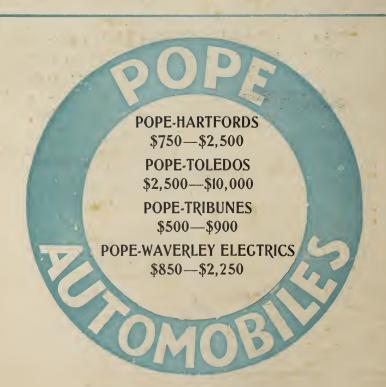
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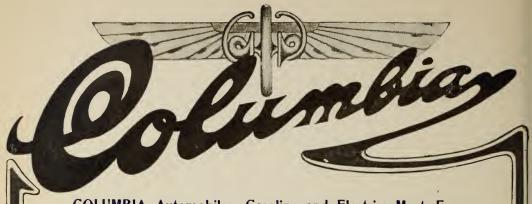


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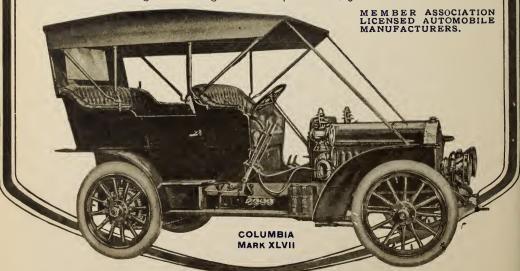
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The summit was not readily accessible until 1897 when the Mt. Tom Railroad was constructed. Since that time thousands of people have annually journeyed from all parts of New England to partake of the enjoyment and inspiration that is offered by the unexcelled views across fields and mountains with winding rivers and glistening lakes diversifying the scenery, to watch the magnificent cloud effects and golden sun-sets, or breather the

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On a clear day with the use of the powerful telescopes the eye commands a view stretching from Mt. Ascutney, eighty-five miles to the north in Vermont, to Hartford in the valley lands of Connecticut, thirty-five miles to the south where the golden dome of the Connecticut State Capitol is plainly visible. The powerful telescopic lenses bring many of the distant cities and villages in the intervening territory within such close range as to appear to be almost at the foot-hills of Mt. Tom itself. The street cars of Holyoke (which connect with the Springfield, Northampton, Westfield and Amherst systems of street cars, and with the Boston & Maine and N. Y., N. H. & Hartford Railroads) run to the lower station of the Mt. Tom Railroad, and in less than ten minutes afterwards the mountain cars deliver the passengers on the summit. The Mt. Tom Railroad is a cable-trolley-electric, modern mountain railway. The electric car-fare from the Holyoke post-office to the foot of Mt. Tom is 5 cents. The fare on the Mt. Tom Railroad is 25 cents for the round trip, which includes free use of grounds, pavilion, use of telescopes, etc.

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THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

SECOND QUARTER NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SIX VOLUME X NUMBER 2

An Illustrated Quarterly Magazine devoted to Connecticut in its various phases of History, Literature, Genealogy, Science, Art, Genius and Industry. Published in four beautiful books to the annual volume. Following is contents of this edition, generously illustrated and ably written. Editorial department in Cheney Tower, 926 Main Street, Hartford-Business department at 671-679 Chapel Street, New Haven.

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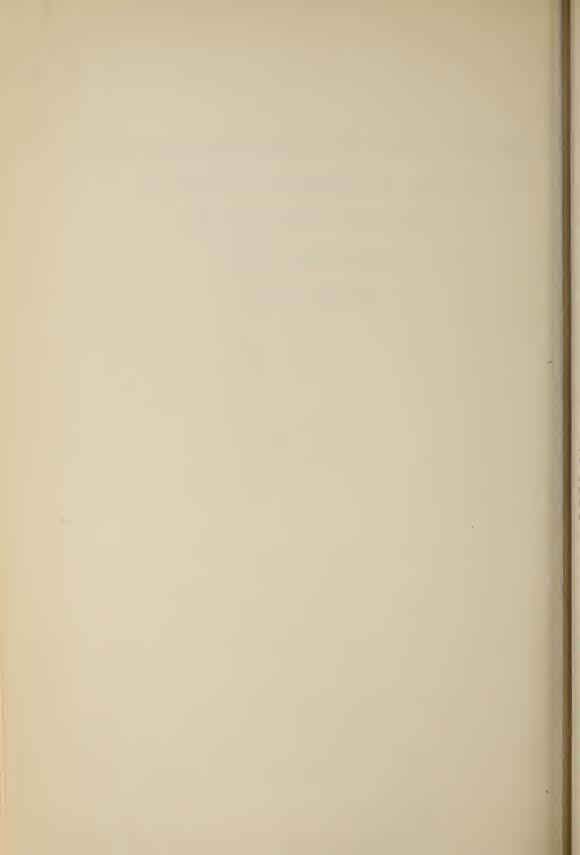
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NUMBER 2

AN OCTOGENARIAN'S HYMN OF PRAISE "O LAND OF JOY UNSEEN"

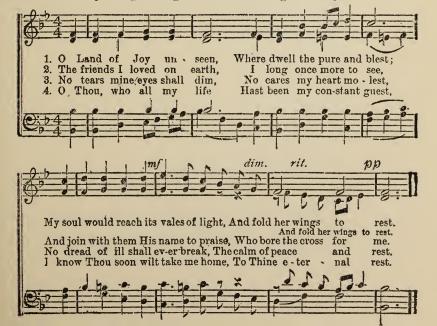
BY

FRANCES JANE VAN ALSTYNE (FANNY J. CROSBY)

WRITTEN AT BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, BY THE BLIND POET UPON ENTERING HER EIGHTY-SIXTH YEAR—AUTHOR OF MORE THAN 5000 SONG-POEMS

Frances Jane Van Alstyne, known world-wide as Fanny J. Crosby, has been pouring forth from the riches of her heart and intellect, poems, songs and hymns, until now in her eighty-seventh year she is the author of more than 5000 exultations and the words of her pen are lifted in sacred song throughout the civilized globe. This distinguished American hymn-writer is enjoying the evening of her life in her home in Bridgeport, Connecticut. For eighty years she has been passing through life

physically sightless but her spiritual vision penetrates through the distant darkness like rays of sun-light lifting the mantle of night from the morning. In her venerable years she is a lover of all living things and her kindly countenance reflects the grandeur of a spiritual penetration that physical vision has never seen. In the birthday inscription here given, this eminent woman, who some years ago wrote, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," "Rescue the Perishing," "Pass Me not, O Gentle Savior," and "Jesus Keep Me Near the Cross,"—portrays the beauties of her strong and hopeful faith.



WHERE THE WOOD ROAD LEADS

By ANNA J. GRANNISS

LONG the old wood road I went. Where generations of dead leaves Had brought about that wild event Which Nature silently achieves, When left to work her own sweet will, Transmuting each year's green to gold Till richer yet and richer still She works the magic in the mold, When lo! the wonder comes to pass— These myriad varieties Growing on either side en masse, Making the wood road what it is; Sweet refuge where the hunted Soul May, as a bird flee for its life, Lest it should know the base control Of Greed, and Power, and sordid Strife;

For this same wood road leads away
Into the forest solitude
Where even the glad light of day,
Comes reverentially subdued—
Ah, it was worship to stand there
And hear that thrush hymn to its God;
In that clean, consecrated air
Where human foot but rarely trod!
'Twas adoration to stand still
And offer up pure gratitude;
To feel the being slowly fill
With waking impulses of good!

Back by the old wood road I came
To where Life's battle front is ranged,
And took my place—Life was the same,
But all my thoughts of Life, were changed!

Four Contemporary Poets - By John Philo Crowbridge

Birds of the Heart who have been Singing more than Half a Century

MERICAN literature owes much to Connecticut. memory recalls a contemporary instance where within a few miles of each other in the narrow limits of the county of Windham were born, between 1830-1840, four children, each of whom has grown to mature life, and has attained national greatness as an author, and especially as a writer of poetry. These four persons, all of whom are yet living, but have their homes outside the boundaries of their native state, are: Theron Brown, born in Windham, April 29, 1832; Emily Huntington Miller, born in Brooklyn, October 22, 1833; Louise Chandler Moulton, born in Pomfret, April 10, 1835; and Caroline Fairfield Corbin, born in Pomfret, November 9, 1835.

The youngest member of these in-

teresting literary workers "Who grew in beauty side by side"

is now approaching the seventy-first anniversary of her natal day; and it certainly cannot be inappropriate through the columns of this magazine to give grateful and hearty recognition of the fact that these, her celebrated children, are passing, or have already passed, the golden milestone of

three-score years and ten.

Of this quartette of sweet singers Mrs. Moulton is most widely known, having spent much time during her busy life in Europe, especially in London, where she is almost as well acquainted in society as she is here in Boston, where for many years has been her home. She is also more renowned than either of the other three as an author, both by the great variety of her literary work, and also because of the literary quality which all her writings possess. The home of her girlhood, which is much the same in appearance as it was seventy years ago, is charmingly located amid the hills and valleys of old Pomfret at the north end of "The Street." Across the sloping fields to the south one may glance among the great elms of the colonial mansion, which was the home of John Addison Porter, executive secretary of President McKinley. Nearer by, in the open lawn, stands the new residence of Captain Goodrich of the United States navy. Farther toward the west and southwest are the extensive estates of the Clarks, the Vintons, the Grosvenors, and the Bradleys; while the famous Pomfret School occupies a commanding outlook toward the Wolf-den and Hamlet hill. Here Ellen Louise Chandler roamed in her girlhood amid the sweet and simple surroundings of nature, long before her native town became known as the "Lenox of Connecticut." Of this peculiarly happy spot she sang in after years, when the din and whirl of London had wearied her active mind:

"My thoughts go home to that old brown house,

With its low roof sloping down to the

east, And its garden fragrant with roses and thyme

That blossom no longer except in rhyme, Where the honey-bee used to feast.

Afar in the west the great hills rose, Silent and steadfast and gloomy and gray;

I thought they were giants, and doomed to keep

Their watch while the world should wake or sleep

Till the trumpet should sound on the judgment day.

And I was as young as the hills were old, And the world was warm with the breath of spring;

And the roses red and the roses white Budded and bloomed for my heart's delight, And the birds in my heart began to sing.

Those birds of the heart have been singing, with ever increasing delight to the ear of the listener, for more than fifty years. Mrs. Moulton was hardly half-way through her teens when she published her first slender volume of verse under the signature of "Ellen Louise." At nineteen a second production of sketches and poems came from her gliding pen bearing the title, "This,

Four Contemporary

That and the Other." These pages were composed in school-day intervals while their youthful author was a student in Mrs. Willard's Female Seminary at Troy, New York. The following year witnessed the publication of her first extended story,-"Juno Clifford,"-a novel of unusual force and beauty. Then, in the same year, 1855, came that supremely happy event in a woman's early life, marriage, which in many an instance that might be named has put an end to all literary work of the highest order, but which fortunately in Mrs. Moulton's case only spurred her genius onward, becoming an essential aid to her final success, for her husband, William U. Moulton, was a Boston publisher of wide experience. In 1873 she gave to the children of two continents her first juvenal book, "Bed-time Stories." This has been since followed by numerous other books of a similar character, the merits of which have earned for her the great honor of being one of the best story writers for children our country now possesses. It is, however, as a poet that Mrs. Moulton is most favorably known. Her songs and lyrics are everywhere read. As a sonnet writer she stands at the head of all American authors. Whittier once said of her work: "It seems to me that the sonnet was never set to such music, and never weighted with more deep and tender feeling;" and as far back as 1878, when she had only published her maiden volume of poems, the late Professor Minto wrote of her that he "did not know where to find, among the works of English poetesses, the same self-controlled fulness of expression with the same depth and tenderness of simple feeling." This is very finely expressed in "Love's Resurrection Day:"

"Round among the quiet graves,
When the sun was low,
Love went grieving—Love who saves:
Did the sleepers know?

At His touch the flowers awoke, At His tender call Birds into sweet singing broke, And it did befall

Connecticut Poets

From the blooming, bursting sod All Love's dead arose, And went flying up to God By a way Love knows."

Hardly less busy in the literary world has been our second Windham county poet and educator, Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, whose present home is in Evanston, Illinois. Mrs. Miller can easily claim a place among the Daughters of the Revolution. Her grandfather, General Jedediah Huntington, was an aid-de-camp to General Washington, and her great grandfather, Jabez Huntington, sat as a member of the Committee of Safety in the Connecticut colony till 1776 when he was transferred to the Continental army as a major general in command of the provincial forces. In the days of her girlhood New England families from almost every neighborhood were going out to seek homes for themselves in the great West, which then meant Western New York and Northern Ohio. Emily Huntington, with her sweet songs hidden in her heart, wandered like a bird afar from her early home, entered Oberlin College, and graduated from that institution in 1857 when she was not yet quite twenty-four years old. In her frontier life she, like Mrs. Moulton, often thought of her early eastern home, and has left in one of her published volumes some beautiful verses descriptive of its location. The stanzas picture a scene like this,"A Ruin."

W.C

Just here it stood, from noise afar,
Set on the green hill's sheltered side;
The rifted earth still keeps the scar,
Healed by the turf, but deep and wide.

Here was the narrow path that led, Bordered with posies to the door, When swaying tulips, gold and red, Flamed in the tall rank grass before.

This was the door-step, rough and gray, Deep sunken in the weedy sod, Where blessed feet for many a day On household errands lightly trod.

Still the sweet wind of summer brings
The scent of clover from the lea;
And still the robin builds, and sings
His matins from the maple-tree.

Four Contemporary

Ah! dearer nest, so rift and torn,
What art could build your walls anew?
Or fill the dewy summer morn
With the old music that you knew?

The skies above you keep no track
Of vanished wings that soared and fled;
And only memory's feet come back,
Among the ruined shrines to tread.

Three years after graduation from college Emily Huntington became the wife of John E. Miller, who was associated with Alfred L. Sewell in the publication of "The Little Corporal." This juvenile magazine, the forerunner of many others of its kind, was extremely popular from the very start; the name it bore, even at the time when the nation was on the eye of civil war. helped to increase its popularity. Mrs. Miller was at first the associate editor of this periodical and while acting in this subordinate capacity she contributed several of her first written verses She became afterto its columns. wards its editor-in-chief, and built the magazine much in the way, and partly to the same extent, that the late Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge built the "St. Nicholas" with which the "Little Corporal" was combined after the Chica-As long ago as the days of go fire. that splendid publication, "Our Young Folks," Mrs. Miller had become a favorite contributor to the Boston magazines. J. T. Fields, the publisher of "Our Young Folks," secured from her a series of twelve poems which he called, "Songs of the Seasons." These were so well received that they were subsequently set to music by Theodore Thomas. A number of her other songs, including that very familiar selection "Hang up the Baby's Stocking," have been given a musical accompaniment, and are now sung throughout the land. One of these is "A Hymn of Orchards."

Up through the wood-paths, with bird songs about her,

May has come softly, the beautiful child! Skies that were joyless and sullen without her,

Broke into sunshine above her and smiled.

Green on the uplands the wheatfields are springing,

Connecticut Poets

Cowslips are shining and daisies are white;

Through the broad meadows the waters are singing,

Singing,
Brimming with melody, flashing with light.

Ruddy with clover the orchards are growing.

ing,
Flecked by the shadows that tremble and
glide:

glide; Round their gray trunks, when the west wind is blowing,

Sways the young grass in a billowy tide.

Strong as the arms of a giant, yet tender, See what a treasure they lift to the sky! Take your red roses, aflame with their splendor,

We love the apple-trees, robin and I.

Pillowed beneath them, I dream as I listen, How the long summer above them shall shine,

Till on the boughs the ripe fruitage shall glisten,

Tawny and golden, or redder than wine.

Theron Brown, another of these Windham county singers, is best known as one of the associate editors of the "Youth's Companion," a position which he has worthily filled during the last thirty-five years. From his place in the editorial sanctum he has helped to mold that subtle and potent influence which has steadily made the "Youth's Companion" one of the purest promoters of the best literary taste of Young America, as well as a constant source of cheer to its old readers. As the supervisor of the "Poet's Corner" for so long a time, Mr. Brown has of course passed judgment on a vast number of literary products, and the uniform excellence of the poems which he presents from week to week is evidence of his ability to separate the literary wheat from the chaff. Mr. Brown was educated at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1856. He chose in the first place the work of the Christian ministry as his profession, studied theology at Hartford Seminary, ordained in the Baptist denomination and spent ten years as pastor at South Framingham and Canton, Massachusetts. All his writings are scholarly and refined. In verse his style is joyous and free. He delights in taking his readers into the open fields where they shall be with him near to nature's heart. He frequently reminds one of Bryant and of Bayard Taylor. In 1894 he published a volume of poems under the title of "Life Songs." One selection which Edmund Clarence Steadman has introduced into his "Anthology of American Poets" is called "His Majesty," and is fairly typical of a large share of Mr. Brown's work:

I'm king of the road! I gather
My toll on the world's highways;
They pave the street for my royal feet,
And the man in the wagon pays.
With my sturdy heels I laugh at wheels;
I hurry at no man's will,
For the rich who ride, my meat provide;
They must feed the king to his fill.
I'm the king of the road! Before me
My way lies over the land;
With a wild rose train from meadow a

With a wild rose train from meadow and lane,

And the held of a cong bird bond

And the hail of a song-bird band.

They are slaves who team by wagon or steam:

The footman carries the crown.

What cares the tramp whose supper and camp

Are waiting in every town?
I'm king of the road all summer;
In winter I still go free.
Let the snow blast come, in a nook I'll chum
With a gypsy crew like me.
I'll ask no shares with home-proud heirs;
They're the scorn of my soul while I
Can tread the floors of the great out-doors
And nobody ask me why.

Caroline Fairfield, the youngest of these four Connecticut contemporary writers, and now in her seventy-first year, had her birthplace and early home within less than half a Sabbathday's journey from that old brown house with its low roof sloping eastward where Mrs. Moulton tells us she dreamed her girlhood dreams when they were children together. But the lives of these two Pomfret girls have lain far apart; for in her early womanhood Miss Fairfield found her way to Chicago, where in 1861 she married Calvin R. Corbin, a leading merchant of that city during the days of the Civil War. Here she still resides, surrounded by a large circle of friends and literary acquaintances. She has not been as well-known as a writer among New England readers as Mrs. Moulton and Mrs. Miller; and her work has been mainly along different lines from theirs. Social reform has deeply interested her and has enlisted her sympathy and support. Her books are "Our Bible Class" and the "Good that Came of It," "Rebecca, or Woman's Secret," "His Marriage Vow," "Belle and the Boys," "Letters from a Chinney Corner," and "A Woman's Philosophy of Love."

It is well to here mention that the first person born to the use of the English tongue who bequeathed his fame, and his blessing also, to Windham county, Connecticut, was John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He is said to have preached to the sons of the forest while standing on a great rock which now bears a simple inscription indicative of his sacred act, and which lies by the roadside near the quiet and beautiful village of Woodstock Hill whose Academy tower and graceful church spire are easily seen from the lordly brow of some of Pomfret's commanding hilltops. Since those early days there have been many brave and noble men and women who can claim birth as well as residence in the boundaries of this rural district, which, if Eliot were living in this generation, would forcibly remind the great Indian preacher of many a bit of present day scenery in his own dear England. All who are the widely scattered children of such a locality, all who have traveled its wide and shady streets and quiet byways, all who have visited its colonial homes, or strolled among the lowly tombs of the past where,

> "Each in his narrow cell forever laid The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

can indeed well be proud of the honorable part that their native county has thus played in the civil, the religious, the educational, the literary, and the industrial drama of a distinct and enviable type of life in Connecticut, our noble Fatherland.

HOUSE PARTY ON FISHER'S ISLAND IN 1739

ENTERTAINING THE SON OF THE GOVERNOR WITH A DEER HUNT, HOT RUM FLIP, PUMPKIN PIES, APPLES AND HICKORY NUTS-EXCLUSIVE SOCIETY IN "GOOD OLD DAYS"



BV

GEORGE S. ROBERTS

AUTHOR OF "OLD SCHENECTADY" AND SEVERAL OTHER HISTORICAL WORKS

HE people of the twentieth century are very apt to look back with a degree of pity upon the society of the eighteenth century because, in comparison, they had no knowledge of the social delights that are a matter of every-day life in 1906. Those far back times are now spoken of in a good natured, patronizing way as "The Good Old Days," but that our grandparents, several generations removed, did anything else than go to church, plow, plant and gather; spin and weave and go to church again, does not seem to be considered. Their lives were hard, plain and narrow, while ours—in comparison-are easy, adorned and broad. In the twentieth century hundreds of persons spend much of their time inventing new ways for

social enjoyment, but house parties at least are not an invention of our generation. It is doubtful if the best and most expensive efforts of Newport, the Adirondacks, Thousand Islands or Florida have produced anything more delightful than a certain house party on Fishers Island, in Long Island Sound, in 1739.

In that year Fishers Island—which had been granted by the General Courts of Connecticut and Massachusetts to Governor John Winthrop, Jr., a hundred years before—was in the possession of Mr. George Mumford, whose residence was upon the island. In October, 1739, Mr. Mumford gave a house party to a number of New London and Salem friends who were: Colonel Gurdon Saltonstall (son of Governor Saltonstall) his wife and

two children; Madam Winthrop, her son and daughter, John and Ann, and Mr. Joshua Hempstead, all of New London, and Colonel Browne his wife

and child, of Salem.

The guests were taken across from New London to Fishers Island in Mr. Mumford's little sloop, which in itself was a delightful way to begin the pleasures of a four days' visit. Charming as the island is now it does not compare with what it was then, when portions of it were covered with a forest of magnificent first-growth pines and oaks, with thickets here and there, open pasture land and cultivated fields; all of which, with its lovely little bays and coves with their sandbeaches, made it a veritable little paradise. In the forest were deer in plenty and foxes were positively longing for the excitement of the hunt; the finest fish and lobsters were to be caught in the little bays and coves and, occasionally, whales could be seen "blowing" to the south and east and large schools of porpoises were constantly leaping out of the water as they hunted for food or played like a litter of puppies.

Mr. Mumford and his guests spent the first day exploring the eastern end of the island and roaming along the shores of the coves, gathering shells and acquiring an appetite for the substantial but plain lunch. second day was spent indoors-on account of a storm—thus giving the children a long day for rummaging in the great attic, playing and stuffing with the simple goodies of those days, while the women amused themselves discussing the fashions of the day, "swapping" recipes for cakes and puddings, and the men sat before the great open fireplace smoking "church-wardens," drinking perfect seas of hot rum flip and cider while they discussed crops, town and colony affairs and the approaching and dreaded trouble with the French and

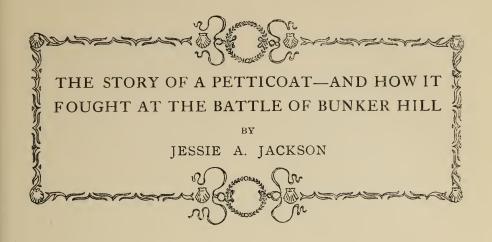
The morning of 11

The morning of the third day was devoted to a ride to the western end,

where the two larger bays run back into the island and where the woods Their time was were the densest. spent very much as was the first day's outing at the eastern end of the The afternoon of the third island. day the crowning event of the occasion took place; it was nothing less than a deer hunt, with a success in that brief period of time, such as many a north woods sportsman does not always obtain in two weeks. Three deer were "bagged;" two bucks falling to Mr. Mumford's straight-shooting Queen Ann flintlock and a fat doe to that of Colonel Saltonstall. One of the bucks was immediately sent by boat, with the compliments of the hunters, to their friend, Mr. Wanton, at Newport.

On the morning of the fourth day the party started for the return to New London in the sloop and even the return sail was freed from sameness by a calm, in which the sloop drifted to the east and finally landed them at Mystic, where they borrowed horses from their friend John Walworth and arrived at home in the evening, after a jolly ride through the woods and fording streams, as happy, and more contented, as could have been had the journey been made in a \$20,000 auto over the macadam roads of to-day.

They didn't wear "swallow-tailed" coats or low-necked and short-sleeved gowns; they didn't have a menu with a long list of things which, if they could pronounce the French, did not describe the food they stood for, so that it could be recognized when eaten; they didn't have champagne or bridge whist—but didn't they have a good time, didn't they? with their good health and neighborly good will—without envy or jealousy with the roast wild turkey, venison and "punkin" pies; and in the evenings, sitting about the great open fireplace with its four-foot logs blazing, (it was October) singing, talking, drinking hot flip and smoking, while the children ate apples and cracked nuts on the hearthstone.



HIS is a true story—a matter of history—of a petticoat and how it fought at the Battle of of Bunker Hill.

In the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and seventy-five there lived in the good old town of Abington a family named Jackson. The household consisted of goodman Jackson, his wife, a daughter Sally, and one son Henry, a frail delicate lad of thir-

teen years.

Their homestead stood on the brow of a hill overlooking a broad sweep of meadow which furnished pasturage for many cows and sheep. Beyond lay a dense growth of woodland forming a charming background for farm house and meadow and furnishing, from its cool green depths, the great logs which in winter blazed merrily in the wide old-fashioned fire-place, beside which stood the spinning-wheel and loom.

As the only daughter of the house it was Sally's duty and pleasure to spin and weave the linsey-woolsey which in those days was the common wear of both women and men.

Tradition says that Sally Jackson was a fair and blooming maid of sixteen years: that her eyes were as blue

as the sky at noonday; her cheeks like the heart of a damask rose and her hair was the color of the corn-silk when it tassels out so soft and yellow under the kisses of the summer sun. Fair Sally was the belle and toast of the country round for she was always blithsome and gay, ever singing at her work; now with sleeves rolled up and white, round arms plunged in foamy suds; now patting and rolling the golden butter; now busily plying the whirring wheel—whatever the task might be, her merry voice was heard

by every passer-by.

During the winter which preceded the battle of Lexington, Sally Jackson had woven some cloth to make her a petticoat. As her duties were many and the need of a new petticoat not pressing, the cloth had not been made up but was laid away in a chest with other treasures, products of her busy loom. As she spun and wove through the long winter evenings, the neighbors often dropped in to discuss with her father the growing troubles between the colonies and the mothercountry; with grated teeth and sombre brow she listened while they talked of the odious Stamp Act, the tax on tea and all the other tyrannies which the colonies had endured and in her girlish heart she brooded much and

often over all these things.

One evening in April, 1775, Sally was leaning in the twilight over the rustic gate; for once her merry song was hushed and her thoughts were busy with the ever growing troubles with England; a strange sadness had come upon her; a longing to do something brave and helpful for the colonies. As she leaned there in pensive mood a neighbor came hurrying down the road and joined her at the gate. With clenched hands and hurried speech he told her of the first battle of the war, the battle of Lexington.

Sally Jackson listened with glowing cheek and flashing eye and when the story was ended she cried passionately: "Oh, if I were only a man, then I might do something for my country! I too could fight and die for her! But I am only a girl, I can do nothing."

Her voice died away in sobs and she fled to her own little chamber where she laid awake for many hours thinking of the fateful news she had heard.

The next morning as she went about her household tasks, a young man from a neighboring farm came in to talk over the battle. To him Sally told her sorrow. He too, fired by the grim news, wished to do something for the colonies.

"You can!" cried impulsive Sally. "You can enlist! but I am only a girl,

I can do nothing!"

The young man looked down at the ragged clothes which covered him; with a despairing gesture towards them he said: "O, Sally dear, how can I go in rags? My father is not able to buy me new clothes for sickness has brought hard times to us. No, I can't go like this; I must eat my heart out at home."

Like a flash an inspiration came to the girl. With a light step she fled to her room, and snatching from the chest the treasured linsey-woolsey, she ran to the kitchen and thrust it into the young man's arms crying: "Here is cloth for new clothes. I wove it for a petticoat but I can go without. You shall enlist and fight for me. Oh, I can do something if I am only a girl!"

We may smile now at the idea of making a suit of clothes from a lady's petticoat, but the skirts of our great grandmothers were not like the dainty little affairs of to-day; long and ample were their folds in those days to protect from the extreme cold of the oldfashioned New England winters. Plenty of cloth was there for a suit of clothes and with deft fingers Sally and the neighbors fashioned the garments for the brave lad. When they were finished he marched away with pride and confidence to join the men who were hastening to defend their country.

Weeks passed away and then came the Battle of Bunker Hill. All day Sally Jackson listened with beating heart and tearful eyes to the sharp rattle of muskets and the heavy booming of cannon. And when, later, she learned that her soldier lad was in the fight but had escaped unharmed, her satisfaction and joy knew no bounds.

"Ah," she exclaimed, "I couldn't fight but my petticoat was there and helped to punish the British!"

Dear Sally! In after years she married—but not the hero of the petticoat—and her husband fought in the war of 1812. As his widow she drew a pension and at the age of eighty went from Minot, Maine, to Portland to receive her money. While the guest of friends there she danced the minuet with all the ease and grace of the belles of a younger generation.

When I saw her last she was ninety-six years. The blue eyes were dim with age; the damask rose of her cheek was a white rose then and the corn-silk hair was a snow drift; but her voice was still clear and thrilled with pride as she told me the story of her petticoat and its share in the Battle of Bunker Hill. Three years later, just before she had rounded out her hundredth year, the clear voice faltered, the brave heart ceased to beat and Sally "went Home."

Blossom=Day & By Dr. Louis Smirnow

HOU yearly minister of happiness; Dispeller of dejection and distress; The hope of youth and comforter of age; The theme for wit, philosopher and sage: Thou whom all praise, yet praise not half enough; Whom poets sing, vet seem to mock and scoff,— For thou thyself art poesy and song, That baffles all the mortal minstrel throng; On thee the whole world showers lasting thanks, As trees their fruit upon the river banks, Where, drinking largely, they as large repay With spice and blossom when 'tis blossom day; Thou, then, O gentle Spring, the joy of earth, That bring'st delight and giv'st to Beauty birth; That deck'st the ground with verdure fresh and green, And mak'st the waters as the sky serene; That renovat'st all things and bring'st new life. Empowerest weaklings, fitest them for strife; Of thee, O all-prevailing, heav'nly thing, Do I, poor mortal, now presume to sing.

STRIKE my harp and bid its chords to thrill, That their vibrations all the air may fill. For Lo! how love and life and joy and bliss Float on the breeze and in the breezes kiss. They float thereon with angel wings outspread, By seraphs follow'd and by seraphs led, And of their scents abundantly exhale, That all the world the joy of love inhale. While with their breath, that's tender as 'tis sweet, They issue blessings as they softly breathe, So that the world by their quick touch revives, And things long lifeless now take on new lives. Revives the world, the lifeless and thelive, And for perfection all at once do strive. The hoary meadows and the blasted fern, The silent rocks and mountains vast and stern, The earth inanimate and valleys deep

Blossom - Day

Where silence reigns and winter shadows sleep,
The slumb'ring seas and sluggish river streams,
The frozen landscape breeding winter dreams,
All these as well as every other thing
Become at once transformed by gentle Spring.
In greenest livery the mountains dress,
The leaf-topped orchards wear new loveliness;
While in the earth the germinating seeds
Prove that o'er Death Life still his triumphs leads.
The valleys now with flow'ry beds are filled,
Wherein the brilliant sunshine is instilled;
While slumb'ring seas and sluggish river streams
Run swift their course as lightning's flashing beams;
Their foam in vapor spreading on the way,
And sweetest fragrance seems their rising spray.

HE water-fowls between the air and sea Dispute their place and know not where to be; For 'tis as pleasant to be here as there. And just as good in water as in air. Here all the finned and web-toed creatures swim, And leap and frolic, and the bottom skim. There birds of flight their wings give ample use, While gentle Zephyrus his breath lets loose. Then tongue-shaped petals and fresh, pointed leaves A rustling concord play, while 'neath the eaves And in the tops of trees the the warbler sings, That all the air with tremulous music rings. Hence soft and liquid warbles, full of cheer, In mellow strains fall lightly on the ear. The happy robin gives his voice full sway, And cheerfully inspires the coming day. The cardinal, the bluebird, and still more Of the wing'd throng their joy profusely pour. The twitt'ring sparrows and those of their kind Construct their humble homes, though softly lined, That there with ease they may repose by day, And by the night may chirp their amorous lay. The while the woodcocks in a giddy round, Go circling aimlessly above the ground, As if in ecstasy their wits they lost, And heed nor trap nor snare at any cost.

Blossom - Day

O, too, all other beings are full of joy, And wist not how their time best to employ. The squirr'ls leap up and clamber down the trees. The rabbits gambol in the scented breeze, The hare, the fox, and others of the field, To utter happiness their senses yield. The fleeting chamois and swift-footed deer, The lively antelope that quails with fear, Nor quail nor fear upon the lofty peaks, Where naught is heard save eagles' passing shrieks. And on the prairies ruminating herds Full jolly ramble, like the flocks of birds; While down the hills, upon the shady side, The shepherds tend the objects of their pride; For rams and lambs and ewes must ever be The pride of shepherds as their ecstasy. They tend their flocks—these youthful, rustic swains. And all day long chant their melodious strains, While rural scenes by them are highly praised, And rural objects to the heavens raised. Nor fail they to proclaim in ardent airs Their stirring passions and their love affairs, While those that are the cause of all their love That neither gods, nymphs, nor Elysian shades, Compare in beauty with these mortal maids. So strange a charm in Spring resplendent lurks; So great a change on beast and man it works!

REAT is the dreadful fear that smites our souls

When from the north the wind impetuous rolls,
And swoops upon the highland and the plain,
That woods and thickets bend before the strain.

Then terrible are forests, thus disturbed,
When with the storm the growling beasts are heard
That deeply there lie crouching in their caves,
And with their voices aid the trav'ling waves.

Yet when mild Spring arrives, behold the change!
Behold the transformation all so strange;
The woods and forests that were erst so dark,
The leafless trees with their decaying bark,
Nor dark nor leafless are, nor now decay,
But freshly bloom as brightly shines the day.
The sylvan brutes that nestle in their lairs,

Blossom = Day

As leopards, jaguars, lions, wolves, and bears,
That prowl about most terribly and grim,
And ceaseless howl at dusky evening dim,
Nor prowl nor howl, nor terrible appear,
On this the mildest season of the year;
But mating, as they do, at early morn,
Or when the crescent moon inclines one horn,
They dally, smile, and show their pranks and wiles,
That young and happy Nature with them smiles.

O of a time when, standing hand in hand,
Deucalion and Pyrrha viewed the lifeless land,
The flood being past, but of the human race,
Except this pious pair, was left no trace;
Seized with regret, observing this great waste,
At last the oracle's advice embraced,
And threw behind their backs their Mother's bones,
That human beings might rise from out these stones:
And human beings, men and women, rose
In wondrous numbers, as the story goes—
'Twas Spring that gave mankind a second birth,
And with a nobler race repeopled all the earth.



COUNTRY LIFE IN CONNECTICUT



"I thank the dear God that He still keeps green for town-wearied folk such nooks as this"





TALCOTT MOUNTAINS, SIMSBURY





VILLAGE STREET IN SIMSBURY

MY NATIVE, LOVED CONNECTICUT

By Rev. Edwin N. Andrews

Of Columbia, South Carolina; Formerly of New Britain, Connecticut

MY native, loved Connecticut,
A song for thee, an absent Son
Is fain to sing, and sing as one
Who calls to mind thy hills and dells,
Thy brooks and rivers, village bells,
Beloved old Connecticut!

Thou sittest Queen upon the Sound,
Whereon the white sails used to spread
To hail thee as a bride well wed
Unto the ocean by thy side,
To which thou ever wert allied,
And by the flowing rivers bound.

Thy cities are a charming theme;
Thy hamlets hid among the hills,
Make music by thy flowing rills,
Where anvils ring and maidens sing
Among the looms with steady swing,—
Connecticut, my idol dream!

I love thy every rock and tree,
And call to mind the bluebird song
And bobolink, and O, I long
To walk again beside thy streams
And 'neath thy elms! what charming dreams
Of boyhood days oft come to me!

The people of our goodly state
Are worthy of their honored name;
Not wealth alone nor worldly fame
Have been their children's only aim,
While her affection still they claim,
And love her virtues to relate.

Her sons and daughters have gone forth With learning's culture to distill, And many a station high to fill; And in the South or in the West, The Nation's citizens attest Our own Connecticut's true worth.



A VILLAGE IN THE NORFOLK VALLEY

PATH THRO' THE GROVE, SIMSBURY

"I left thy woody fields that lav
So fair below my boyhood's play,
To toil in busy life that fills
The world with strife of wayward wills."



HIGHLAND LAKE, WINSTED

HO! THE RIVER BOUNDING FREE

THE HOUSATONIC RIVER at Bulls Bridge, Kent, Connecticut.

By Rev. George Curtiss

Ho! the river bounding free, Whirling, swirling, mad with glee; Dancing, leaping, tumbling down O'er the ledge's glist'ning crown.

Rocks, like bald heads, thickly rise, Hard their pates and great their size, But the water does not miss Each and all of them to kiss.

Scouring here and there it peeps, Through every secret path it creeps; Then, uniting all its force, Sweeping on it takes its course.

Crowding, storming, foaming, white, Beating, pounding as in spite, Boring pot-holes on the way, Spinning stones around in play.

Racing madly through the strait, Where the boulders fix a gate, Down it falls with sudden roar, Floods on floods descending pour.

Almost drowning, torrent-borne, On the limestone smoothly worn, Out, at length, it swiftly runs Shaking moisture off by tons,

Sprinkling all things by the way, With its driving, dashing spray; Laughing, onward still it goes To its journey's cheerful close.

MOUNTAIN SCENES IN CONNECTICUT



AT CANAAN FALLS





"Breathing of peace and silence musical."









LAKEVILLE, CONNECTICUT

"Ah Heaven! we know so much who nothing know!
Only to children and in poets' ears,
At whom the wise world wondering smiles and sneers,
Secrets of God are whispered here below."

"Only to them, and those whose gentle heart
Is opened wide to list for beauty's call,
Will Nature lean to whisper the least part
Of that great mystery which circles

THE LAST YEARS OF CONNECTICUT UNDER THE BRITISH CROWN



POLITICS IN NEW WORLD WHEN REVOLUTION WAS BREWING—MOTHER COUNTRY VIOLENTLY DENOUNCED—ENEMIES OF LIBERTY BURNED IN EFFIGY—SECRET ORGANIZATIONS AROUSED POPULACE TO ACTION—SCENES DESCRIBED

BY

BENJAMIN PETTENGILL ADAMS

NEWSPAPER REPORT OF THE DISORDER PRECEDING THE OUTBREAK OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—ACCOUNT OF ANTI-STAMP DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTICUT FROM FILES OF A CONTEMPORARY NEWSPAPER

"Yesterday being the day prefixed to enslave America, by an unrighteous and oppressive—, some of the principal gentlemen of this place, to shew the sense they had of their native liberty and freedom, which concluded with that fatal day, met together, and agreed that the bell should toll all day with the tongue muffled; that minute guns should be discharged and a pendant hoisted half-stall high, before the townhouse, which was accordingly done. All the vessels in the harbor had their pendants struck half-mast high. . . . The gentlemen being met about noon, drank several loyal healths; and among the rest this was toasted— Liberty, property and no stamps— Confusion to all enemies of liberty, etc. In the evening, the young people dressed three images; two of them were dressed very grand; one in an arm chair, representing a late ignoble lord; the other, waiting on him, in a private conference, holding up a piece of parchment to him, with these words written in large characters: Let's inslave America with Stamps. Behind them on the stage, was a most forlorn image, with a fierce countenance, representing the D—1, with a speared fork in his right hand, and a lanthorn in his left

—(however cloven his feet were, his d—l-ship had gloves on his hands). On the forepart of the stage was a large lanthorn, five or six feet high, and proportionally large, filled with lighted candles (the night being dark and cloudy, made a grand appearance, on the front of which was wrote, in large characters, Liberty, Property, and no Stamps; Confusion to Lord B-g, the D-l and Company; God bless King George, Pitt, Conway, Barre, and all Patriots to Liberty. Amen. Which was read off loud at every door in the town, streets and lanes, upon which the company gave three loud and hearty cheers.— The whole scene was over about ten o'clock; when the said images were taken off the stage, and treated with the ignominy their o-1 deserved, then burnt, and their ashes were stamped into the earth. Not less than eight hundred joined in this affair; and notwithstanding the number of all ranks, the whole was conducted and concluded with the utmost decency and good order. It would be amiss to omit, that our young children, that can hardly speak, have already learnt this lesson well-Liberty, Property and no Stamps—which they sing along the streets."

LAST YEARS OF CONNECTICUT UNDER BRITISH CROWN

In these days of revolution in Russia, when the people are struggling toward the light of liberty, it is interesting to compare the conditions with those in America when our own forefathers were "revolutionists." The word "revolutionist," nearto, brings with it the tumult and the bloodshed of anarchy, but as it passes down through the generations it is soon refined into the glorious word "patriot." A leading lexicographer defines "revolutionist" as "one who desires or endeavors to effect a social or political revolution; one who takes part in a revolution." One hundred and forty years ago our forebears were "revolutionists." Human nature is much the same the world over, and a study of the social and political conditions during the ten years preceding the war of American Independence is of much historic import at this time. Benjamin Pettengill Adams has given this period full investigation. His historical researches were awarded the Harrington Prize at Wesleyan University in 1904. Later he addressed the Middlesex County Historical Society on "The Last Years of the Colony in Connecticut." Mr. Adams has revised his records for publication, and they are herewith presented. For students who desire to enter into further detail of the subject the following authoritative sources are outlined: Palfrey; Connecticut as a Colony and a State; Hollister; Ingersoll's Correspondence; Life of Trumbull; Principles and Acts of the Revolution; Colonial Records of the Colony of Connecticut; Life of Johnson—Editor

T is not my purpose to give a detailed account of every event in the political life of Connecticut during the dozen years intervening between the last French and Indian War and the opening of the Revolution, or to describe, except incidentally, the economic and social conditions or changes during this period. It will be enough to present as clearly as possible Connecticut's attitude upon the questions of the time, and the part taken by her in certain of the events leading up to the Revolution.

Many periods in the history of Connecticut have presented important steps in her own development, or have shown forth most strikingly her real position among her sister colonies, or as a state of the American Union, or have drawn attention to the peculiar characteristics of her people or her institutions. But the ten years immediately preceding the Revolution are of especial interest. At this time Connecticut first emerges from her comparative concealment beneath the shadow of the mother colony Massachusetts, assumes a definite policy of her own towards Great Britain and the American colonies, and shows the results of years of intelligent, independent, thinking and real self-government. Now first the sons of Connecticut, if we leave out of the account the military exploits of Lyman, Wooster. Putnam, and a few others. begin to exert an influence and to acquire renown beyond the bounds of their native commonwealth.

At the close of the last French and Indian War, the Colony of Connecti-

cut had a population of about 150, 000 whites and 5,000 blacks; in 1762, 141,000 whites, 4,950 blacks; in 1774, 191,392 whites, 6,494 blacks. She had assumed a place of some importance in the commercial life of the New World. She possessed eight convenient shipping ports, New London and New Haven being the most important which carried on a flourishing trade in horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, food products and lumber with the West Indies, and flour and lumber to the north of Africa, and in rum to Gibraltar and elsewhere, amounting in all to some 55,000£ per England was at this time importing annually from Connecticut ten thousand pounds worth of lumber and pot and pearl ashes, and was sending her each year manufactured goods to the value of two hundred thousand pounds, though these later were imported indirectly via New York and Boston. In this trade were employed one hundred and eighty vessels, with a combined tonnage of over ten thousand, besides a score of smaller craft carrying on a rapidly growing coastwise trade between New York, Boston and intermediate ports.

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CONNECTICUT UNDER RULE OF KING GEORGE III

The Constitution of 1639 with but very little change was still in use, furnishing an adequate and satisfactory government. The chief executive was a governor, elected each year. Originally a man was prohibited from holding this office two years in succession, but this provision had

been eliminated, so that now for some time, governors and deputy governors as well had been re-elected each year until they proved unsatisfactory or became incapacitated for office. The General Court, the legislative and real governing body of the colony, was composed of two houses. The lower house or House of Representatives consisted of two representatives from each town, who were elected anew for each session of the assembly. This body met twice a year, in May at Hartford and in October at New Haven. In the year 1763 it had sixty-four members. Twelve assistants with the deputy governor formed the upper house or Governor's Council. They were also elected by the freemen of the colony and for a term of one year, entering upon their duties in May. The judicial establishment of the colony consisted of a Superior Court with one chief judge and four others, which was held in each county twice a year; an inferior or county court in each county, composed of a judge and two or more justices of the quorum; courts of probate of a single judge in each district; and one or more justices of the peace in each town. All of these judges were appointed annually by the General Assembly. Connecticut's government thus appears unique among those of its sister colonies, in that not only was the lower house elected by popular vote, but so were also the Governor's Council and the governor himself, who elsewhere represented the royal power, and all members of the judiciary were appointed by the elected legislature.

Moreover, the provisions of the Constitution which the founders of the colony had drawn up and adopted, were formally secured to them and their posterity by the Charter which the younger Winthrop had procured from Charles II. Connecticut was thus enabled to develop a freedom of action and a habit of self-reliance that the other colonies lacked, hampered as they were by royal or

proprietary governors, possessed of the veto power and nearly always unfriendly to the democratic aspirations and tendencies of the colony which they served. The inestimable advantages of this became peculiarly manifest at this period. When the ties binding the American colonies to the mother country began to be weakened by the injustice of that mother, when great questions right and wrong began to stir up the minds and hearts of the people, when there was discord between different branches of government and different classes of people, then freedom had one secure stronghold and in one colony the will of the people was the supreme law.

CONNECTICUT'S WESTERN BOUNDARY WAS PACIFIC OCEAN

The process of settlement within the present limits of Connecticut was by this time, 1762, complete; but within the charter limits of the colony important attempts at colonization were still being made. According to the original limits of Connecticut as defined by her charter, all the land between her northern and southern boundaries was hers as far west as the Pacific ocean. This strip of land was indeed broken by the Dutch colony of New Netherlands, afterwards New York. Connecticut, however, had never relinquished her right of jurisdiction over the lands west of New York. But Pennsylvania, by a grant of later date, also laid claim to this same strip. conflicting claims led trouble.

The first move towards settling within this western territory was made in 1753 when a number of persons mostly residents of Connecticut, formed "The Connecticut Susquehanna Company" for the purpose of purchasing the Indian title to certain lands on the Susquehanna river within the charter limits of the colony. At the Albany convention of 1754, the company effected the pur-

chase, buying from the Indians a strip of land with a north and south dimension of one degree of latitude and extending 120 miles west from a line ten miles east of

the Susquehanna.

Within the limits of this purchase, was situated a valley about twenty miles long, through which flowed the Susquehanna, and which was known as the Valley of Wyoming. An attempt at settlement was made here by a few Connecticut pioneers in 1763. But their little village was destroyed by the Indians and those settlers who escaped death made their way back to their old homes. This, quite naturally, dampened the ardor of the Connecticut people for further colonization for several years.

Pennsylvania in the meanwhile was not idle. A company was formed, and a purchase of this same land was made in 1768. In January of the next year a party was sent out to occupy and defend the claim. About this same time the Susquehanna Company divided the valley up into five townships and early in 1769 sent out a comparatively large body of settlers. Then the trouble began. At first the Pennsylvanians tried to drive out the Yankees by legal means. But armed force was soon found necessary and was used. Then an armed force of Connecticut people retaliated. One party would besiege the others, force a capitulation, and drive out their opponents, and and then the tables would be turned. This sort of thing was kept up for several years. Finally, in the summer of 1771 the Yankees captured the place from the Pennsylvanians for the last time. The Susquehanna Company now remained in undisput-. ed possession, permanent settlements were established, emigrants flocked thither, and the community pros-The Colony of Connecticut pered. not being willing at first to assume official jurisdiction over them, the settlers voluntarily established a con-

stitution for their own government. In 1774, however, the General Assembly passed an act erecting all the territory within her charter limits, from the Delaware to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna into the town of Westmoreland and attaching it to the County of Litchfield, and in 1776, Westmoreland became a county. In 1781, Congress took up the dispute between the two colonies and appointed a commission which decided in favor of Pennsylvania. Further history of Wyoming belongs to a later date and more properly to a history of Pennsylvania.

EVENTS THAT AROUSED THE PEOPLE TO REVOLT

We must now turn to a brief discussion of the part taken by Connecticut in the stirring events of those fateful years immediately preceding the Revolution. Parliament had determined to raise an additional revenue from the colonies to help defray the expenses of the French war which had just been closed by the Treaty of Paris, in 1763. The colonies had been the object of considerable expense, and the late war-had worked out greatly to the benefit of the colo-True, the home government had never levied any taxes on them, direct or indirect, except those connected with the regulation of trade to and from the colonies. In England, however, there was no thought that the colonists would seriously oppose any necessary and moderate measures of this nature. But this confidence was soon to be rudely shaken.

The first act of the British government in the direction of raising revenue from the colonies was the passage of a bill lowering the duties on molasses and sugar from a prohibitive rate which had never been really enforced, to one which the traffic would bear. This bill included provisions for a rigorous collection of duties under the new rates. Though the act had somewhat the appear-

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ance of a trade measure, yet its real purpose became apparent through the plain declaration in the preamble, that it was "just and necessary that a revenue be raised in His Majesty's dominion in America for defraying the expenses of defending, protect-

ing, and securing the same.

This measure, known as the Sugar Act, was soon followed by another still more obnoxious. Lord George Grenville had succeeded Lord Bute as Prime Minister. Some time before, while still a member of Bute's cabinet, he had devised a plan of raising revenue from the colonies by compelling them to use stamped paper for all legal and official documents. He now therefore, in March of the year 1764, brought his fully matured scheme before Parliament. At this time he also sent for the resident agents of the various colonies and asked them if they could propose any way of obtaining money from their constituents which would be more agreeable to them. No one, however, seemed able to present any substitute plan.

When it became known in America that Parliament had this measure under consideration, the legislatures of the various colonies at once made protests and petitions against the bill and gave their London agents intructions to do all in their power to

prevent its passage.

The General Assembly of Connecticut took up the matter in its usual careful and thorough manner. tradition has been handed down that early in the May session of 1764, the assembly appointed three able men to argue each side of the question before the House, that they worked the subject up carefully and presented it to the best of their ability, and that in this manner every member was enabled to get the pros and cons of the matter well fixed in his head. This debate was kept a secret and no record was made of it on the minutes of the assembly. There is nothing improbable in the story itself, and in

fact it very well accords with the general nature of the Connecticut

legislators of that day,

At any rate, we know that in this session, before action had been taken by any of the other colonies including even Massachusetts, the General Assembly appointed Ebenezer Silliman, George Wyllys, and Jared Ingersoll, as a committee to help Governor Fitch to prepare a paper giving the colonists' arguments against the proposed bill. The committee met from time to time during the summer, and a document was finally drawn up by the governor under the title: "Reasons why the British Colonies should not be charged with Internal Taxes, by Authority of Parliament; humbly offered for Consideration in behalf of the Colony of Connecticut." This paper meets all arguments for the proposed taxation in such a way, and with so thorough a knowledge of both sides of the question as to show that either in the meetings of the committee or in the traditional secret debate there had been a full and free discussion of all phases of the problem.

presented When Governor by Fitch it was at once adopted. The House further ordered that a copy of this paper and also an address to Parliament should be sent to Richard Jackson, the colony's agent in London. He was instructed "firmly to insist on the exclusive right of the colonies to tax themselves and on the privilege of trial by jury."

Ingersoll was at this time about to sail for England on a private busi-He took with him ness errand. about one hundred printed copies of this petition for distribution among influential members of Parliament, and had been in England but a short time when he was informed of his appointment as associate agent of the colony with Jackson.

STATESMEN WARNED ENGLAND OF IM-PENDING DANGER

The other colonies had sent pro-

tests and petitions. These were not allowed to be presented before the Commons, for two reasons: first, because there was a rule against receiving any petitions on money matters; second, because the petitioners absolutely denied the right of Parliament to enact the proposed measure. The petitions, however, were shown to various prominent members individually, who thus became acquainted with the sentiments of the colonists. Ingersoll showed the Connecticut Assembly's "Book of Reasons" to Lord Grenville. He read it carefully, praised it for the moderate and respectful tone in which it was written, and admitted that the arguments it contained were the best and most logical he had yet seen. He asserted, however, that it was fallacious, being based on false premises.

Jackson and Ingersoll worked hard and faithfully to prevent the passage of the bill. In this crisis, the latter probably did more for the colonies than any other one man save Franklin. The agents interviewed British statesmen and were themselves in turn interrogated by boards and committees. They left nothing undone. But in spite of their efforts and those of Burke, Colonel Barre, General Conway and others on the floor of the House of Commons, the bill passed on the 22nd, of March.

1765, by a vote of 250 to 50. bill having The

passed, even Franklin supposed that the colonies would submit to its enforcement, though ever so unwillingly. He was quite justified in so thinking. When the scheme had first been suggested, Grenville had notified the governors of the different colonies, including Connecticut, and had asked them to suggest a better scheme for raising revenue, and had also asked for information to assist the ministry in framing the Stamp Act itself. No other feasible plan had been proposed, and the colonies had furnished the desired information. There had

been no violent popular agitation against the bill while it was before the House, though all well-informed persons in America knew what was under consideration. Ingersoll himself said about a year later that though the governor and assembly were unwilling to have the bill passed, they did not refuse to obey when required to help in the making of it. "And everyone must know upon reflection, that alarming as the step was, it was not thought quite high treason, twelve or thirteen months ago, to have anything to do with it. The truth is, that people have awakened and have increased in their opposition to the Act, in proportion to the time that has elapsed since it passed."

So Franklin had no hesitation in advising Ingersoll to accept the proffered appointment of stamp agent for his colony, which he accordingly did. In Connecticut, Governor Fitch and many influential persons counselled submission. But the people in general had no such intention. A secret organization known as the "Sons of Liberty" was formed in Connecticut and spread to the adjacent colonies, the object of which was to prevent the sale of stamps,

using force if necessary.

THE PEOPLE VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED GREAT BRITAIN

Nowhere did excitement run higher than in Connecticut; everyone denounced the Stamp Act in language as violent as it was sincere. The clergy were very active in denouncing the Stamp Act and advising resistance. The Rev. Stephen Johnson of Lyme was especially conspicuous and remarkably effective. Hollister says: "With a bony grasp, this fearless soldier of the cross seized the noisome dragon of ministerial tyranny by the throat, and clung around its neck with such strangling force, that it was compelled to disclose its deformities to the people by

the writhings of its pain." The newspapers of the colony were filled with burning editorials and red hot contributions. Town meetings passed resolutions of vigorous protest and authorized their clerks to recognize all legal documents as valid without the stamps. In many of the towns public meetings often more or less riotous were held to give vent to the popular feeling. Copies of the act were burned or buried with accompanying ceremonies expressing the deepest hatred and contempt. Officers appointed to execute the law were burned and hung in effigy and caricatured in the most public places, as were also such members of the British ministry as were considered responsible for its passage. A contemporary newspaper extract gives a somewhat circumstantial account of the anti-stamp demonstration in one of the more important towns in the colony.

In the rough treatment accorded to Jared Ingersoll, in spite of the valnable services which he rendered to Commonwealth, Connecticut gave a concrete example of the feeling throughout the colonies. Ingersoll had had the stamps consigned to him stored in New York, not intending to bring them into the colony until he had found out the state of feeling among the people. On the 17th of September, 1765, a town meeting was held in New Haven, a public vote was taken, and Ingersoll was commanded to resign his office at once. He refused to do so, however, until he had consulted the assembly which was about to convene at Hartford. A few days later he set out on horseback for Hartford where the assembly was then in session. When he had reached Wethersfield he was met by a number of "Sons of Liberty" mostly from eastern Connecti-cut, under the leadership of John Durkee of Norwich. Ingersoll was compelled to dismount and was held prisoner in the tavern until he had signed a paper formally resigning his

office as stamp agent and had solemnly sworn never to act in that capacity. His captors then took him to Hartford, where he had to go

through a similar process.

Shortly after this, Israel Putnam, a man already famous by reason of his exploits in the last French war, and a prominent Son of Liberty, had an interview with Governor Fitch, in which he expressed quite forcibly the purpose of the Sons of Liberty to keep all stamped paper out of the colony. This promise was kept to the letter. A few documents bearing the hated "emblems of slavery" were said to have been brought to New London, where, however, they met their fate after a mock trial by a par-

ty of the Sons of Liberty.

Thomas Fitch, a man of ability and patriotism, and unusually popular, had been chief magistrate of the Commonwealth of Connecticut for twelve years and had filled the office most satisfactorily. Under the provisions of the Stamp Act it was necessary that, sometime before November 1st, 1765, when the act was to go into effect, the governor of each colony should take oath, administered by his council, or by any three of them, to do his best to cause "all and every of the clauses" in the act to "be punctually and bona fide observed, according to the true intent and meaning thereof." Fitch, not being willing to directly disobey Parliament prepared to take the oath, postponing his action however, as late as he could. There were eleven councillors present that day, when Fitch proposed that the oath be taken. The majority at once argued against it and finally all but four absolutely refused to help administer it. there still remained four who were willing to do so, and three were sufficient for the requirement of the law. Finding remonstrances of no avail, and not caring to witness a ceremony which they considered disgraceful, seven councillors, Jonathan Trumbull, Eliphalet Dyer, Hezekiah Huntington, Elisha Sheldon, Matthew Griswold, Shubel Conant, and Jabez Huntington left the room in

indignation.

By this action, Fitch killed himself politically, for at the next general election William Pitkin was chosen governor with Trumbull for his deputy; in 1769 Pitkin died and Trumbull succeeded him, though not without opposition, in a very close and spirited election, remaining governor throughout the Revolution and until two years before his death.

FIRST UNITED EFFORT TO PERSUADE ENGLAND TO TERMS

In June, 1765, the legislature of Massachusetts proposed a congress of representatives from the different colonies to meet at New York on the first Tuesday of October, to consider what position the colonies should take in regard to the taxation measures of Great Britain, and to send a protest to Parliament. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina sent delegates. Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia were not represented, but their assemblies wrote that they would agree to whatever was

done by the congress.

At a session of the General Assembly of Connecticut held in Hartford on the 19th of September by special order of the governor, the following resolution was passed: "Whereas it has been proposed that a Congress be attended by Commissioners from the several governments on this continent to confer upon a general and united, humble, loyal and dutiful representation to His Majesty and the Parliament of the present circumstances of the colonies and the difficulties to which they are and must be reduced by the operation of the Acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and to implore relief, etc.

Resolved by this Assembly, That Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnson and David Rowland, Esquires, or any two of them be and hereby are appointed commissioners on behalf of this Colony to repair to New York to attend the proposed congress in the matters above referred to. And his Honor is hereby desired to commissionate them accordingly."

sionate them accordingly."

These men were duly commissioned by the governor and were further instructed by the assembly to repair to New York at the appointed time and to confer with the other delegates. In their proceedings they were to take care that they form no such junction with the other commissioners as to subject themselves to the major vote of the commissioners present. They were also to inform the governor and the General Assembly at the next regular session in October, of as much of the proceedings as they should think necessary, to report their doings, with the doings of the other commissioners to the General Assembly of the colony for acceptance and approbation.

On Monday the 7th of October the delegates, twenty-seven in number, met in New York, elected Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts, chairman, took into consideration the appointments of the committees from New York, New Jersey and Delaware, which had been somewhat irregular owing to their legislatures not being in session, and resolved, "that the same are sufficient to qualify the gentlemen therein named to sit in this After determining that Congress." the representatives from each colony should have but a single vote, the congress adjourned for the day.

The following morning they "took into consideration the rights and privileges of the British American colonies with the several inconveniences and hardships to which they are and must be subjected by the operation of several late acts of Parliament, particularly the act called the Stamp

Act." The discussion of this subject occupied the daily sessions of the congress until October 19th when the famous "Declaration of Rights and Grievances" was adopted. Lack of space prevents the insertion of this document in full. It asserted, however, the principle of "no taxation without representation," the injustice of the Stamp Act and of other recent measures of Parliament, and lastly the right of British subjects to petition for redress of grievances.

Three committees were then appointed to prepare respectively an address to the King and petitions to the Lords and the Commons. Johnson of Connecticut was one of the three appointed to draft the address to the King. The following Monday the committees reported, and with some corrections all three addresses were approved by the congress and the two following sessions were consumed in the reading of the same. These petitions after a preamble expressing their loyalty presented the case of the colonies in logical manner and were couched in respectful, dignified and impressive language. Thursday, October 24th, the congress met and after recommending that the "several colonies appoint special agents for soliciting relief from their present grievances,' adjourned sine die.

On the return of its delegates, the Connecticut Assembly expressed its approval of the petitions of the congress and directed the commissioners who, following their instructions, had not yet signed the documents, to do so now "for and in behalf of the colony." It was also decided to forward the petitions to Great Britain to be presented, accompanied by a report of the assembly's action thereon and a set of "Declarations and Resolves" of their own. Jackson, the London agent, was asked to do all in his power to secure a repeal of the bill.

In March 1766, the Stamp Act, having proved a failure, was repealed. This caused much rejoicing throughout the colonies, despite the fact that it was accompanied by an assertion of the right of Parliament to tax America at its own discretion.

On receiving the news of the repeal of the Stamp Act, the General Assembly of Connecticut drew up an address of thanks to the King, and set apart May 23, 1766, as a day of public thanksgiving. These official were merely an expression of the popular rejoicing, which in every town and hamlet of the Commonwealth found vent in less dignified and more hilarious manifestations, such as ringing of bells and the firing of cannon.

Nothing further in the way of taxing the colonies was done for some time. Grenville's ministry was succeeded by that of Lord Chatham. In May, 1767, Townshend, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, prepared and secured the passage of a bill to lay a duty on all tea, glass, paints, and certain other commodities coming into the colonies.

BOYCOTT DECLARED AGAINST ALL ENGLISH-MADE GOODS

But this act met with a new sort of resistance. Beginning at Boston, associations of merchants throughout the colonies agreed not to import any of the dutiable goods from England. In this movement the merchants of Connecticut heartily participated. The violation of these agreements in some of the other colonies awoke general indignation here, where they were kept with remarkable fidelity. September 13, 1770, a convention of the mercantile and land-holding interests of the colony was held in New Haven to devise more thorough means of carrying out such agreements and to encourage home manufactures. Popular feeling in this direction became a passion. Men and women, rich and poor, abstained from using English goods. Homespun clothes were worn and the cheering beverage of tea was gladly relinquished by the fairer sex, while a

man might taste spirits of foreign manufacture only in the closest secrecy. Agreements of this nature were made more or less formally in every town and county and any violation was promptly and thoroughly punished.

The various taxation measures had shown plainly enough the intention of the home government and thinking men throughout the colonies, began to feel the necessity of taking some action which would enable the various colonies to communicate easily with each other, to keep in touch with each other and to make it easy undertake concerted should it be necessary, in protest or resistance against these successive violations of their natural and chartered rights. In Massachusetts, Samuel Adams, in November, 1772, instituted a system of town "correspondence committees." A copy of the resolutions passed upon this occasion was sent to each of the other assemblies on the continent, with a request to appoint a similar committee of correspondence. By July 8th, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and South Carolina had complied with this request. As early as the 15th of May, we find this action noted in the public records of the colony of Connecticut:

"Mr. Speaker having laid before the House a letter from the Speaker of the House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia, containing certain resolutions entered into by House on the 12th of March last: This House, taking into consideration the contents of said letter, the abovementioned resolutions and the reasons on which they are grounded, are of opinion that they are weighty and important, in their nature and design calculated and tending to produce happy and salutary effects in securing and supporting the ancient, legal and constitutional rights of this and the colonies in general, do approve of and adopt the measure.

"And thereupon resolve, That a

standing Committee of Correspondence and Enquiry be appointed, to consist of nine persons, viz: the Hon. Ebenezer Silliman, Esq., William Williams, Benjamin Payne, Samuel Holden Parsons, Nathaniel Wales, Silas Deane, Samuel Bishop, Joseph Trumbull and Erastus Esquires; whose business it shall to obtain all such intelligence, and to keep up and maintain a correspondence and communication with our sister Colonies, respecting the important considerations mentioned and expressed in the aforesaid resolution of the patriotic House of Burgesses of the Colony of Virginia, and the result of such their proceedings, from time to time to lay before this House.

"Resolved, That the Speaker of this House do transmit to the Speakers of the different Assemblies of the British Colonies on this continent copies of these resolutions, and request that they would come into similar measures, and communicate from time to time with the said committee on all matters wherein the common welfare and safety of the Colonies are concerned."

It is of interest to note that this committee was later authorized by the General Assembly to select the colony's delegates to the historical Continental Congress.

Townshend's Revenue Act was soon modified by taking off the duty on all the articles except tea. But it soon became almost a dead letter by reason of the non-importation agreements and the widespread smuggling. It was thought to get around this non-enforcement by removing certain restraints upon tea exportation by the East India Company, and steps were taken to ship several large consignments to colonial ports, literally thrusting the unwelcome article upon them.

ARGUMENTS GAVE WAY TO HATRED AND OPEN HOSTILITY

The fate of the tea is well known.

The last effort of the home government failed before a people unitedly and with determination standing for their rights. When the news of the Boston Tea Party reached England, great was the indignation. Everyone agreed in considering it a direct insult to the mother country. The result was the Boston Port Bill, having for its object the punishment of the city of Boston by closing its port and removing the colonial seat of government to Salem. But the feelings aroused by the "Port Bill," the gradual heightening of the spirit of resistance and the approach of hostilities, belong properly to a history of the American Revolution.

Connecticut, from her earliest history, had shown a spirit of independence surpassing that of any other colony. Her institutions were most truly democratic, more so indeed than those of her sister colonies. charter, originally the most liberal in its provisions, she had kept secure when others had been compelled to relinquish theirs. There was never any friction between the government and the people, as the affairs of the colony were always managed by men who were truly representative. Connecticut in common with Rhode Island, had no royal governor to quarrel with and drive out before she could develop a republican government and pursue an independent The annual and course of action. semi-annual election of officers kept the policy of the government under the constant control of the people. With a populace, enlightened, prudent and liberty-loving, reared under strictest standards of morality, and always obedient to delegated authority, this produced a government which we have little hesitation in calling the best that has ever existed upon this continent. No important steps were taken without careful and thoughtful consideration, but once undertaken there was no retreat. Thus Connecticut pursued a steady and consistent policy all through this time of change

and stress, and showed herself well qualified for the position of leadership among the colonies, which became hers by reason of her peculiar freedom from English interference

and Tory influence.

The bold and liberty-loving spirit of the people of the colony was shown in the organization of the Sons of Liberty, the treatment of Ingersoll as stamp agent, the general outbreak of violent protestations all through the colony at the passage of the Stamp Act, and the eager willingness to refuse to import or use articles of English manufacture. In the Stamp Act Congress Connecticut played an important part. The other colonies could count on her as always for lib-When the Boston Port Bill was enacted Connecticut was among the first to show to the sister commonwealth her appreciation and sympathy. As things began to point more and more towards the Revolution, Connecticut showed herself prepared. Not that she desired independence, at first, for she was most loval to the King, but her leaders early foresaw what was coming. With a man like Trumbull at the helm, there was no lagging, no hurried preparations at the last moment, and the opening battles of the Revolution were fought largely by the aid of Connecticut soldiers.

CONNECTICUT DIPLOMATS WHO TRIED TO PREVENT WAR

of the remarkable about the period which we have been reviewing is the prominence and ability of the leading men of the colony. Trumbull has been referred to, but there are others nearly as renowned. The soldiers of Connecticut won fame in the French war and later in the Revolution. It is hardly necessary to mention their familiar names and their deeds do not immediately concern our present purpose. But there are several men possessed of statesmanlike abilities and high ideals whose names are connected with this

period. Jared Ingersoll was a man of great prominence in the colony, being twice its agent in London, where his influence was only second to Franklin's. He was thoroughly patriotic though somewhat conservative, and his loss of popularity at home after the Stamp Act agitation was due to an error of judgment for which he may well be excused. Governor Fitch was an unusually popular and capable executive. Roger Sherman was soon to reveal himself as one of the foremost of that group of statesmen who made of the thirteen colonies, a nation, one and indivisible.

William Samuel Johnson, in England before the Lords of Council, successfully defended the colony's right to the possession of certain lands in Tolland, Windham and New London counties against the claim of the descendants of Major John Mason. There his legal ability and quence were recognized and he was a friend of the great Samuel Johnson, who held high opinion of him. Johnson was acknowledged to be the leading lawyer in Connecticut of his day and one of the foremost in America, being everywhere held in high repute by his fellow countrymen. During the Revolutionary war his fame suffered on account of his supposed Tory proclivities. He safely emerged from this temporary unpopularity, however, became one of the first United States senators from Connecticut and about the same time was chosen president of Columbia College in the city of New York. After resigning this latter office he retired to his home at Stratford in his native state where he died in the year 1819.

The great man of this and the Revolutionary period in Connecticut was, however, Jonathan Trumbull. born in 1710, was pelled by circumstances to take up mercantile rather than professional life, was first sent to the legislature at the age of twenty-three, and was chosen speaker in 1730; from 1766 to

1770 he was lieutenant-governor of the colony and chief judge of the superior court; in 1769he became governor under the circumstances not-He filled these offices with marked ability and was characterized by his contemporaries as "always the wise and able magistrate." As chief judge he showed his spirit of resistance to the oppression of the mother country by refusing to grant the "Writs of Assistance" when application for the same was made to the court over which he presided. As legislator, as judge, as governor, Trumbull always enjoyed the full confidence of the people. He could always be counted on in an emergen-In the assembly he was always put on important committees and was consulted on all questions of public economy. Twice during the French and Indian war he was chosen as the colony's agent in England, but he declined the honor. As the "war governor" of Connecticut, Trumbull enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Washington and the leading generals of the patriot army, and his services to his country during that conflict cannot be over-estimated. Such was the man by whom was exercised the chief executive authority in the last years of the existence of Connecticut as a colony.

There is not much to be said in conclusion. I have endeavored to present a few of the leading events of one of the most interesting periods in the history of a great American Commonwealth. A commonwealth whose greatness is measured not by her territory, population, or wealth, but by the silent influence of her ideals and principles on the life and character of a mighty nation, by the greatness of her sons and the commanding positions to which they have attained both within and without her borders, and by the thousands of citizens scattered throughout this broad land who are proud to claim a Con-

necticut ancestry.

JOURNAL OF "SIR" PETER POND—BORN IN MIL-FORD, CONNECTICUT, IN 1740

HIS REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES IN EARLY WARS OF NEW WORLD AND HIS OWN STORY OF HIS LIFE AS A PIONEER FUR TRADER IN THE SAVAGE LANDS OF NORTHWEST AMERICA

INTRODUCTORY BY

MRS. NATHAN GILLETT POND

HAVE in my possession old manuscripts, almost indecipherable which I believe to be of much import, throwing as they do, a strong, clear light on one of the most important periods in American history.

The ancient manuscripts were found by me in 1868, about to be destroyed with waste paper in the kitchen of the home of Hon. Charles Hobby Pond, governor of Connecticut. A member of the family was tearing off pages from an old time-stained document.

"What is that?" I inquired, "It

looks interesting.'

"Why, it's nothing but old 'Sir' Peter Pond's journeys," she replied, "It's not worth anything. You are welcome to it."

In my young days I cultivated the habit of devouring everything that looks interesting, and that characteristic seems to have served me well in this instance. In deciphering the musty sheets I was fascinated by the quaint diction, and phonetic spelling and the daring adventures of the old pioneer fur-trader who had so picturesquely narrated the story of his life in the Northwest wilderness of America.

As a contribution to history the journal of "Sir" Peter Pond is of value. Washington Irving in telling of his acquaintance with these rugged old fur traders says: "At their hospitable boards I occasionally met hardy fur-traders from the interior posts; men who had passed years remote from civilized society, among distant and savage tribes, and who had won-

ders to recount of their wide and wild peregrinations, their hunting exploits, and their perilous escapes among the Indians, I was at an age when imagiation lends its coloring to everything, and stories of these Sinbads of the wilderness made the life of a trapper and a fur trader romance to me."

I find that "Sir" Peter Pond in his journal relates his experiences in this very romantic period to which Washington Irving gives this significance: "Two leading objects of commercial gain have given birth to wide and daring enterprise in the early history of the Americans; the precious metals of the South, and the rich peltries of the North. These two pursuits have been the pioneers and precursors of civilization. Without pausing on the borders, they have penetrated at once, in defiance of difficulties and dangers, to the heart of savage countries; laying open the hidden secrets of the wilderness; leading the way to remote regions of beauty and fertility that might have remained unexplored for ages, and beckoning after them the slow and pausing steps of agriculture and civilization. The Indians, as yet unacquainted with the artificial value given to some descriptions of furs, in civilized life, bartered them away for European trinkets and cheap commodities. Immense profits were thus made by the early traders, and the traffic was pursued with avidity. and anomalous class of men gradually grew out of this trade. These were called coureurs de bois, rangers of the woods; originally men who had accompanied the Indians in their hunt-

ing expeditions, and made themselves acquainted with remote tracts and tribes: and who now became, as it were, peddlers of the wilderness. Sometimes they sojourned for months them, assimilating tastes and habits with the happy facility of Frenchmen, adopting in some degree the Indian dress, and not infrequently taking to themselves Indian wives. Many of these coureurs de bois became so accustomed to the Indian mode of living, and the perfect freedom of the wilderness, that they lost all relish for civilization, and identified themselves with the savages among whom they dwelt, or could only be distinguished from them by superfor licentiousness."

I was inspired to find all I could regarding "Sir" Peter Pond of Milford,

Connecticut, and his relations with the trade and began my researches in 1889. I wrote to the Hon. David R. McCord M. A., B. C. L. of Montreal, Canada, one of the best authorities on questions of Canadian history. gave me much data. In 1895, wishing to finish my investigations. I communicated with Mr. R. W. Mc-Lachlan of Montreal and from him secured evidence which proves my belief that "Sir Peter Pond was one of the creators of the famous Northwest Company," which might be called the first trust in the New World, and which "for a time held lordly sway over the wintry lakes and boundless forests of the Canadas almost equal to that of the East India Company over the voluptuous climes and magnificent realms of the Orient."

CONNECTICUT ADVENTURER WAS A FOUNDER OF FAMOUS NORTHWEST FUR TRUST IN 1783

ву

R. W. McLACHLAN OF MONTREAL, CANADA

Rivalships and jealousies ensued. Trade was injured by artifices to outbid and undermine each other. The Indians were debauched by the sale of spirituous liquors, Bloody feuds took place between rival trading parties when they happened to encounter each other in the lawless depths of the wilderness. To put an end to these sordid and ruinous contentions, several of the principal merchants entered into a partnership in the winter of 1783, which was augmented by amalgamation with a rival company in 1787. Thus was created the famous "Northwest Company," which held a kind of feudal sway over a vast domain of lake and forest.—Washington Irving in "Astoria."

ETER Pond came to Canada from Connecticut between the years 1765 and 1769, and entered into the fur trade, spending his first winter in the Northwest during the latter year. He had been preceded in the western trade by Alexander Henry with whom was a French Canadian named Cadotte. It is related of Pond that after a highly successful trading expedition, during which he had purchased more furs than he could bring down to Montreal, he left a large quantity unprotected in his hut and such was the honesty of the Indians that he found them intact the next year. But competition having become so keen, Pond formed

a pool rather than a partnership, with Henry, Cadotte, and Joseph and Thomas Frobisher—this was the beginning of what afterwards became the powerful Northwest Fur Company. In 1787 Pond became dissatisfied with his district and together with Peter Pangman, who was dissatisfied because he was not allowed a share in the profits, came to the Annual Council at Grand Portage to air their grievances. Not receiving what they considered satisfactory treatment from the partners the two started for Montreal with the purpose of organizing a determined opposition to their old They made overtures to Messrs. Gregory, McLeod & Company, and the result was the forma-

tion of a new company, but scarcely had the new pool been formed when Pond deserted it and returned to his former associates. So Pond was assigned the Arthebasco district, the greatest fur country in the Northwest, where he entered upon his work with great energy. He built a post on the River Churchill where after trading for a time he pushed over the height of land, being the first white man to cross it at La Lache Portage. He also built Fort Arthebasco on Biche River where he planted a fine garden that was greatly admired, two or three years after he had left it, by Sir Alexander McKenzie the discoverer of the McKenzie river. He, through his assistants extended his trade away to the north beyond the influence of the Hudson Bay Company, the great rival of his own company. A Mr. Ross was the head of the opposition in his district, who, although scrupulous and less energetic than Pond, had many bickerings and disputings with him. So bitter did this strife become that towards the close of the winter a duel was fought in which Ross was killed; this is said to have been the second duel in which Pond slew his antagonist. On coming to Montreal, Pond was accused of murder and although he was tried got off through some error in the procedure. Pond becoming disgusted sold out his interests in the company to Mr. McGilloway and returned to Boston in 1790. He there materially assisted with his great knowledge of the country the American Commissioners appointed to determine the northern boundary west of the Great Lakes. He is said to have died in comparative poverty. Pond's character is described as most energetic and his courage and activity as truly wonderful, but he was haughty and arrogant and suspicious in his dealings not only with his opponents but with his partners. He employed his spare time in useful works and in studying the topography of the country, and prepared a large but very inaccurate map of the Northwest

which he intended presenting to the Empress of Russia. He lacked the proper technical knowledge and the proper instruments to prepare such a map, but still the map showed great natural ability, close attention to de-

tail, and a keen observation.

These adventurers in the Northwest organized a social club known as the "Beaver Club," in 1785. Pond of Connecticut was a charter member. It first consisted of nineteen Northwesterners, but its membership was afterwards raised to fifty-five. No one who had not spent two winters at least in the wilds of the Northwest was eligible for such membership. The rules of the club were most peculiar, savoring of the convivial practices of by-gone-days. For instance: the club met fortnightly during the winter months, when every member then in Montreal was expected to be present. A member was subject to a fine for giving a party at his home, or accepting an invitation on a club night. Fines were imposed for other such trivial offenses and the fines often consisted of one or two bottles of wine. Every member was enjoined to wear his medal at the club meetings. This medal was of gold engraved no doubt by a local artist. It bore a beaver gnawing a tree and the inscription Beaver Club; instituted Montreal 1785," with the motto "Industry and Perseverance." There were also four voyageurs in a bark canoe running a rapid, with the wearer's name and the date of his first trip to the Northwest, and the motto "Fortitude in Distress." One of these medals in the Chateau de Ramezay Museum, Montreal, bears the name "Robert Henry 1793." The club died or was disbanded about the year 1824, about the same time that the swallowing up of the Northwest Company, of which Pond was a founder, by the Hudson Bay Company, was consummated. Our Chateau de Ramezay Museum has received two of the medals. The second medal is in French belonging to a man named Cote.



THE AMERICAN INDIAN AS HE APPEARED WHEN THE WHITE MAN INVADED HIS LAND AND BARTERED EUROPEAN TRINKETS FOR HIS RICH FURS
From a rare wood engraving published by William James Hamersley of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1851, illustrating John W. DeForest's "History of the Indians of Connecticut"

REMARKABLE EXPERIENCES IN EARLY WARS OF NEW WORLD

Boyhood of Sir Peter Pond, who was born in Milford, Connecticut, in 1740, and became a daring adventurer—Accurate transcription from the almost indecipherable manuscript of his recently discovered journal

was born in Milford in the countey of New Haven in Conn the 18 day of Jany 1740 and lived thare under the Government and protection of my parans til the year 56. A Part of the British troops which Ascaped at Bradixis Defeat on ye Bank of the Monagahaley in Rea the french fortafycation which is now Cald fort Pitmen Cam to Milford. Toward spring Government bagan to Rase troops for the Insewing Campaign aganst Crown point under the Comand of General Winsloe. Beaing then sixteen years of age I Gave my Parans to understand that I had a Strong Desire to be a Solge. That I was detarmind to enlist under the Oficers that was Going from Milford & joine the army. But thay forbid me, and no wonder as my father had a Larg and young famerly I Just Began to be of sum youse to him in his afairs. Still the same Inklanation & Sperit that my Ansesters Profest run thero my Vanes. It is well Known that from fifth Gineration downward we ware all warvers Ither by Sea or Land and in Dead so strong was the Popensatey for the arme that I could not with stand its Temlations. One Eaveing in April the Drams an Instruments of Musick ware all Imployed to that Degrea that thay Charmed me. I repaird to a Publick house whare Marth and Gollatrey was Highly Going on. I found Miney lads of my Aquantans which Seamd Detarmined to Go in to the Sarvis. I talkt with Capt Baldwin and ask him weather he would take me in his Companey as he was the Recruiting Offeser. He Readealey agread and I set my hand to the orders. My Parans was so angry that thay forbid me making my apearance at Home. I taread about the town among my fello Solgers and thought that I had made a profitable Exchange giting a Rigimintal Coate in Plase llard Cloth. At Length the time Came to Report. Early in June we imbarked on bord a Vessel to join the Arme at the randivoere. We sald from Milford to New York proceeded up North river and arrived safe at Albany. I cam on Smartly as I had sum of my Bountey Money with me. I did not want for Ginger Bread and Small Bear and sun forgot that I had left my Parans who were Exseedingley trubeld in Minde for my wellfair. After taring thare sum Weakes the Prinsabel Part of the Armey got togather and we Proseaded up to the Halfmoon and thare lay til the hole of the Armey from Different Parts of the hole Countray Got to Gather. In the meantime Parties and Teamsters ware Imploid In forwarding Provishon from Post to Post and from Forte Eadward to the head of Lake George. It was supposed that we should Crose Lake George and make a Desent on ticondaroge But before that could be a Complished the sumer ended. Fall of Year Seat in and we went to work at the fort George which lay on the head of the Lake by that name. In November it Groed two cold to sleap in tents and the men began to Mutanie and say that thay had sarved thare times out for which thay ware inlisted and would return Home after Satisfying them with smooth words they ware Prevailed on to Prolong the Campain a few weakes and at the time promest by the Ginarel the Camp broke up and the troops returned to thare respective Plasis in all parts of ye Country from which thay came But not without leaving a Grate Number Behind which Did with the Disentary & other Diseases which Camps are subjet to Appesaley among Raw troops as the Amaracans

ware at that time and thay Beaing Strangers to a holesome Mod of Cookeraray it mad Grate Havock with them in making youse of Salt Provishons as thay did which was in a grate part Broyling & Drinking water with it to Exses.

The year insewing which was 57 I taread at home with my Parans so that I ascaped the Misfortune of a number of my Countrey men for Moncalm came against fort George & Capterd it & as the amaracans ware Going of for fort Edward a Greabel to ye Capatalasion the Indians fel apon them and mad grate Hayack.

In ye year 58 the Safety of British Amaraca required that a large Arme should be raised to act with the British Troops against Cannaday and under the command of Gineral Abercrombie against ticonderoge. I found tareing at home was too Inactive a Life for me therefore I joined many of my old Companyans a secont time for the Arme of ye end of the Campain under the same Offisers and same Regiment under the command of Cornl Nathan Whiting. In the Spring we embarked to gine the Arme at Albany whare we arrived safe at the time appointed. We ware emploid in forwarding Provishuns to Fort Edward for the youse of the Sarvis. When all was readey to cross Lake George the Armey Imbarked consisting of 18000 British & Provincals in about 1200 Boates and a number of whalebotes, floating Battery, Gondaloes, Rogalleyes & Gunbotes. The next day we arrived at the North end of Lake George and landed without opposition. The french that were encampt at that end of the Lake fled at our appearance as far as Ticonderoge & joined thare old commander Moncalm & we ware drawn up in order and divided into Collams and ordered to March toward Montcalm in his camp before the fort-but unfortunately for us Moncalm like a Gineral dispatched Five hundred to oppose us in our landing or at least to Imbarres us in our March so he might put his Camp in some sort of defense before our Arme could arrive & thay did it most completely. We had not Marcht more than a Mile & a Half Befoare we Meat the falon Hope for Such it Proved to be. The British troops Kept Rode in One Collam the Amara Cans Marcht threw ye Woods on thare Left. On ye Rite of the British was the Run of Water that Emteys from Lake George into Lake Champlain. The British & French Meat in the Open Rode Verey Near Each Other Befoar thay Discovered the french On a Count of the Uneaveneas of the Ground. Lord How held the secont Place in Command & Beaing at the Head of the British troops with a small sidearm in his hand he Ordered the troopes to forme there front to ye Left to atack the french But While this Was Dueing the french fird & his Lordship Receaved a Ball & three Buck shot threw the Senter of his Brest & Expired without Spekeing a word. But the french Pade Dear for this Bold atempt. It Was But a Short time Befoare thay ware Surounded By the Hole of the Amaracan troops & those that Did not Leape into the Raped Stream in Order to Regan thare Camp ware Made Prisners or Kild & those that Did Went Down with the Raped Curant & Was Drounded. From the Best Information I Could Geat from ye french of that Partea was that thare was But Seven men of ye five Hundred that Reacht the Campt But it answered the Purpas Amaseingly. This afair Hapend on thirsday. The troops Beaing all Strangers to the Ground & Runing threw the Woods after the Disparst frenchmen Night came on and thay Got themSelves so Disparst that thay Could not find the way Back to there Boates at the Landing. That Nite the British did Beatter haveing the Open Rod to Direct them thay Got to ye Lake Sid Without trubel. A Large Party of ye amaracans Past the Nite within a Bout half a Mile of the french Lines With Out noeing whare thay ware til Morning. I was not in this Partey. I had wanderd in ye Woods in the Nite with A Bout twelve Men of my aquantans—finealey fel on the Rode a Bout a Mile North of ye spot whare the first fire began. Beaing in the Rode we

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Marched toward Our boates at ye Water Side But Beaing Dark we Made But a Stumbling Pece of Bisness of it & Sun Coming aMong the Dead Bodeyes Which ware Strewed Quit thick on the Ground for Sum Little Distans. We Stumbled over them for a while as long as thay Lasted. At Lengh we Got to the Water just Before Day Lite in the Morn. What Could be found of the troops Got in sum Order & Began our March a Bout two a Clock in ye Afternoon Crossing the Raped Stream & Left it on Our Left the rode on this Side was Good & we advansd toward the french Camp as fars the Miles About a Mile from the Works & thare Past the Night Lying on Our Armes. This Delay Gave the french What thay Wanted—time to secure thare Camp which was Well Executed. The Next Day which was Satterday about Eleven we ware Seat in Mosin the British Leading the Van it was about. Thay ware Drawn up Before Strong Brest Work but more in Extent then to Permit four thousand five Hundred acting. We had no Cannon up to the works. The Intent was to March over this work But thay found themselves Sadly Mistaken. The french had Cut Down a Grate number of Pinetrease in front of thare Camp at som distance. While som ware Entrenching Others ware Imployed Cuting of the Lims of the Trease and Sharpening them at Both Ends for a Shevoe Dufrease, others Cuting of Larg Logs and Geting them to the Brest Works. At Lengh thay ware Ready for Our Resaption. About twelve the Parties Began thare fire & the British Put thare Plan on fut to March Over the Works But the Lims and tops of the Trease on the Side for the Diek Stuck fast in the Ground and all pointed at upper End that thay Could not Git threw them til thay ware at Last Obliged to Quit that plan for three forths ware Kild in the atempt But the Grater Part of the armey Lade in the Rear on thare fases til Nite while the British ware Batteling a Brest work Nine Logs thick in Som plases which was Dun without ye Help of Canan tho we had as fine an Artilrey Just at Hand as Could be in an armey of fifteen thousand Men But thay ware of no youse while thay ware Lying on thare fases. Just as the sun was Seat ing Abercrombie came from left to Rite in the rear of the troops ingaged and Ordered a Retreat Beat and we left the Ground with about two thousand two hundred Loss as I was Informed By an Officer who saw the Returns of ye Nite Wounded and Mising. We ware Ordered to Regain our Boates at the Lake Side which was Dun after traveling all Nite so Sloley that we fell asleep by the Way. About Nine or tenn in the Morning we ware Ordered to Imbark & Cross the Lake to the Head of Lake George But to Sea the Confuson thare was the Solgers Could not find thare One Botes But Imbarked Permisherley whare Ever thay Could Git in Expecting the french at there Heales Eaverey minnet. We arived at the Head of the Lake in a short time—took up our Old Incampment which was well fortefied. After a few Days the armey Began to Com to themselves and found thay ware safe for the hole of the french in that Part of the Country was not more than three thousand men and we about fortee thousand. We then Began to Git up Provishan from fort Edward to the Camp But the french ware so Bold as to Beseat our Scouting Partey Between the Camp and fort Edward & Cut of all the teames, Destroy the Provishun, Kill the Parties and all under thare ascort. We Past the Sumer in that Maner & in the fall Verey late the Camp Broke up and what Remaned Went into Winter Qaters in Differant Parts of the Collanees thus Ended the Most Ridicklas Campane Eaver Hard of.

The year 59 an armey was Rased to go against Niagaray to Be Commanded by Gineral Broduck. As the Connecticut troops ware not to Be Imploid in that Part of the armey I went to Long Island and Ingaged in that Sarvis. In the Spring we Repaird to Albany & Gined the armey as that was the plase of Rondevuse. We ware Imploid in Geating forward Provisons to Oswego for

the Sarvis of the Campain. When we asemeled at Osawaga Col Haldaman took Part of the troops under his Command & Incampt on the Ontarey Side But the troops that ware Destind to Go aganst Niagara Incampt on the Opaset Side of the River under the Command of Genneral Bradduck But the Companey I Belonged to was not ordered Over the Lake at all But Col Johnson who was in the Garsea Sarvis sent for me In Partickler to Go Over the Lake. I wated on him and Inquired of him how he Came to take me the Ondley Man of the Company Out to Go Over the Lake. He sade he had a mind I should be with him. I then asked him for as maney of the Companey as would make me a Seat of tent mates. He sun Complid & we went & Incampt with the troop for that Sarvis. CaptVanvater Commanded the Company we joind. We sun Imbarkt and Arived at Nagarey. In a few Days when all ware Landead I was Sent By the Agatint Mr. Bull as Orderley Sarjant to Genaral Braduck. I was Kept so Close to my Dutey that I Got neither Sleape nor Rest for the armey was up Befoare the Works at the fort and the General was Down at Johnsons Landing four Miles from the acting Part of the armey. I was forced to Run Back & forth four miles Nite and Day til I Could not Sarve Eney Longer. I sent to Mr. Bull to Releave me by Sending another Sargint in my Plase which was Dun & I Gind my friends agane and fought In Befoar we had Capterd the fort the trenches aganst the fort. the Gennarel had gind the arme & himself & my frend Col Johnson ware Both Kilt in One Day and Col Shaday of the New York troops shot threw the Leag. This was a Loss to Our Small armey—three Brave Offesars in One Day. We Continued the Seage with Spereat under the Command of Sir William Johnson who it fell to after the Death of Braduck. I was faverd—I Got but One Slite wound Dureing the Seage. At the End of Twenty five Days the fort Capatalated to leave the Works with the honners of war & lay down thare Armes on the Beach whare thay ware to Imbark in Boates for Schanactady under an escort. After apointing troops to Garsen the fort we Returnd to Oswago and Bilt a fort Cald fort Erey. At the Close of the Campain what was alive returned Home to thare Native plases But we had left a number Behind who was in thare Life Brave Men. On my Arival at Milford I found Maney of the Prisners I had Bin so Industres in Captering ware Billeated in the town. I Past the winter among them.

In 1760 I Receaved a Commission and Entered a forth time in the armey. We then Gind the Armey at the Old Plase of Rondavuse and after lying there a few weakes in Camp Duing Rigimental Dutey General Armarst Seat of in pourshen to Carre the Baggage to Oswago whare Part of the Armey had all readey arived. I was Ordered on this Command—four Offesers & Eighty Men. On our arrival at Oswago the Genarel gave the other three Offesers as Maney Men as would man One Boate & Ordered them to Return to thare Rigiment. Me he Ordered to Incamp with my Men in the Rear of his fammerley til farther Orders with Seventy Men til Just Befoar the armey Imbarkt for S—— and then Gind my Rigiment. Sun after there was apointed a Light Infantry Companey to be Pickt Out of Each Rigiment—Hats Cut Small that thay mite be youneform. I was apointed to this Company. When orders ware given the Armey about Nine thousand Imbark in a Number of Boates & went on the Lake toward Swagochea whare we Arived safe. Thare we found Pashoe that had Bin taken at Niagarey the sumer Before Commanding the fort and Semed to Be Detarmined to Dispute us & Give us all the trubel he Could But after Eight or a few more Days he was obliged to Comply with the tarmes of Our Victoras armey a second time in les than One year. We then Left a Garrson & Defended the River til we Reacht Montreal the Ondley Plase the

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french Had In Possession in Canaday. Hear we lay one Night on Our Armes.

The next Day the town Suranderd to Gineral Amharst.

In the years while I was in the Armey all Canaday was in the Hands of the British Nor have thay Had aney Part of it Sins. All Canaday subdued I thought thare was no bisnes left for me and turned my atenshan to the Seas thinking to make it my Profesion and in Sixtey one I went a Voige to the Islands in the West Indees and Returnd Safe but found that my father Had gon a trading Voig to Detroit and my Mother falling Sick with a feaver Dide Before his Return. I was Oblige to Give up the Idea of going to Sea at that time and take Charge of a Young fammaley til my father Returnd after which I Bent my Mind after Differant Objects and tared in Milford three years which was the Ondley three years of my Life I was three years in One Plase Sins I was Sixteen years old up to Sixtey.

LIFE STORY OF PIONEER FUR TRADER IN NORTHWEST AMERICA

At ye End of the three years I went into trade first at Detroit. I Continued in trade for Six years in Differant Parts of that Countrey But Beaing Exposed to all Sorts of Companey. It Hapend that a parson who was in trade himself to Abuse me in a Shamefull manner Knowing that if I Resented he Could shake me in Peaces at same time supposing that I Dare not Sea him at the Pints or at Leas I would not But the Abuse was too Grate. We met the Next Morning Eairley & Discharged Pistels in which the Pore fellowe was unfortenat. I then Came Down the Countrey & Declard the fact But thare was none to Prosacute me.

I then Made a ture to ye West Indees & on my Return Home I Receaved a Letter from a Gentelman in New York to Com Down and Sea him for he was Desiras to Go into Partner Ship with me in trade. I Complyde and we Lade in a cargo to the amount of four thousand Six Hundred Pounds & I went In to the Entearer Part of the Countrey first to Mishlemackanack from thenst to the Mississippey and up Sant Peters River & into the Plains Betwene the Mississippey & the Miseurea and Past my Winter among the Nattawaysease on such food as thay made youse of themselves which was Verey darteyaly Cooked.

The Next is to Show the Way of Convance of these Goods to the Most Remot Parts of ye Countrey for that Year or Season. In the first Plase thay ware Shipt at New York for allbaney—from thens thay ware taken fourteen Miles By Land to Sconacaday in wagons—then Shipt on Bord Battoes & taken up the Mohawk River to fort Stanwix—thare Carread a Mile By Land with the Boates and Put in to Woodcrick & from thens threw the Onida Lake & Down those waters to Lake Ontarey & Coasted along the South Side of that Lake till thay came to Nagarey & from the Landing Plase a few Miles South of that fort thay warewith the Battoes Caread a Cross that Caring Place about Nine Miles—then Put in to the Waters that Com out of Lake Erey into Lake Ontarey at a Plase Cald Fort Slosser—from that the boats ware taken to a small fort Cald fort Erey in the North Side of Lake Erey—then Coasting along South Side of that Lake til thay Com to the Mouth of that River—then up to Detroit—from thens up those waters to Lake St. Clair a small one about fourteen Miles Long—from thens Pros these waters which Com out of Lake Huron you come to that Lake and Coasting a Long the West Sid of it about five

Hundred Miles thay Cam to Mishlamacknack that Lay on that. On the South Side of a Strate Betwene Lake Huron & Mishagan thare was a British Garason whare all the traders asembled yearley to arang thare afaires for the Insewing Winter But I Did not Acompany my Goods myself—Left that Part to my Partner Mr. Graham. I wanted Som Small artickles in the Indian way to Compleat my asortment which was not to be had in New York. I thare foure took my Boate threw Lake George & threw Lake Champlain to Montreal whare I found all I wanted. This was in the Spring 1773. There was a number of Canoes fiting for Mishlemacanac. I agread With Isac Tod a Sgr to take my Goods in his Cannoe on fraight and Imbarkt with him & James McGill Esq. in one of his Canoes and Seat of from Lashean for Mackinac By way of the Grand River. As you Pass the End of the Island of Montreal to Go in a Small Lake Cald the Lake of the . . . Mountains thare Stans a Small Roman Church Aganst a Small Raped. This Church is Dedacated to St. Ann who Protects all Voigers. Heare is a small Box with a Hole in the top for ye Reseption of a Little Money for the Hole father or to say a small Mass for those Who Put a small Sum in Scars a Voiger but stops hear and Puts in his mite and By that Meanes thay Suppose thay are Protected. While absent the Church is not Locked But the Money Box is well Secured from theaves. After the Saremony of Crossing them selves and Repeating a Short Prayer we Crost the Lake and Enterd the Grand River so Cald which Lead us to the Waters which Coms in to that River from the Southwest. We asended these waters & Makeing Som Careing Places we Came to a Small Lake Cald Nipasank whose Waters fall into Lake Huron By the french River. We Desended that River and Coasted along the North Side of that Lake til we Came Oppaseat to Mackenac—then Crost the Streat to the Garrasson where I found my Goods from New York Had Arived Safe. Hear I Met with a Grate meney Hundred People of all Denominations—Sum trading with the tribes that Came a Grate Distans with thare furs, Skins & Mapel Suga &c to Market. To these May be added Dride Venson, Bares Greas, and the Like which is a Considerable Part of trade. Others ware Imployd in Making up thare Equipments for to Send in to the Different Parts of the Country to Pas the Winter with ye Indan tribes and trade what thay Git from the Hunt of ye Winter Insewing. I was one of this Discription. I Divided my Goods into twelve Parts and fitted out twelv Larg Canoes for Different Parts of the Mississippy River. Each cannew was mad of Birch Bark and white Leader thay would Carry seven Thousand wate.

A Description of Macenac—This Place is Kept up by a Capts. Command of British which were Lodged in Good Barracks within the Stockades whare thare is Som french Bildings & a Commodious Roman Church whare the french inhabitants & Ingasheas Go to Mass. Befaor it was given up to the British thare was a french Missenare astablished hear who Resided for a number of years hear. While I was hear thare was None But traveling One who Coms sometimes to make a Short stay But all way in the Spring when the People ware ye Most numeras then the Engashea often went to Confes & git absolution. I had the next winter with me one who was Adicted to theaving—he took from me in silver trinkets to the amount of ten Pound But I got them agane to a trifle. In the spring we found one of those Preasts at Mackenac who was Duing wonders among the People. My young Man Babtist who had Comitted the theft Heard of it from his Comrads who Had Bin to Confess. His Consans smit him & He Seat of to Confess but Could Not Git absolution. He went a seacond time without sucksess But was Informed by his Bennadict that Somthing was wanting. He Came to me Desireing me to leat him Have Two Otter Skins Promising that He Would Be Beatter in futer and sarve well. Leat Him have them. He Went of. In a few Minnets after or a Short time

he Returned. I askt him What Suckses. O sade he the farther sais my Case is a Bad One But if I Bring two Otter more he will take my Case on himself and Discharge me. I let him Have them & in a short time he Returned as full of thanks as he Could Expres and sarved me well after. The Inhabitans of this Plase trade with the Natives and thay Go out with ye Indians in the fall and winter with them-Men, woman and Children. Most of the frenchmens wives are white women. In the Spring thay make a Grate Quantity of Maple Suga for the youse of thare families & for sale som of them. The Land about Macinac is Vary Baran—a Mear Sand Bank—but the Gareson By Manure Have Good Potaters and Sum Vegetables. The British Cut Hay anuf for thare Stock a few Miles Distans from the Gareson & Bring hom on Boates. Others Cut the Gras & Stock it on the Streat & Slead it on the Ice Thirty Miles in ye Winter. There is Sum Indan Villeges twenty or thirty Miles from this Plase whare the Natives Improve Verey Good Ground. Thay Have Corn Beens and meney articles which thay youse in Part themselves and Bring the Remander to Market. The Nearest tribe is the Atawase & the most Sivelised in these Parts But Drink to Exses. Often in the Winter thay Go out on a Hunting Party. In ye Spring thay Return to thare Villeges & Imploy the Sumer in Rasein things for food as yousal. But this is to Be understood to Belong to the Women—the men Never Meadel—this Part of thare bisness is Confind to the females Ondley. Men are Imployd in Hunting, fishing & fouling, War Parties etc. These Wood aford Partreages, Hairs, Vensen foxis & Rackcones, Sum Wild Pigins. This Lake or Strate abounds in all sorts of fine fish. I have Wade a trout taken in By Mr. Camps with a Hook & line under the Ice in March Sixtey Six Pounds wate. I was Present. The Water was fifteen fatham Deape. The white fish are ye Another Exquisseat fish. Thay will way from 21/2 to 9 & 10 Pound wt. Baran La Huntan who was the first that made an Excirtion from Macanac Into the Maseepey By the Rout of the Fou River—tho his Ideas ware Roug in Som things as I have Proved Sins his day—that the flame of white fish was Might the Sturges are the Best in these Lakes & the Harens Exsead in flaver. The waters are trans Parant and fine.

I return to my one. In Sept I Had my Small fleat Readey to Cross Lake Mishegan. On my Way to Grean Bay at the Mouth of fox river I Engaged Nine Clarkes for Differant Parts of the Northan & Westarn Countrey and Beaing Mand we Imbarkt & Crost the Lake without Seaing an Indan or Eney Person Except our One. In three or four Days we arive at the Mouth of the Bay which is two or three Mile Brod. In the Mouth is Som Islands which we follow in Crossing to the South West Sid & then follow ye Shore to the Bottom is Seventey Miles whare the fox River Empteys in to the Bay. We went a Short Distans up the River whare is a small french village and thare Incampt for two Days. This Land is Exalent. The Inhabitans Rase fine Corn and Sum Artickels for fammaley youse in thare Gardens. Thay Have Sum trad with ye Indans which Pas that way. On the North Part of this Bay is a small Villeag of Indans Cald the Mannomaneas who Live By Hunting Cheafley. Thay have another Resois—the Bottom of the Bay Produces a Large Quantity of Wilde Rice which thay Geather in Sept for food. I ort to have Menshand that the french at ye Villeg whare we Incampt Rase fine black Cattel & Horses with

At the End of two Days we asended the fox river til We Came to a Villeg which Lies on the East End of a small Lake that Emties into the fox River. These People are Cald Penans & the Lake by the same Name. These People are Singelar from the Rest of thare Neighbors. Thay Speake a Hard

Un Couth Langwidge scarst to be Learnt By Eney People. Thay will not a Sosheat with or Convars with the other tribes Nor Inter-marey among them. I Enquird into the Natral Histrey of these People when I was at Detroit of the Oldest and Most Entelagent frenchmen Who had Bin aquanted with them for Meney Years. The Information amounted to this that thay formerley Lived West of ye Misararey River—that thay Had Etarnal Disputes among themselves and Dispute with the Nations about them-at Lengh thare Neighbors In Grate Numbers fel upon them and what was Saved flead across the Misesarea to ye eastward and Over the Mississippey and on to this Lake whare thay now live thare thay met with a trib of Indans Who Suferd them to Seat Down. It was as is Suposed the foxe Nation who lived Near them—the foxis was Drove from Detroit for thare Misbehaver which ware a proper People to aSist them in thare flite. I Beleve most of it. They are Insolent to this Day and Inclineing Cheaterey thay will if they Can Git Creadit from the trader in the fall of ye Year to Pay in the Spring after thay Have Made thare Hunt But When you Mete them in Spring as Know them Personeley ask for your Pay and thay Will Speake in there One Languege if they Speake at all Which is not to be understood or Other ways thay Will Look Sulkey and Make you no answer and you loes your Debt.

I was at Mackenac when Capt George Turnbull Comanded Previous to the Amarecan Reverlution and thare Came in a Cheaf with a Small Band of these. He Held a Counsel with them But he Couldn't Git an Intarpetar in the Plase that Understood them. At Lengh the Capt Said that he had a mind to Send for an Old Highland solge that Spoke Little But the Hars Langwege—Perhaps he mite understand for it Sounded Much Like it. The Land about them on the Lake is Exalant. Thare women Rase Corn & Beens Punkins &c But the Lake afords no Variety of fish thare Wood Produce Sum Rabits & Partreageis, a small Quantaty of Vensen. Thay Live in a Close Connection among themselves. We made But a Small Stay Hear and Past a Small Distans on the Lake and Enterd the fox River agane Which Leads up to the Cairing Plase of Osconston.

Adventure into Indian Camp during Burial Ceremony

We asended that River til we Cam to a High Pece of Ground whare that Nation yous to Entan thare Dead when thay Lived in that Part. We stopt hear awhile finding Sum of that Nation on the Spot Who Came thare to Pay thare Respect to there Departed frend. Thay Had a small Cag of Rum and sat around the grave. Thay fild thar Callemeat and Began thar saremony By Pinting the Stem of the Pipe upward—then giveing it a turn in thare and then toward ye head of the Grav-then East & West, North & South after which thay smoaked it out and fild it agane & Lade By—then thay took Sum Rum out of the Cag in a Small Bark Vessel and Pourd it on the Head of the Grave By way of giving it to thar Departed Brother—then thay all Drank themselves—Lit the Pipe and seamed to Enjoi themselves Verey well. Thay Repeated this till the Sperit Began to Operate and thare harts Began to Soffen. Then thay Began to Sing a Song or two But at the End of Every Song thay Soffened the Clay. After Sumtime Had Relapst the Cag had Bin Blead often. Thay Began to Repete the Satisfaction thay had with that friend while he was with them and How fond he was of his frends While he Could Git a Cag of Rum and how thay youst to Injoy it togather. They Amused themselves in this manner til thay all fell a Crying and a woful Nois thay Mad for a While til thay thought Wisely that thay Could Not Bring him Back and it would Not Due to Greeve two much—that an application to the Cag was the Best Way to Dround Sorrow & Wash away Greefe for the Moshun was soon Put in Execution and all Began to be Marey as a Party Could Bea. Thay Continued til Near Nite. Rite

Wen thay Ware More than Half Drunk the men began to aproach the females and Chat frelay and apearantley friendley. At Lengh thay Began to Lean on Each other, Kis & apeared Verey amaras. I Could Observe Clearley this Bisiness was first Pusht on by the Women who made thare visit to the Dead a Verey pleasing one in thare Way. One of them who was Quit Drunk, as I was By Self Seating on the Ground observing thare Saremones, Cam to me and askt me to take a Share in her Bountey But I thought it was time to Quit and went about Half a mile up the River to my Canoes whare My men was Incampt But the Indans never cam Nigh us. The Men then shun that three of the Women had bin at the Camp In the Night In Quest of Imploy. The next Morning we Proseaded up the River which was Verey Sarpentine inded til we Cam to a Shallo Lake whare you Could Sea water But Just in the Canoe track the Wilde Oates ware so thick that the Indans Could Scarse Git one of thare Small Canoes into it to Geather it and the Wild Ducks When thay Ris Made a Nois like thunder. We Got as meney of them as we Chose fat and Good. We Incampt hear Would not undertake to Cross til Morning—the Water was two Deap to wade and ye Bottom Soft—the Rode so narrow that it toock the Most of ye next Day to get about three Miles With our Large Cannoes the track was so narrow. Near Nite we Got to Warm Ground whare we Incampt and Regaled Well after the fateages of the Day. The Next Day we Proseaded up the River which was slack water But Verey Sarpentine—we Have to go two Miles Without Geating fiftey yards ahead so winding—But Just at nite we reacht within Site of ye Caring Plase and Incampt. Next morning Near noon we Arived and unLoded our Canoes & toock them out of the water to dry that thay mite be liter. On the Caring Plase On account of the fox River and its Neghbering Cuntrey A Long its Shores from the Mouth to the Pewans Lake is A good Navagation. One or two Small Rapeds from that Lake the water up to the Caring plase is Verey Gental But Verey Sarpentine. In Maney Parts In Going three Miles you due not advans one. The Bank is almost Leavel With the Water and the Medoes on Each Sid are Clear of Wood to a Grate Distans and Clothd with a Good sort of Grass the Opeings of this River are Cald Lakes But thay are no more than Larg Openings. In these Plases the Water is about four or five feet deap. With a Soft Bottom these Places Produce the Gratest Quantaties of Wild Rise of Which the Natives Geather Grat Quantaties and Eat what thay Have Ocation for & Dispose of the Remainder to People that Pass & Repass on thare trade. This Grane Looks in its Groth & Stock & Ears Like Ry and the Grane is of the same Culler But Longer and Slimer. When it is Cleaned fit for youse thay Baile it as we Due Rise and Eat it with Bairs Greas and Suger But the Greas thay ad as it is Bileing which helps to Soffen it and make it Brake in the same Maner as Rise. When thay take it out of there Cettels for yous thay ad a Little suger and is Eaten with fresh Vensen or fowls we yoused it in the Room of Rise and it Did very well as a Substatute for that Grane as it Busts it turns out perfeckly White as Rise. Back from this River the Lands are as Good as Can be Conseaved and Good timber But not Overthick it is Proverbel that the fires Which Ran threw these . . . and Meadows Stops the Groth of ye Wood and Destroise Small wood. I Have Menshund the Vast Numbers of Wild Ducks which faten on ye Wild Rise Eaverey fall. It would Sound two much Like a travelers Storey to Say What I Realey Beleve from What I Have Sean. You Can Purchis them Verey Cheape at the Rate of two Pens Per pese. If you Parfer shuting them yourself you may Kill what you Plese. On account of the Portage of Wisconstan the South End of this Caring

plase is Verey Leavel But in Wet Weather it is Bad On acount of the Mud &

Water which is two thirds of a Mile and then the Ground Riseis to a Considerabel Hith and Clothed with fine Open Wood & a Hansom Varder.

A French Deserter's Experience in the Wilderness

This Spot is about the Senter of ye Portage and takes up about a Quorter Part of it. The South End is Low, flat and Subject to Weat. It was on this Spot that Old Pinnashon a french man Impose apon Came Respecting the Indans haveing a Rattel snake at his call which the Indans Could order into a Box for that Purpos as a Peat. This frenchman was a Solder in the troops that ware stasioned at the Elenoas. He was a Sentanal. At the Magasean of Powder he Deserted his Post & toock his Boate up the Miseurea among the Indans and Spent Maney years among them. He Larnt Maney Langwedgeis and from Steap to Steap he Got among the Mondons whare he found Sum french traders who Belongd to the french factorey at fort Lorain on the Read This factorey Belongd to the french traders of Cannaday. People toock Pinneshon to the factorey with them and the Consarn toock him into thare Sarvais til the Hole Cuntrey was Given up to the English and he then Came into thare Sarvis. The french Strove to take him up for his Desarson But fald. However thay Orderd him to be Hung in Efagea Which was Dun. This is the Acount he Gives of himself. I Have Hard it from his One Lips as he has Bin Relateing his adventures to others. He found Carner on this Spot Going without undirstanding either french or Indan & full of Enquirey threw his Man who Sarved him as an Interpiar & thought it a Proper Opertunety to ad Sumthing more to his adventers and Make his Bost of it after which I have Haird Meney times it hurt Caiver much hearing such things & Puting Confadens in them while he is Govner. He Gave a Good a Count of the Small Part of the Western Countrey he saw But when he a Leudes to

Hearsase he flies from facts in two Maney Instances.

After Two Days Hard Labor We Gits our Canoes at the Carring plase with all Our Goods and Incampt on the Bank of the River Wisconstan and Gund our Canoes fit to descend that River. About Midday we Imbarkt. The River is a Gentel Glideing Streame and a Considerabell Distans to the first Villeag which Lise on the North Side. The River Runs near west from the Portage to the Missippey. Its a Gentel Glideing Streame. As we Desended it we saw Maney Rattel Snakes Swimming Across it and Kild them. The Next Day we Arived at the Villeag whare we tarread two Days. This Beaing the Last Part of Sept these People had Eavery artickel of Eating in there way In abandans. I shall Give Sum acount of these People and the Countrey. These People are Cald Sankeas. Thay are of a Good Sise and Well Disposed—Les Inclind to tricks and Bad manners than there Nighbers. Thay will take of the traders Goods on Creadit in the fall for thare youse. In Winter and Except for Axedant thay Pay the Deapt Verey Well for Indans I mite have sade Inlitend or Sivelised Indans which are in General made worse by the Operation. Thare Villeag is Bilt Cheafely with Plank thay Hugh Out of Wood—that is ye uprite—the top is Larch Over with Strong Sapplins Sufficient to Suport the Roof and Covered with Barks which Makes them a tile roof. Sum of thare Huts are Sixtey feet Long and Contanes Several fammalayes. Thay Rase a Platfoarm on Each Side of thare Huts About two feet high and about five feet Broad on which thay Seat & Sleap. Thay have no flores But Bild thar fire on the Ground in the Midel of the Hut and have a Hole threw the Ruf for the Smoke to Pas. In the fall of ye Year thay Leave there Huts and Go into the Woods in Quest of Game and Return in the Spring to thare Huts before Planting time. The Women Rase Grate Crops of Corn, Been, Punkens, Potatoes, Millans and artickels-the Land is Exaleant-& Clear of Wood Sum Distans from the Villeag. Thare Sum Hundred of Inhabitants. Thare amusements are Singing, Dancing, Smokeing, Matcheis, Gameing, Feasting, Drinking, Playing the Slite of Hand, Hunting and thay are famas in Mageack. Thay are Not Verey Gellas of thare Women. In General the Women find Meanes to Grattafy them Selves without Consent of the Men. The Men often join War parties with other Nations and Go aganst the Indans on the Miseure & west of that. Sometimes thay Go Near St. Fee in New Mexico and Bring with them Spanish Horseis. I have sean meney of them. The River aford But a few fish. Thare Woods aford Partrageis, a few Rabeat, Bairs & Deear are Plenty In thare Seasons. Wild foul thay have But few. Thar Religion is Like Most of the tribes. Thay alow thare is two Sperits—One Good Who Dweles a Bove the Clouds, Superintends over all and helps to all the Good things we have and Can Bring Sickness on us if He pleases—and another Bad one who dweles in the fire and air, Eavery whare among men & Sumtimes Dose Mischchef to Mankind.

Courtship and Marriage among American Indians

Cortship & Marriages — At Night when these People are Seating Round thare fires the Elderly one will be teling what thay Have Sean and Heard or Perhaps thay may be on Sum Interesting Subject. The family are lisning. If there be aney Young Garl in this Lodg or hut that aney Man of a Different Hut Has a Likeing for he will Seat among them. The Parson of his Arrant Being Prasent hea will Watch an Opertunety & through a Small Stick at Hair. If She Looks up with a Smile it is a Good Omen. He Repets a Second time. Perhaps ye Garle will Return the Stick. The Semtam ar Still Groing Stronger and when thay think Proper to Ly Down to Slepe Each Parson Raps himself up in his One Blanket. He take Notis whar the Garl Seats for thare she slepes. When all the famaley are Quit a Perhaps a Sleap he Slips Soffely into that and Seat himself Down By her Side. PresantLey he will Begin to Lift Her Blanket in a Soft maner. Perhaps she may twich it Out of his hand with a Sort of a Sie & Snore to Gather But this is no Killing Matter. He Seats awhile and Makes a Second Atempt. She May Perhaps Hold the Blankead Down Slitely. At Lengh she turns Over with a Sith and Quits the Hold of the Blanket. This Meatherd is Practest a Short time and then ye young Indan will Go ahunting and he is Luckey to Git meat he Cum and Informs the famaley of it and where it is he Brings the Lung and hart with him and thay Seat of after the Meat and Bring it Home this Plesis and he Begins to Gro Bold in the famerley. The Garl after that will not Refuse him He Will then Perhaps Stay about the famerley a Year and Hunt for the Old father But in this Instans he gives his Conseant that thay may Sleap togather and when thay Begin to have Children thay save what thay can git for thare One youse and Perhaps Live in a Hut apart. After I had Given them a number of Cradeat to Receve Payment the Next Spring I Desended to the fox Villeage on the Same River and Same Sid about fiftey Miles Distans. Hear I meat a different Sort of People who was Bread at Detroit under the french Government and Clarge; till thay By Chrisanising Grew so Bad thay ware Oblige to Go to War aganst them. Tho thay Lived Within thre Miles of the Garrson and among the Inhabatans, thay Was Obliged to fite them and killed Grate Numbers of them. The Remander flead to the fox River whare thay made a Stand and treated the traders Going to the Missaseepey Verey Ill and Pilleaged them. At Lengh thay went a Stronge Partey aganst them and Beat them back to whare thay Now are But in Sad Sarkamstanis to what thay ware Before thay took So much on them selves. As 1 Aprocht the Banks of the Villeag I Perseaved a Number of Long Panted Poles on which Hung a Number of Artickels, Sum Panted Dogs and also a Grate Number of Wampam Belts with a Number of Silver Braslets and Other Artickels in the Indan way. I Inquired the Cause. Thay told me thay Had a Shorte time Before had a Sweapeing Sicknes among them which had Caread of Grate Numbers of Inhabitans & thay had offered up these Sacrafisces to Apease that Beaing who was Angrey with them and sent the Sickness—that it was much Abated tho thar was Sum Sick. Still I told them thay Had Dun Right and to take Cair that thay Did not Ofend him Agane for fear a Grater Eavel myte befall them. There Villeag was Bilt in the Sam form & ye the sam Like Materls as the Sankeas Produse of the Ground—the Sam & Brote in the Same By the Women But not in so Grate Plentey as the former one on

Account of thare Late sickness. I taread hear One Day.

After Suplying myself with such Artickels as I wanted and thay Had to Spare I gave them Sum Creadeat and Desended the River to the Mouth which Emteys into the Masseippey and Cros that River and Incampt. The Land along the River as you desend Apears to be Exalant. Just at Night as we ware InCampt we Perseaved Large fish Cuming on the Sarfes of the Water. I had then a Diferant trader with me who had a number of Men with him. We were Incampt Near Each other. We Put our Hoock and Lines into the Water & Leat them Ly all nite. In the Morning we Perseaved thare was fish at the Hoocks and went to the Wattr Eag and halld on our line. Thay Came Heavey. At Lengh we hald one ashore that wade a Hundered and four Pounds—a Seacond that was One Hundered Wate—a third of Seventy five Pounds. The Men was Glad to Sea this for thay Had not Eat mete for Sum Days nor fish for a long time. We asked our men How meney Men the Largest would Give a Meale. Sum of the Largest Eaters Sade twelve men Would Eat it at a Meal. We Agread to Give ye fish if thay would find twelve men that would undertake it. Thay Began to Dres it. The fish was what was Cald the Cat fish. It Had a large flat Head Sixteen Inches Betwene the Eise. Thay Skind it—Cut it up in three larg Coppers Such as we have for the Youse of our men. After it was Well Boild thay Sawd it up and all Got Round it. Thay Began and Eat the hole without the least thing with it But Salt and Sum of them Drank of the Licker it was Boild in. The Other two was Sarved out to the Remainder of the People who finished them in a Short time. Thay all Declard thay felt the Beater of thare Meale Nor did I Perseave that Eney of them ware Sick or Complaind. Next Morning we Recrost ye River which was about a Mile Brod and Mounted about three Miles til we Come to the Planes of the Dogs so Cald the Grate Plase of Rondayues for the traders and Indans Before thay Dispars for thare Wintering Grounds. Hear we Meat a Larg Number of french and Indans Makeing out thare arangements for the In Sewing winter and sending of thare cannoes to Differant Parts-Like wise Giveing Creadets to the Indans who ware all to Rondaveuse thare in Spring. I Stayed ten days Sending of my men to Differant Parts. I had Nine Clarks which I Imploid in Different Rivers that fel into the River.

When I had finished my Matters Hear in October I Seat of with two traders in Company for St. Peters River which was a Hundred Leags up the River But the Season was faverabel and we went on Sloley to Leat the Nottawaseas Git Into the Plain that we Mite not be trubeld with them for Creadit as thay are Bad Pay Marsters. In Going up the River we had Plenty of fat Gease and Duks with Venson—Bares Meat in abandans—so that we Lived as Well as hart Could Wish on Such food — Plentey of flower tea, Coffee, Sugar and Buter, Sperits and Wine, that we faird Well as Voigers. The Banks of ye River aforded us Plentey of Crab Apels which was Verey Good when the frost Had tuchd them at a Sutabel tim. We Enter St. Peters River and Pro-

seaded up it as far as we thought Best Without Seaing an Indan Except what we toock with us. We Incampt on a High Bank of the River that we mite not Be Overflone in the Spring at the Brakeing up of the Ice, and Bilt us Comfortbel Houseis for the Winter and trade During the Winter & Got our Goods under Cover.

Experiences With the Savages on the Plain of the Dogs

To be Intelagabel I Go back to the Planes of the Dogs—this Plain is a Very Handsum one Which is on the East Side of the River on the Pint of Land Betwene the Mouth of Wisconstan whare it Emties in to the Masseppey & the Last River. The Plane is Verey Smooth hear. All the traders that Youseis that Part of the Countrey & all the Indans of Several tribes Meat fall & Spring whare the Grateist Games are Plaid Both By french & Indans. The french Practis Billiards—ye latter Ball. Hear the Botes from New Orleans Cum. Thay are navagated By thirtey Six men who row as maney oarse. Thay Bring in a Boate Sixtey Hogseats of Wine on one Besides Ham, Chese &c-all to trad with the french & Indans. Thay Cum up the River Eight Hundred Leages. These Amusements Last three or four weakes in the Spring of the Year. As we Proseaded up the River we found the Land & timber to be Exalant—fit for Eney Improvement. As we Past up St Peters River about fourteen miles We Stopt to Sea Carnes Hut whare he Past his Winter when in that Countrey. It was a Log House about Sixteen feet long Covered With Bark—With a fireplase—But one Room and no flore. This was the Extent of his travels. His Hole toure I with One Canoe Well maned Could make in Six weeks. We Go forward to the Goods—we made Ourselves Comfortbel for the Winter. In Desember the Indans Sent Sum young men from the Planes a Long the River to Look for traders & thay found us. After Staying a few days to Rest them thay Departed with the Information to thare frends. Jany thay Began to Aproach us & Brot with them Drid & Grean Meet, Bever, Otter, Dear, fox, Woolaef, Raccone & other Skins to trade. Thay ware Welcom and we Did our bisnes to advantage. Threw the Winter I had a french man for my Nighber Who had Winterd among the Nottawase Several Winters in this River Well Knone By the Different Bands. I perseaved that he Seamd to have a Prefrans & Got more trade than myself. We ware good frends. I told him he Got more than his Share of trade But Obsarved at ye Same time it was not to be Wonderead at as he had Bin Long a Quanted. He Sade I had not Hit on ye Rite Eidea. He Sade that the Indans of that Quorter was Given to Stealing and aspachely the women. In Order to Draw Custom he Left a few Brass things for the finger on the Counter-Sum needels & awls which Cost But a trifel, Leattel Small Knives, . . . Bell and such trifles. For the sake of Stealing these trifels thay Com to Sea him and what thay Had for trade he Got. I Beleaved what he sade and tried the Expereament—found it to Prove well after which I kept up Sides. Well thare was not Eney thing Extrodnerey Hapend Dureing the Winter. We Proseaded eastward with ease & Profet till Spring. At the Brakeing up of the Ice In the River in Spring the Water Rose twentey Six feat from its Common sarfes & Made Sad Work with its Banks.

At the yousal time We prepard to Desend to the Planes of the Dogs—I Shall not Make Eney Observations upon these People Nor Planes til the Insewing Year when I had a fair Opertunity. The Waters Sun went of or fell and we Imbarkt & Drifted Down with the Currant till we Came to the Plane whare we Saw a Large Colection from Eavery Part of the Misseppey who had arived Before us—Even from Orleans Eight Hundred Leages Belowe us. The

Indans Camp Exeaded a Mile & a half in Length. Hear was Sport of All Sorts. We went to Colecting furs and Skins . . . By the Different tribes with Sucksess. The french ware Veray Numeres. Thare was Not Les than One Hundred and thirtey Canoes which Came from Mackenaw Caring from Sixtey to Eightey Hundred wate Apease all Made of Birch Bark & white Seder for the Ribs. Those Boates from Orleans & Ilenoa and other Parts ware Numeres. But the natives I have no true Idea of thair Numbers. The Number of Packs of Pottrey of Different Sorts was Cald fifteen Hundred of a Hundred wt Each which went to Mackana. All my outfits had Dun well. I had Grate Share for my Part as I furnish Much the Largest Cargo on the River. After all the Bisness Was Dun and People Began to Groe tirde of Sport, thay Began to Draw of for there Different Departments and Prepare

for the Insewing winter..

In July I arived at Mackenaw whare I found my Partner Mr. Graham from New York with a Large Cargo. I had Dun So well that I Proposd to bye him Out of ye Consarn & take it on my Self. He Excepted and I Paid of the first Cargo and well on toward the One he had Brot me. Nothing Extrodneray worth Notis Hapend hear. Dureing my Stay I Apleyd my Self Closely to Ward fiting Out a Cargo for the Same Part of the Country. Hear was a Grate Concors of People from all Quorters Sum Prepareing to take thair furs to Cannadey—Others to Albaney & New York—Others for thare Intended Wintering Grounds—Others trade in with the Indans that Come from Differant Parts with there furs, Skins, Suger, Grease, taller &c-while Others ware amuseing themselves in Good Company at Billiards, Drinking fresh Punch Wine & Eney thing thay Please to Call for While the More vulgar Ware fiteing Each other. Feasting was Much atended to-Dansing at Nite with Respectabel Parsons. Notwithstanding the feateages of the Industress the time Past of agreabley for two Months when the Grater Part ware Ready to Leave

the Plase for thare Different Wintering Ground.

I Had now a Large & Rich Cargo But about the first of august thare arivd a trader from Lake Superior with the Disagreabel News that the Nawasease & Ottawese had Bin Killing Each other and Made it Dangres for the traders to Go in to the Countrey Except the Commander Would Interfare And Indeaver to Reconsile the Parties and a Counsel was Cald of all the traders and the Commander Laid his Information Befoar the Counsel and told them it was out of his Power to Bring the Government Into Eney Expens in Sending to these But Desird that we would fall on Wase & Means among Ourselves and he would Indeaver to youse his Influens as Commanding Offeser. We heard and thanked him We then Proseaded to Contrebute towardes Makeing Six Large Belts of Wampum—thre for the Notawaysease and three for the Ochpwase. Thay ware Compleated under the Gidans of the Comander and Speacheis Rote to Both Nations. I was Bound to the Senter of the Notawaseas Contrey up St. Peters River. The Counsel with ye Commander thought Proper to Give me ye Charge of thre Belts with the Speacheis and the traders of Lake Superer Ware Charged with the Others. The Import of the Bisness was that I should Send out Carrears into the Planes and . . . all the Chefes to Repare to my tradeing House on the Banks of St Peters River in the Spring and there to Hear & Obsarve the Contents of the Offesers Speache and Look at the Belts and understand thare Meaning-Likewise to Imbark and Acompany me to Mackenac. Those in Superior had the same Orders. I Complide on my Part to Grate advantage and asembled Eleven Chefes who went with me Besides a Number of Conscripted Men. By the Intarpretar I had the Speach Expland and the Intenshun of the Belts-and after we had got Ready for Saleing we all Imbarkt and went down the River to its Mouth. Hear we found Sum traders who Com from near the Head of the Misseppey with Sum Chipewa Chefes with them. I was Much Surprised to Sea them So Ventersum among the People I had with me for the Blod was scairs Cold—the Wound was yet fresh—But while we Stade thare a Young Smart Looking Chef Continued Singing the Death Song as if he Dispised thare threats or torments. After we had Made aShort Stay hear we Imbarkt for the Planes of the Dogs whare we joined a Vast Number of People of all Descripsions Wateing for me to Cum Down and go to Macanac to Counsel for these People Had never Bin thare or out of there Countrey Except on a War Party. It Excited the Cureosatay of Everay Nation South of the Lake of the Woods and from that was a Number Chefes which was more than two thousand Miles. Indead the Matter was Intresting all Parties Espechaley to the trading Party for the following Reson— Each of these Nations are as much Larger than Eney of there Neighbering Nations as the Inhabitans of a Sittey are to a Villeag and when thay are at Varans Property is not Safe Even traveling threw thare Countrey. When we Left the Plane of the Dogs Everay Canoe Made the Best of thare Way up Osconsen to the Portage and Got over as fast as thay could and Got over the Portage. While we ware on the Portage one of my men Informed me that thare was an Indan from St. Peters River that was in Morneing for his Departed friend and Wished me to take of the Morneing for he had Worn it long anuf I Desired he mite Cum to me which was Dun. He was Blacked with Cole from the fire—Hand & face. His Haire was hanging over his Eyes. I askd what I should Due for him. He Desird that his Haire mite be Pluckd out to the Crown of his Head, his face and hands washed and a white Shirt Put on him. I Complied with the Request and Seat him on the Ground—Seat a Cupel of Men to work and with the asistans of a Leattel Asheis to Prevent thare fingers Sliping thay soon had his head as Smooth as a Bottle. He washt up and I Put a white Shirt on him which Made the fellow so thankfull to think that he could Apear in a Deasant Manner that he Could scairs Contain himself.

We Desended the fox River to the Botam of Greane Bay So cald and thare joined the Hole of ye Canoes Bound to Macena. The way ther was fair and Plesant we all Proseaded together across Lake Misheagan At the End of two days we all apeard on the Lake about five Miles from Macenac, and Aproacht in Order. We had flags on the Masts of our Canoes-Eavery Chefe his flock. My Canoes Beaing the Largest in that Part of the Cuntrey and haveing a large Youon flage I Histed it and when within a Mile & a half I took ye lead and the Indans followed Close behind. The flag in the fort was histed—ye Cannon of the Garreson Began to Play Smartley—the Shores was lind with People of all sorts, who Seat up Such a Crey and hooping which Seat the Tribes in the fleat a Going to that Degrea that you Could not Hear a Parson Speak. At Lengh we Reacht ye Shore and the Cannon Seasd. I then toock my Partey to the Commander who treated us verey Well. I Seat with them an Our and Related the afare and what I had Dun & what Past Dureing the Win-After Interreduseing the Chefe I Went to my one House whare I found a number of Old frends with whom I spent the Remainder of the Day. The People from Lake Supereor had arivd Befour us and that Day and the Next Day the Grand Counsel was Held Before Comander in the Grate Chamber Befour a Vast Number of Spectators where the Artickels of Pece Ware Concluded and Grate Promises ware Mad on Both Sides for Abideing and adhearing Closely to the articels to Prevent further Blodshed the Prinsapel of which was that the Nottaweses Should Not Cros the Missacepey to the East Side to Hunt on thare Neighbers Ground—to Hunt Nor bread Eney Distarbans on the Chipewan Ground. Thay Should Live By the Side of Each other as frinds and Nighbers. The Chipewase Likewise Promis On there Part Strickly to Ob-

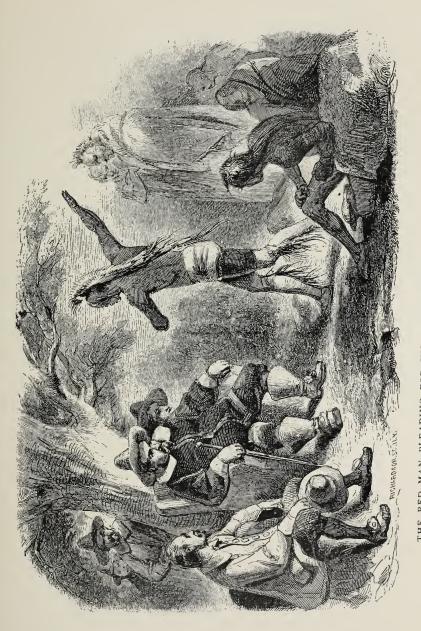
sareve the Same Reagulations on there Part toward ye Nottawasis—that thay Will not Cross the River to hunt on the West Side—After all the artickels ware Drown up thay all Sind them. The Commander then Made a Presant of a Cag of Rum to Each Nation and thay left the fort and went to thare Camp Whare thay Seat Round and Ingoied thare Presant-Sung a fue Songs and went to Rest in a Verey Sivel Manner. The Next Day thare was a Larg fat ox Kild and Coked By the Solgers. All of the nations were Biden to the feast. Thay Dined to Geather in Harmoney, & finished the day in Drinking Moderately, Smokeing to Gather, Singing & Britening the Chane of frindship in a Veray Deasant Way. This was Kept up for four Days when the Offeser Mad them Each a Present and thay all Imbark for there One Part of their Cuntrey.

Indians Mystified by Wandering French Magician

I now Go back to the Planes of the Dogs and St Peters River to Give a nartive of Sum thing that I Have Omited in the foregoing work As followes. I Perseaved that the Indans ware Uneasy In there Minds about Sumthing. I Enquird of them what Had Befel them. They gave me to understand there was a Parson at that Plase that Had an Eevel Sperit. He Did things Beond thare Conseption. I wishd to Sea him and Being Informd who he was I askd him Meney Questions. I found him to be a french man who Had Bin Long among the Nations on the Misura that Came that Spring from the Ilenoas to the Planes of the Dogs. He had the Slite of Hand Cumpleately and Had Such a Swa over the tribes with whom he was aquanted that thay Consented to Moste of his Requests. Thay Gave him the Name of Minneto which is a Sperit In thare Langueg. As he was Standing Among Sum People thare Came an Indan up to them with a Stone Pipe or Callemeat Carelessly Rought and which he Seat Grate Store By. Minneto askd ye Indan to Leat him Look at it and he Did so. He wished to Purchis it from the Indan But he would not Part with it. Minneto then Put it into his Mouth as the Indan Supposed and Swallod it. The Poor Indan Stood Astonished. Minneto told him not to trubel himself about it—he Should Have his Pipe agane in two or three Days—it Must first pass threw him. At the time Seat the Pipe was Presented to the Indan. He Looked upon it as if he Could not Bair to Part with it But would not Put his hand upon it Minneto Kept the Pipe for Nothing. It was three times Larger than Minnetos Mouth. It was Made of the Read Stone of St. Peters River so Much asteamd among the Eastern and Southern Nations.

How American Business Instinct Led Way for Civilization

I then Embarkt the Thirteenth Day I arived and put my Goods into the Same House I Had Winterd In ye year before. I Heard By Sum Indans thare was a Large Band of the Natives Incampt on the Banks of the River about two Hundred Miles above me Which Wanted to Sea a trader. I Conkluded ameatley to Put a Small asortment of Goods Into a Cannoe and Go up to them-a thing that never was atempted Before By the Oldest of the traders on Acount of the Rudeness of those People who ware Nottawaseas By Nation But the Band was Cald Yantonoes-the Cheafe of the Band allwase Lead them on the Plaines. As I was about to Imbark the Cheafe arived to Give me an Invatation to Cum up and trade with them. I agreed and we Seat of to Gather—I By water and he by Land. I was Nine days Giting up to thare Camp. The Cheafe arived Befour me-his Rout was Shorter than Mine By Cuting across the Plaines. When I arived within three Miles of ye Camp it Beaing Weat Wather and Cold I Incampt and Turned up my Canoe Which Made us a grand Shelter. At Night it Began to Snow and frease and Blowe Hard. We ware then on a Larg Sand flat By the River Side. Earley in the Morning the wind took



From a rare wood engraving published by William James Hamersley of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1851, illustrating John W. De Forest's "History of the Indians in Connecticut" THE RED MAN PLEADING FOR HIS RIGHTS BEFORE THE WHITE INVADER

the Canew up in the Air—Leat hir fall on the frozen flat and Broke hir in Pecis. I was then in a Sad Situation. About Noon I Perseaved a Number of the Natives on ye Opaset Sid of the River Aproaching me—Sum on Horsback—Others on foot. When thay Came Near finding the Situation we ware in thay forded the River and offerd me there Asistans to take my Goods up to thare Camp. I was Glad and Exepted thare offer. We Marcht on with Our Loded Horses and Cuming Near the Camp Made a Stop and Seat Down on the Ground. I Perseaved five Parsons from the Camp Aproching—four was Imployd in Caring a Beaver Blanket finely Panted—the Other Held in his Hand a Callement or Pipe of Pece—Verey finely Drest with Different feathers with Panted Haire. They all Seat By me Except the one who Held the Pipe. Thay Ordered the Pipe Lit With a Grate dele of Sarremoney. After Smokeing a fue Whifs the Stem was Pinted East and West—then North and South—then upward toward the Skies—then to ve Earth after which we all Smoked in turn and Apeard Verey frendlye. I Could not understand one word thay said But from there actions I Supposed it to be all frendship. After smokeing thay toock of my shoes and Put on me a pair of fine Mockasans or Leather shoes of thare One make Raught in a Cureas Manner—then thay Lade me Down on the Blanket—One Hold of Each Corner and Cared me to the Camp In a Lodg among a Verey Vennarabel Asembley of Old men. I was Plased at the Bottom or Back Part which is Asteamed the Highist Plase. After Smokeing an Old man Ros up on his feet with as much Greaveatey as Can be Conseaved of he Came to me-Laid his Hands on my Head and Grond out—I—I—I three times—then drawed his Rite Hand Down on my Armes faneing a Sort of a Crey as if he Shead tears—then Sit Down—the Hole follode the Same Exampel which was twelve in Number. There was in the Midel of the Lodg a Rased Pece of Ground about five Inchis in Hight five feet long two and a half Brod on which was a fire & Over that Hung three Brass Kettels fild with Meete Boiling for a feast. While we ware Imployd in this Sarremony there was watering at the Dore four men to take me up and Care me to another feast. At Lengh an Old man toock up some of the Vittels out of one of ye Kittles which apeared to be a Sort of Soope thick and with Pounded Corn Mele. He fead me with three Sponfuls first and then Gave me the Dish which was Bark & the Spoon Made out of a Buffeloes Horn to fead myself. As I had Got a good apatite from the fateages of the Day I Eat Hartey. As Sun as I had Got threw with my Part of ve feast I was Desird to Steap Out the Dore which I Did. The People in Watering then toock me and Laid me on Another Skin and Carred me to another Lodg whare I went threw the same Sarremony. There was not a Woman Among them then to a third after which I was taken to a Large Prepaird for me in which thay had Put my People and Goods with a Large Pile of wood and Six of thare Men with Spears to Gard it from the Croud. At four oclock I Cummenced a trade with them But ye Croud was So Grate that the Chefe was Obliged to Dubel this Gard and I went on with my trade in Safety—Seventy five Loges at Least ten Parsons in Each Will Make Seven Hundred and fifty. My People ware Bystanders-Not a word-Not a Word to Say or Acte. The Chefe who Came Down the River to Envite me up to trade with them Gave me to understand that my trade was to Begin at Sundown But he was absent When thay Compeld me to Begin Befoar the time—he Like wise told me If I was to Contend with them thay Mite take all that I had. I was in a Bad Sittuation But at Sundown the Chefe arived and seeing the Crowd Grate he put to the Gard Six Men more and took the Charge on himself. He was as Well Obade & Kept up as Smart Disapline as I Ever Saw One of ve Band was more than Commonly Dairing—he Ordered one of the Gard to throw his Lans threw him

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an.

In Case he persisted in his Imperdens—the fellow Came again—the Sentanal threw his lans & it went threw his Close and Drew a Leattel Blod But he neaver atempted agane. I Continued my trade till Near Morning. By that time there furs ware Gon. Thay Prepard to March of as thay had Lane on the Spot Sum time Befour my arival thay had Got out of Provishon. I was not in a Situation to Asist them Beaing Destatute Myself. By Day Lite I Could Not Sea One But the Chefe who Cept Close By me to the Last to Prevent aney Insult which Mite arise as thay ware Going of. The reson of the Behaver of these People is thay Never Saw a trader Before On thare One Ground or at Least Saw a Bale of Goods Opend. Sum traders Long Before sent there Goods into the Planes with there Men to trade with these People—thay Often would have them Cheaper than the french men Could sell them. These People would fall on them and take ye Goods from them at thair One Price til thay Could Not Git Eney. I was the first that atempted to go thare With a Bale of Goods. These People are in there Sentaments Verey Averishas But in this Instans thay Made not the Least Demand for all thare Sarvis. Late in the Morneing the Chefe Left me. I went to work Bundling or Packing my furs which I Got from them.

Hardships and Dangers of the American Savage=lands

I was now Destatute of frends or asistans Except my One men and thay Could not aford me Aney Asistans in the Provishon Line of Which I was Much in want. Nighther Could thay Asist me in the transportation of My furs. I then Concluded to Leave a Boy to take Care of them until we Could Return with Sum Provishon. The Poor fellow Seamd Willing to Stay By himself and all we Could aford him was three Handfulls of Corn. In Case of want I Left Him two Bever Skins which Had Sum Meat on them and Wone Bever Skin which he Could Singe the haire of and Roste in the fire that he Mite Live in Cas we ware Gon Longer than we Calkalated. The furs ware in a Good Lodg that he mite keep himself warm. We Left him in that Sittuation and Got Back to the House Whare we had Left the Goods By Crossing the Plaines. I found all Safe and the Clark had Colected a Leattel Provishon But the Provishons Could not Be sent to the Bay on Acount of the Wather Seating in So Bad that the men would not undertake to Go across the Plane. Sum Days after it Grew More Modrat and thay Seat of five in Number and Reacht him in fifteen Days from the time we Left him. Thay found him well But feeble. Thay Gave him to Eat Moderately at first and he Ganed Strength. Thay Went to work and Put the furs on a Scaffle out of the way of Woods or Eney Varment and all Seat of for home. The Day Befour thay arived thay ware Overtaken By a Snow Storm on the Planes & Could not Sea thare Way Near Right. Thay Seat Down on the Plane thare Beaing no Wood Nigh and Leat the Snow Cover them Over. Thay Had there Blankets about them. Thay ware in the Morning—it was Clear with ye Wind Nowest and freaseing hard. Thay Dug out of the Snow and Beaing Weat in Sum of there feet thay Was Badley frosted tho Not More than ten Miles to Walk. The Boy ascaped as well as Eney of them—I Beleve the Best. I had a Long job to Heal them But without the Los of a Limb.

The Natives Had found out where we ware and Came in with Meet and furs to trade. While I was up the River among the Band I Informd the Chefe of the Belts I had with me and ye Commanding offisers Speach and Desird him to Make a Speach Befour thay Decampt. This Chefes name was Arechea. The Chefe that Came to me first Had a Smattran of the Ochipway tung—so much so that we understood Each Other at Least Suffisantly to Convarse or Convae our IDease. He Made a Long Speach. By the yousel Sine of a

Shout threw the Camp thay ware willing to Cumply. In the Spring I sent my People after the furs thay Had Put on a Scaffel in the Winter. Thay Had an Indan Hunter with them who Kild them Sum Buffeloes. The men Cut Down Small Saplens and Made the frames of two Boates—Sowed the Skins to Gather and Made Bottoms to thare frames—Rub'd them Over with tallow which Made them tite anuf to Bring the furs Down to me whare I had

Canoes to Receve them. On account of the fase of the Countrey and Site the Entervales of the River St Peter is Exsalant & Sum Good timber—the Intervels are High and the Soile thin & lite. The River is Destatute of fish But the Wood & Meadowes abundans of Annamels, Sum turkeas, Buffeloes are Verey Plentey, the Common Dear are Plentey, and Larg, the Read and Moose Dear are Plentey hear, Espeshaley the former. I have seen fortey Kild in One Day By Surounding a drove on a low spot By the River side in the Winter Season. Raccoons are Verey Large. No Snakes But Small ones which are not Pisenes. Wolves are Plentey—thay follow the Buffeloes and often Destroy thare young & Olde Ones. In Winter the Natives near the Mouth of the River Rase Plentey of Corn for thare one Concumtion. The Manners and Customs of ye Yantonose—the Band I saw up the River are Nottawases By Nation But By Sum Intarnal Dispute thay ware Separated into Six Different Bands Each Band Lead By Chefes of thare One Chois. The Names of Each tribe—I the Yantonose—2 the Band of the Leaves—3 the Band of the wes (?)—4 the Band of the Stone House. The other two Bands are North one Cald assonebones (?) the other Dogs Ribs. These ware One Nation formaley and Speke the Same Langwege at this Day. Ye Yantonose are faroshas and Rude in thare Maners Perhaps Oeing in Sum masher to thare Leadig an Obsger life in the Planes. Thay are not Convarsant with Evrey other tribe. Thay Seldom Sea Nighbers. Thay Leade a wandering Life in that Exstensive Betwene the Miseurea & Missicippey. Thay dwell in Leather tents Cut Sumthing in form of a Spanish Cloke and Spread out by thirteen in the shape of a Bell—the Poles Meet at the top But the Base is forten in Dimerter-thay Go into it By a Hole Cut in the Side and a Skin Hung Befour it By Way of a Dore—thay Bild thare fire in the Middel and do all thare Cookery over it—at Night thay Lie down all around the Lodg with there feat to the fire. Thay Have a Grate Number of Horses and Dogs which Carres there Bageag when thay Move from Plase to Plase. Thay Make youse of Buffeloes dung for fuel as there is but little or no Wood upon the Planes. Thay are Continuely on the Watch for feare of Beaing Sarprised By thare Enemise who are all Round them. There was Implements are Sum fire armes, Boses and arroes & Spear which thay have Continuely in there hands. When on the March at Nite thay Keep out Parteas on the Lookout. Thay Run down the Buffelow with thare Horses and Kill as Much Meat as thay Please. In Order to have thare Horseis Long Winded thay Slit thair Noses up to the Grissel of thare head which Make them Breath Verey freely. I Have Sean them Run with those of Natrall Nostrals and Cum in Apearantley Not the Least Out of These when a parson dies among them in winter thay Carrea the Boddey with them til thay Cum to Sum Spot of Wood and thay Put it up on a Scaffel till when the frost is out of the Ground thay Intare it. Thay Beleve in two Sperits—one Good & one Bad. Thay Genaley Get thare wife By Contract with the Parans. Thay are Verey Gellas of thare women. It Sumtimes Hapens that a Man will take his Nighbers Wife from him But Both are Oblige to Quit the tribe thay Belong to But it is Seldum you can Hear of Murders Cummitted among them. Thay have Punneshment for thefts among them-

selves. They Sumtimes Retelate by taking as Much Property from the Ofen-

der if thay Can find it But I Seldum Hurd of thefts among themselves whatever thay Mite Due to others. When thay are Marching or Rideing Over the Planes thay Put on a Garment Like an Outside Vest with Sleves that Cum Down to thare Elboes Made of Soft Skins and Several thicknesses that will turn an arrow at a Distans—and a target two and a half feet in Diameter of the Same Matearal and thickness hung Over thare Sholders that Gards thare Backs. When thare is a Number of them to Gather Going in front of thare Band thay Make a War like apearans. The Planes where these People wander is about four hundred Miles Brod East & West—three hundred North & South. Thay Make all thare Close of Different Skins. These Parts Produse a Number of Otters which Keep in Ponds and Riveleats on these Planes and Sum Beavers but the Land Anamels are the Mane Object the Natives.

The Spring is now advansing fast.

The Chefes Cuming with a Number of the Natives to Go with me to Mackenac to Sea and Hear what there farther Had to Say——

Here the narrative abruptly ends, the closing pages of the ancient manuscript having been lost before it was found by me in 1868, among some waste paper, in the kitchen of the home of Hon. Charles Hobby Pond, governor of Connecticut—Mrs. Nathan G. Pond



AMERICAN

INDIAN

Photographed

by Randall

from the

Corning Fountain

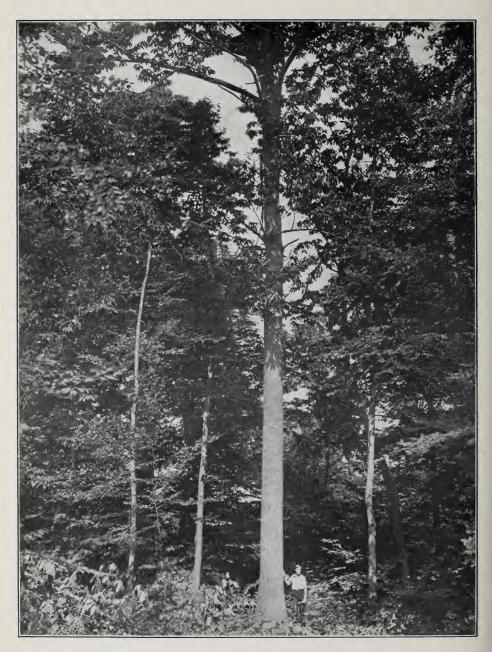
in

Bushnell Park,

Hartford,

Connecticut





A CHESTNUT TREE IN SCOTLAND, CONNECTICUT, WHICH SAWED INTO SEVEN HUNDRED FEET OF LUMBER

THE FORESTS OF CONNECTICUT

ONE HALF THE STATE IS COVERED WITH STUNTED WOODY GROWTH—FOR TWO CENTURIES TREES HAVE BEEN HEWN FOR TIMBER—PRESERVATION OF YOUNG FORESTS TO-DAY RECEIVING SCIENTIFIC ATTENTION—THE PAST AND FUTURE OF CONNECTICUT WOODLANDS TOLD

ву

AUSTIN F. HAWES

STATE FORESTER AND FOREST FIRE WARDEN FOR CONNECTICUT
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION

The total wooded area in the United States is estimated at 1,094,514 square miles or about 699,500.000 acres, which is 361/2 per cent of the total land area, exclusive of Alaska. The lumber industry is fourth among the great industries of the United States. According to the Census of 1900, the total capital invested in lumber enterprises was \$611,611,524, the total number of wage earners employed was 283,260, and the yearly wages paid amounted to \$104,640,591. The amount of lumber produced by the mills was 35,084,166,000 board feet. The value of lumber products is estimated to have increased 29 per cent during the past decade. At the present rate of cutting the forest lands of the United States cannot long meet the enormous demands made upon them. The great pineries of the Lake States have been almost entirely eliminated and great inroads have been made in the supply of valuable timber throughout all parts of the country. President Roosevelt in a recent address, said: "The preservation of the forests is vital to the welfare of every country. China and the Mediterranean countries offer examples of the terrible effect of deforestation upon the physical geography, and therefore ultimately upon the national well-being of the nations. One of the most obvious duties which our generation owes to the generations that are to come after us is to preserve the existing forests. The prime difference between civilized and uncivilized peoples is that in civilized peoples each generation works not only for its own well-being, but for the well-being of the generations yet unborn, and if we permit the natural resources of this land to be destroyed so that we hand over to our children a heritage diminished in value we thereby prove our unfitness to stand in the forefront of civilized peoples. One of the greatest of these heritages is our forest wealth. Neither state or nation can afford to turn these mountains over to the unrestrained greed of those who would exploit them at the expense of the future." State Forester Hawes here tells the history of Forestry in Connecticut and the work which this state is now doing to prepare for the future -EDITOR

O the casual observer traveling through Southern New England, Connecticut is a very well wooded country. During the months when the trees are in foliage this seems particularly true, and the statement that about one-half of the state is actually covered with a more or less woody growth bears out this first impression. Everywhere there is evidence of the woods' encroaching on agricultural land—old pastures coming up to red cedar and gray birch, the forerunners of a forest. In the woods themselves we stumble on halfburied stone walls, and here and there find a decrepit old apple tree overtopped by its wild associates, and are even able to distinguish old cellar bottoms and corn furrows and long deserted highways grown over with bull

brier and forest trees. These things tell of the old New England stock which cleared prosperous farms for themselves in the woods, reared large families on long since deserted hills whose sons were active in those early struggles of the colony and nation.

It would be interesting to look back and see what all this nearly worthless land was producing before the coming of the colonists, but information on the subject is scant. There are, however, occasional interesting side lights mostly in the form of town records or colonial laws.

Probably few realize the importance in the early days of Connecticut of the shipbuilding industry. This industry besides requiring a large amount of first-class white oak lumber, also depended upon a ready sup-

ply of the so-called "naval stores" such as pitch, tar and turpentine. These materials have long since been considered special products of the South, but for a century after the first settlement of Windsor and the neighboring region the manufacture of these products from the pitch pine was an extensive industry. In fact the first Indian deed in this territory had its origin in this industry, for it seems that in 1643 John Griffin and Michael Humphrey commenced the manufacture of pitch and tar and the collecting of turpentine. Manahanoose, an Indian chief, was so unfortunate in 1648 as to kindle a fire which in its progress consumed a large quantity of pitch and tar belonging to Mr. Griffin. To make amends for this the chief deeded to the injured party all his lands at Masscoe.

The General Court early recognized the importance of this industry by granting in 1663 to Mr. Griffin 200



CHESTNUT TREE IN FLOWER—TREES GROWN IN THE OPEN PRODUCE THE BEST CROPS OF FRUIT BUT ARE OF LITTLE VALUE FOR TIMBER acres in consideration "that he was the first that perfected the art of making pitch and tar in those parts." Mr. Phelps in his "History of Simsbury, Granby and Canton," says "that extensive forests of pine (evidently yellow or pitch pine) were then spread over a large portion of the plantation. Pitch and tar were in great demand for the uses of the British navy as well as for ship building generally. They commanded a ready sale at high prices, and were nearly the only articles allowed by England to be export-This and especially the turpentine business was pursued more or less extensively in the town for over 100 years." Indications of some of these works were still visible as late as 1845. The town of Enfield, and probably others, granted the privilege to box a certain number of trees, but this grant did not convey the land nor the trees. The record of such grants reads as follows:

"July, 1705. Mr. Joseph Sexton is posesed of so many pine trees as may aford three thousand boxes which are a littel southward of or south est of buk horn and ye same sid of wedow glesons medow, these afored trees are bounded on every with comon land." And

"A Prel 1707. John Howard is posesed of so many trees as may pine trees as may aford six hundred boxes bounded south on Jonathan Peses trees north on a gutter est on a spruce swomp and west on a sprong of medow."

This kind of manufacture so important in those days called for considerable legislation to properly control it. In "The Public Records of the Colony of Conn. from Oct. 1706 to Oct. 1716," published by Chas. Hoadly in 1870, we find a law providing for the appointment of a "suitable and fit person to search all barrels of tar and turpentine before it be exposed to sale or shipped on board any ship or vessel for exportation, who shal take care that all such barrels---be of full gage according to



SEVENTY-FIVE-YEARS-OLD CHESTNUT TREES WORTH OVER \$100
AN ACRE PRODUCE SOME OF THE BEST CONNECTICUT TIMBER

law and that they be filled with tar and turpentine, good and merchantable, free from all fraudulent and deceitful mixtures of earth, stone or other deceitfull matter." He was to set his mark or brand on all barrels complying with the law and to receive two pence from the person who employed him. Any barrels not so examined and marked were forfeited, one-half the value going to the complainer and one-half to the county where such barrels were seized and brought to trial.

About this same time (April 26, 1709) the inhabitants of the town of Hartford voted "that if any persons shall box any pine trees within the bounds of the town of Hartford, either on the comons, or undivided lands, or shall draw any turpentine out of any pine trees that are already boxed, within the aforesaid bounds, shall forfeit to the town's use the sum of five shillings for every tree so improved

contrary to this act, excepting only what turpentine may be drawn out of the pine trees, that are already boxed for the town's use."

This act of restriction probably marks the beginning of the end, such methods usually coming after a scarcity has begun to be felt.

Similar acts restricting the exportation of lumber about this time seem to indicate a growing shortage of these other materials required for ship building. The following law passed in May 1715 is an example:

"Whereas great or considerable quantities of plank, ship timber and boards, are exported out of this colony to the neighboring Provinces to the great destruction of timber, and to the disadvantage and discouragement of his Majesty's subjects here in building of shipping whereby the increase of trade among us is much hindered;

"For the prevention whereof, "Be it enacted, etc;" "That all plank,

ship timber and boards of the growth of this government that shall be shipped for exportation out of this colony to any of the neighboring colonies of Massachusetts Bay, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, shall pay to naval officers in each port where the said ship timber or plank or boards shall be shipped, and for the use of this government, the sum of ten shillings for every ton of ship timber, and the sum of five shillings for every hundred foot of plank, and three shillings for every hundred foot of boards which shall be shipped as aforesaid.'

a monarchial government, and although only an incident illustrates very well why, from a forestry standpoint, that form of government is better than our own democratic government. A government by the people is essentially less thoughtful of the future than one by a strong and wise ruler.

The idea of preserving the forests through export duty was not confined to materials useful for the navy. The manufacture of barrel staves, or barrel pipe, or pipe staves as they were variously called, was an extensive industry in the early days of the colo-



CONNECTICUT HAS MANY ACRES OF WASTE-LAND THAT COULD BE MADE TO PRODUCE LARGE PROFITS

The feeling shown in the above that the requirements of the navy should control the use of the forests is one which lasted as long as war ships were made of wood. The first forest reserves created by the United States were in the Live Oak district of the South for the purpose of maintaining a supply of this lumber for our navy. In colonial days the King could have any tree in the woods marked with his arrow for the navy. Trees thus marked were often seen floating down the Connecticut river. Such a privilege as this is typical of

ny and in 1714 an export duty was declared of twenty shillings per thousand for barrel staves and thirty shillings for hogshead staves.

"The Records of the Colony and Plantation of New Haven 1638-1649," published by Chas. J. Hoadly in 1857, show the regard with which the forests were held in the early days, a regard which was doubtless brought over from England where wood was scarce.

Thus in the General Court, November 25, 1639: "It is ordered after this day no man shall cutt any timber

downe butt where he shall be assigned by the magistrate, except on his owne

ground."

"It is ordered that Leiutennant Seeley and Goodm Andrews shall walke the woods, and if they finde any timber lyeing in the woods uncrosscutt, and squared, and acquaint the magistrate therewith, they shall have liberty to seiz upon it, halfe for themselves, and halfe for the towne, the Yorkshire men's timber only excepted; that timber wch is squared and crosscut, time is given till the last of March next to fetch it home."

The desire to prevent waste of wood lasted for at least a century. In the records of Enfield under Mar. 11, 1706, the following appears: "The town at this meeting voat that the candelwood that is now knocked up now and not carted shal be carted within seven dayes or it shall be free for any man els and al that is knocked up afterwards shal be carted forthwith

or be free for any man."

"Candlewood" consisted of dry pine knots and other portions of pine trees strongly saturated with pitch and split into sizes convenient for use

in lighting.

Occasional reference to tanning shows that to have been an industry of considerable importance from the first. It appears that men in this business had been in the habit of getting bark for dyeing and tanning from the common land for officers were appointed in 1645 to decide where such materials could be procured with least damage to the public.

It is doubtful whether in the settlement of Connecticut there was ever that wastefulness of the forest which characterized the settlement of Vermont and later the lake states, namely, the burning and girdling of trees to make room for agriculture. The proximity to the coast opened a ready market. The following from the "Records of Conn. Colony 1640," shows the way in which provision was made for the settlement of a new region: "The prticuler court also is de-



HEMLOCK WHICH WOULD BE MUCH IMPROVED BY REMOVING THE BUTTERNUT TREES NEARBY

sired to take order for the vewing of Pequot Co. and disposeing of the Tymber there, as also to settle Inhabitants in those prts iff they see cause, so far as yt may be acted without

chardge to the county."

The early settlers of our country were notably a hard working people and naturally had little time for writing descriptions of the forests. Such notes as the following taken from Mr. Orcutt's "History of Torrington" are therefore valuable. In describing "The Pine Timber Division" he says: "The first name given in the records to this part of Torrington was Spruce swamp. Afterwards it was called the pine timber; then the pine timber division and in 1747 the mast swamp. The pine timber was of much value and the proprietors found great difficulty in preserving it from the hands of those who had no ownership in it. The trees had grown tall and straight, and were very desirable for masts to sailing vessels and were cut and floated down the river for that The proprietors directed purpose. that all pine, white wood and white ash timber above fourteen inches at the stub standing and growing or fallen down on those places set out for highways be reserved for the use of the proprietors and the committee appointed was to sell such timber for the advantage of the proprietors."

President Dwight of Yale, who

traveled extensively through New England and New York in the early part of the 19th century, in his interesting account of these journeys frequently mentions the forests, and his books bear out the evidence of the woods themselves, namely, that there was much less forest land in the state at that time than now. He says that almost all of the original forests of this country (i. e. New England and New York) had long since been cut down. A note on Meredith, N. Y., is of special interest as regards white "The hill which limits the northern prospect is covered with a magnificent growth of white pines; one of which having fallen down, was measured by Mr. Law and was found to be two hundred and forty-seven feet in length. This cluster is the only considerable one, composed of full grown trees of this kind which I have seen. A few years since such trees were in great numbers along the northern parts of the Connecticut river, but they are now very generally destroyed. It is not improbable that the next generation may never see a white pine of full size and may regard an exact account of this noble vegetable production as a mere fable."

One will notice in this account that President Dwight does not mention having seen any trees of this size in Connecticut. So we may infer that if there ever had been any they had disappeared before his time. The quotation given above from Mr. Orcutt's "History of Torrington" probably refers to just such timber as being cut in the middle of the 18th century.

President Dwight makes specific descriptions of other forests through which he passed. Of Windsor and Suffield he gives the following account: "From Windsor the noad leaving the Connecticut river proceeds to Suffield over a plain of yellow pine, about five miles in extent. At the entrance upon the plain, the pines for near a mile were, many years since, entirely cut off, and in their place has sprung up a forest of



FORESTS PURCHASED AT \$2 AN ACRE IN PORTLAND, CONNECTICUT, BY THE STATE

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oaks. Such a change in forest vegetation is not uncommon; yet it is curious and will hereafter be made a subject of enquiry." This early reference to a problem which is so often brought to a forester's attention to-day, is one of the many points in the work which shows how keen an observer was this minister-traveler. Sixty years later, Thoreau read a paper entitled: "The Succession of Forest Trees," before the Middlesex Agricultural Society in Concord, which would doubtless have interested President Dwight could be have heard it. Presumably this essay would have been more acceptable to the Yale divine than Thoreau's philosophy and treatises on morals and religion.

The chief use of the forests of Connecticut from Revolutionary times until the middle of the last century was evidently to supply fuel. The timber had been largely exhausted, but had such a capacity for sprouting that good ground would yield a growth amply sufficient for fuel once in fourteen years. It was the custom



VALUE ENHANCED BY REMOVING SCRUBTREES AND ALLOWING ROOM FOR DEVELOPMENT

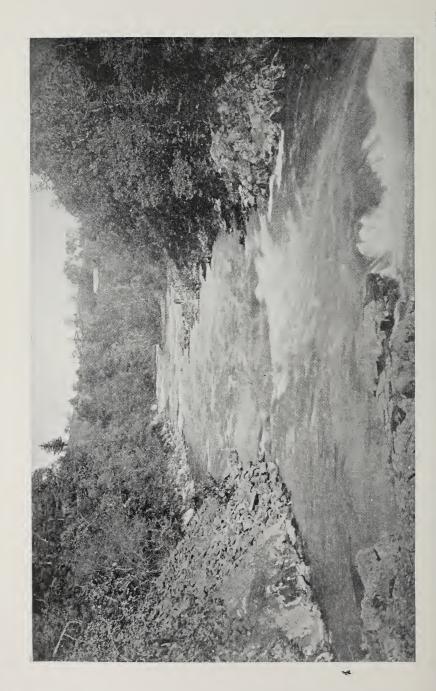
of many farmers to cut their woods on this rotation. The extensive manufactures of the state relying wholly on wood or charcoal for fuel; the numerous villages and cities; and a rural population much more widely scattered than it is now, must have consumed an immense quantity of wood before coal came into general use. Transportation facilities did not allow of the introduction of fuel from long distances so each region supplied its own amount.

All things taken into consideration, the Connecticut of 1820 must have been a very different appearing state from that of 1900, for not only was the thrifty native population utilizing some thirty or forty per cent more of the state's area for agricultural purposes; but what forests there were must have been largely composed of young sprouts. But the middle of the century introduced a change which is still in progress. The movement of the population westward or into the cities left a great deal of land unused.

The building of railroads and consequent improvement of transportation facilities whereby the agricultural products of the West were introduced at low prices resulted in a further depreciation of land values, and the substitution of coal for wood to a great extent in manufacturing and domestic utilization completed the change. Forests have steadily encroached on deserted fields. Except in the vicinity of cities or the brass factories of the western part of the state, the demand for cord wood is light. The increased cost of labor and difficulty in obtaining it at any price in many rural districts have steadily increased the expense of harvesting cord wood, while the factors already mentioned have lowered its sale value. So in most parts of southern New England woods are now allowed to grow until they can furnish products of more net value than cord wood. Through the development of the railroads has come the compensation for the injury they are themselves so largly responsible for. Immense quantities of ties are required to maintain the numerous lines and the production of these along with poles for telegraph, telephone and electric light lines has come to be the most paying crop of the woodlot.

Connecticut farmers have developed in their tobacco raising one of the most intensive forms of agriculture known anywhere. Other branches of agriculture have been similarly improved during the past generation. Is it then unreasonable that a crop which could be raised on at least half the state without interfering with other forms of agriculture should receive some scientific attention? With the exception of a few isolated cases nothing has ever been done to improve the character of our forests or to substitute valuable wood crops for the worthless brush which covers so vast an area.

During the past decade a wave of reflection, and better still, of action, has spread over the United States. It



THE RIVER BANKS IN CONNECTICUT ARE COVERED WITH UNDERBRUSH AND DENUDED OF ALL STATELY TREE-LIFE

that a desire has arisen to save the is not merely among sentimentalists forests. The great lumber companies of the country, the railroads and other extensive forest-owners and consumers, are coming to realize the rapidity with which the forests are being destroyed, and with which the more valuable forest products are already becoming scarce as shown by increasing prices. An organization now known as the Forest Service has grown up in the national government, which is endeavoring to meet the demands for scientific advice in the bet-

waste lands he should aim for the best possible forest of the most valuable trees at the lowest cost.

The Experiment Station is trying to bring about these ideals not only through advice but by example. Five years ago a tract of sand plain land on the Windsor-Granby line was purchased and has been planted to a variety of different trees. The pines, especially the white pine, are already proving their adaptability for planting, even now growing on the average a foot a year.

The General Assembly has come to



FORESTRY CAN BE MADE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT ON THESE TRACTS

ter management of our forests. This work of the national government is now supplemented by several states, among which Connecticut was one of the first to take up the subject. The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven through its forester, who by act of the General Assembly was made State Forester, gives advice to any land owners in the state as to the management of their existing forests or the establishment of new ones on worthless lands. In the management of forests it should be the owner's purpose, as in the raising of other crops to secure the greatest amount of the most valuable products in the shortest possible time. In the establishment of new forests on

realize the importance of examples in good forestry and has appropriated in the last three sessions \$6,000 for the purchase and improvement of land. While this is a small sum compared to what is needed what some states are appropriating we already have two state forests started which will not only serve as examples to the neighboring farmers, but will prove excellent investments for the state. The state can, of course, afford to wait longer for its returns than the individual and can, therefore, raise larger and superior timber for which there will always be a good market. One of the state forests consisting of 1,000 acres is in Portland and the other of 300 acres is in Union. It is to be hoped that in time there will be at least one state forest

in every county.

Perhaps the most serious detriment to the improvement of our forests is the frequency of fires. Not only are a great many trees, especially young seedlings, killed outright by forest fires, but the remaining trees are so blistered that they become liable to fungus diseases. These diseases together with the impoverished condition of the soil caused by the burning of the vegetable matter result in poorer growth and frequently in slow death. It is largely due to fires that such a considerable area in the state is grown over with brush instead of valuable forests.

Last summer the General Assem-

bly passed an act providing for the appointment of town forest fire wardens to prevent such fires and to extinguish those which are started. By the selection of proper men for these positions by the selectmen the damage from fire should be greatly reduced.

Altogether it seems that the forests of the state are entering upon their third era. For the first two centuries they were destroyed for their own value and for the sake of the land. Since then we have had a period in which the forests have been steadily increasing in size and quantity. Now must begin the improvement of these forests and their utilization in a scientific way so as to produce more value to the acre and vastly more wealth for the state.

"Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.
'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy axe shall harm it not."

"My heart-strings round thee cling, Close as thy bark, old friend!
Here shall the wild-bird sing,
And still thy branches bend.
Old tree! the storm still brave;
And, woodman, leave the spot!
While I've a hand to save;
Thy axe shall harm it not."
—George P. Morris, 1802-1864.



MAJESTIC

ELMS

LIKE

THIS

ARE

FAST

DISAPPEARING

1819

FROM

CONNECTICUT



THRIFTY LITTLE FINANCIERS BANKING THEIR FIRST HARD-EARNED PENNIES

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN EMBRYO

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF ASSIMILATING THE VAST FOREIGN ELEMENTS INTO OUR NATIONAL LIFE AS IT IS BEING PRACTICALLY SOLVED BY THE GOOD WILL CLUB AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

BY

MABEL CASSINE HOLMAN

HE greatest problem in American life to-day is the assimilation of the vast foreign elements that are coming to our shores so that they may become brawn and brain in the body politic. The arms of the American republic are extended invitingly to the peoples of the earth. The oceans have become great streams of humanity pouring into the heralded land of golden promise. The imminent question is not what these primitive

forces are to do for the republic, but what the republic is to do for these primitive forces that their energies may be directed immediately for their own self-development and concentrated for their moral and material uplift.

An immigration statistician told me a few days ago that during the last year over a million human lives have accepted the invitation of the United States to taste the joys of liberty. If the arrival of these forces in our midst is to be the end of our consid-

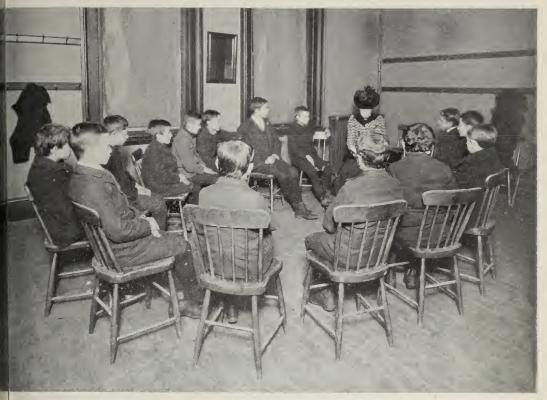


YOUNG STATISTICIANS COLLECTING INFORMATION FOR THEIR SCRAP BOOKS

eration of them, then the stability of American citizenship is a fiction and our system of government and national character knows no permanency. If the coming of this tremendous sinew and embryo moral power is but the beginning of our consideration, and the physiology of the great plan of the American republic is such that this new blood is to be sent coursing through the arteries of American life, invigorating it with the strength of purpose and the courage of heart that leads these fellowmen to face the mysteries of this new world, then immigration is the fundamental principle upon which the western continent is to reach the highest development of manhood and its work.

Emigration is a tragedy. The forsaking of home, language, customs and the environment of birth, and the plunging of millions of credulous. trustful people into a mystical ideal is a cruel slaughter of hopes and energies unless the channels are practically and honestly laid for the realization of these ideals. It is not remarkable that these energies, failing to find opportunity for their development, occasionally turn to evil, but it speaks well for humanity that more of them do not lapse into evil.

It is estimated that there are 15, 000,000 foreign-born in the United States to-day, and that nearly 2,000 000 of them have not yet reached maturity. Who knows but what in these child-lives Italy may be contributing to America another Michael Angelo, or a Leonardo da Vinci, or a Raphael; or Germany another Mozart, or a Beethoven; or France another Joan of Arc; or Hungary another Kossuth; or England a Darwin or a Newton; or Scotland another James Watt.



NATURALISTS LISTENING TO THOMPSON'S "WILD ANIMALS I HAVE KNOWN"

This is a material age that develops German Gutenbergs or Italian Galinteos. The material is here; in its ambition to find an outlet it is coming to America every day. Is the American purpose sufficiently strong, and the American system sufficiently practical, to develop these latent possibilities so that each priceless life mangive to the world the best there is in it?

Monarchal government has little responsibility and makes no pretense of equal opportunity or political freedom. The American republic shoulders a tremendous responsibility for it idealizes the blessings of liberty, paints glowing pictures of its realization, and emblazons the message world-wide that it is here for whoever comes with a willing heart and hand.

I am told that Connecticut has a

population sixty-five per cent of which is of foreign parentage. The public schools are re-organizing the system of education so that it may better meet the new conditions. The night schools are almost wholly the outgrowth of the demands made by immigration. The social settlements have become strong factors in the work, and the religious and philanthropic institutions are giving attention to both the spiritual and material needs of the newcomers.

This moral responsibility is too little realized and it is much to the credit of Connecticut, and especially the city of Hartford, the birthplace of American democracy, that at least one phase of this problem of assimilation of foreign elements has long been receiving the conscientious attention of practical sociologists.

Eighty-three years ago, early in



BUILDERS OF THE FUTURE TAKING FIRST LESSONS IN CARPENTRY

1823, Catherine E. Beecher, of Litchfield, Connecticut, with her sister Mary (Mrs. Thomas C. Perkins), opened a school for female education in Hartford. These pioneer educators were sisters of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher (Stowe), and daughters of Rev. Lyman Beecher,

the distinguished divine.

In her belief that the times required that woman should be educated to better meet the requirements placed upon her, Miss Catherine Beecher organized in 1827 the Hartford Female Seminary and an edifice was erected and dedicated to the development of female education, becoming the model upon which many others were instituted, and attaining the highest reputation throughout the country. In this same edifice to-day the great work of preparing young lives for the world's service is still

continued, but with the evolution of mankind and its work the edifice has molded itself to meet the requirements of a pressing age. In 1827 it was dedicated to the work of preparing the daughters of old American families for womanhood. To-day it is consecrated to the work of preparing the sons of Europe, Asia, Africa the whole world—for American citizenship, and is known as the Good Will Club. Like its predecessor, to which, however, it holds no other relation than the fact that it occupies the same edifice, the Good Will Club is a pioneer in its sociological undertaking and from it many similar institutions are being modeled throughout the country. The Good Will Club is not only one of the first institutions of its kind in the new world, but to-day its work is on a larger scope and more progressive than that of any other.



AMBITIOUS LITTLE ARTISANS LEARNING THE ART OF WOOD CARVING

As a model for the practical assimilation of foreign elements into American life, the story of the development of the Good Will Club is one of much interest as well as historical importance. I believe that it is in the development of this idea that the future of the American republic can be best insured.

Not long since I spent an evening at the Good Will Club, and it was an inspiration as I passed through the rooms and realized how much was being accomplished for American citizenship from a small beginning and faithful persistent work. Some of the little citizens were reading in the library; others with bright, happy faces were playing games. The small boys do the usual kindergarten work, and there are classes in reading and story telling.

One of the Hartford school teach-

ers, whose work is among the boys on the East side, in speaking of the Good Will Club, said: "In teaching, I have this winter taken up the study of Ivanhoe. I was surprised that the boys seemed familiar with the characters, and asked: 'Where have you learned of this?' They replied: 'at the Good Will Club.'" "And I have seen also," she added, "that the boys of foreign birth who attend the club have learned to look upon their school teacher as a friend. They usually regard their school teacher with awe."

A class at present is being taught Russian history in the club, and often in the evening I have seen forty or more Russian lads eagerly listening to stories of their homeland.

There is a cooking class where the boys are taught to make bread and cook plain food, a prize being given at the end of the year for the best loaf of



RELATING STORIES AND EXPERIENCES OF THEIR EAGER BOYHOOD DAYS

bread. The little men have a banking account and are taught to save their earnings; many sell newspapers, and often bank a considerable sum. Gymnastics are taught, carpentry, claymodeling, wood-carving, plumbing and printing, practical trades to follow even lifelong. The boys have a gift of a new printing press, and publish their own paper, "The Good Will Star," and are also learning typewriting and stenography. For many years there has been a class in military drill, and each summer about forty of the Good Will cadets, go out to Miss Hall's old home in Marlborough and spend a happy week in camp.

The boys bring all their sorrows, perplexities, and joys to Miss Hall, who is here and there, upstairs and down, watching over them each evening. Miss Hall told me she had not

been absent but two evenings during the winter.

The young citizens have a miniature city government where they conduct their imaginary affairs with the dignity and parliamentary order of real city fathers. It is in this little municipality that the principles of citizenship and self-government are inculcated into impressionable minds. Interesting, indeed it is, and impressive, to see the little mayor preside over his common council while affairs of great civic moment are earnestly discussed. If the simple honesty and eager conscientiousness of these little citizens could be infused into our national citizenship the United States would soon become the long sought Utopia. The mayor presides over his improvised municipality eight long weeks, and these are weeks of great



DEFT FINGERS LEARNING THE PLEASURE OF INDUSTRY

responsibility for the youthful shoulders, inasmuch as each one of them has a great ambition to leave a record of service not only as honorable as that of his predecessor but made notable by some significant mark of statesmanship. Another honor dear to the hearts of these little citizens is to be appointed a policeman; this consists of four weeks' service in the preservation of peace and order in the club house. It may be well said that the opportunity to exercise authority in this capacity is not frequent.

It would require a volume to relate the incidents of interest that continually occur in this sociological work. Warden Garvin of the Connecticut state prison was expected to address the boys recently, when one little fellow asked: "Will he tell us all about the prisoners, robbers and hangings?" "Oh no," was the reply, "He will speak upon more pleasant subjects." "I know," said a bright-eyed little lad, "he is going to tell us how not to get there." Warden Garvin, hearing of this, took it for his subject.

Hundreds of courageous little fellows have left the Good Will Club to go out into the world; many of them have met with prosperity—business and political distinction. One instance among many: A young boy came into the club. He was a son of a street musician and both he and his family had thought that his only opportunity was in following his fath-He entered the class of er's life. wood-carving. So decided was the talent that he developed for this work that he soon perfected himself to a place where he secured a lucrative po-

Through the influence of the Club five boys last year entered Yale Uni-



versity, and at present there are Good Will Club boys who are attaining honorable marks in scholarship at Trinity College, Michigan University, Columbia Law School, and at institutions in Boston, Baltimore and Bur-At the present lington, Vermont. time a number of these boys are preparing to enter universities in the fall. One is now engaged in settlement work on the east side in New York city, and is becoming distinguished as a sociologist.

A professional man recently said to me: "I am one of Mary Hall's boys. No one will ever know how much she has done for us, and how many she has helped to obtain a college education when they have shown a desire for it. There are many instances where she has furnished them pecuniary means by interesting others in

their behalf or by assisting them to obtain permanent employment." Men who have gone from this club into active business state that they received their inspiration under its environment.

It is more than twenty-five years ago that the Good Will Club was founded by Miss Mary Hall, who is a daughter of the late Gustavus Hall and Louisa Skinner of Marlborough, and a lineal descendant of Dr. John Hall who came from Coventry, England, with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and later removed to Tolland, Connecticut. Among her mother's ancestry are the names of John Haynes, first governor of Connecticut, John Skinner, Thomas Lord, Elder William Goodwin and Peter Bulkeley. graduating After

Academy, Miss Hall taught at Lasell Seminary, and later prepared to study law with her elder brother, Ezra Hall. Between these two there was a strong and tender band of affection, and the early death of the brother has been a life long sorrow to the sister. Miss Hall completed her studies in the law office of the late John Hooker, of Hartford, the husband of Isabella Beecher (Hooker), the daughter of the illustrious Beecher family, and in October 1882 the Hartford county bar placed her name upon its roll as the

first woman admitted to the bar in the state of Connecticut.

It was while pursuing her studies that Mary Hall gathered a few boys about her, talking upon interesting and instructive subjects, furnishing games, and reading stories to them. Her little friends became so numerous that she could not possibly accommodate them all.

"Let's organize a club," suggested Miss Hall, and on April 2, 1880, nine boys presented themselves to her while she outlined the necessity of a



YOUTHFUL PRINTERS-UPON THESE WE MAY YET DEPEND FOR OUR LITERATURE



THE DEFENDERS OF THE NEXT GENERATION

constitution and by-laws, an appropriate name, and the election of officers. One week later the little fellows completed this tremendous task, announcing their object as the improvement of its members "mentally, morally and physically," and membership was confined within the age limits of from eight to twenty-one years.

A leading influence in Hartford at that time was the Hon. David Clark, who was highly respected by the boys, and in recognition of favors that he had granted them they desired to adopt the name D. C. Club. Mr. Clark declined the honor but promised to attend the next meeting of the club and bring with him an appropriate name. During his address on that occasion he christened it the "Good Will Club," and announced that fifty of Harper's best publications for a nucleus of a library might

be selected and the bill sent to him.

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It was in this way that the good work began: A badge was adopted for regular members only, who are eligible to office in the club, by reason of good conduct and attendance. Every boy over twelve years old, before receiving this badge, has to take the pledge of the club, namely "I solemply promise to abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors, except as a medicine, and from the use of tobacco in every form; from all profanity and vulgarity; and I also promise to honor and obey my parents." Any member who violates the rules of the club, forfeits his membership.

The plan of the work was first to entertain the boys, and take them from the temptations of the streets, many newsboys coming in. They were entertained under this environment and encouraged to cultivate

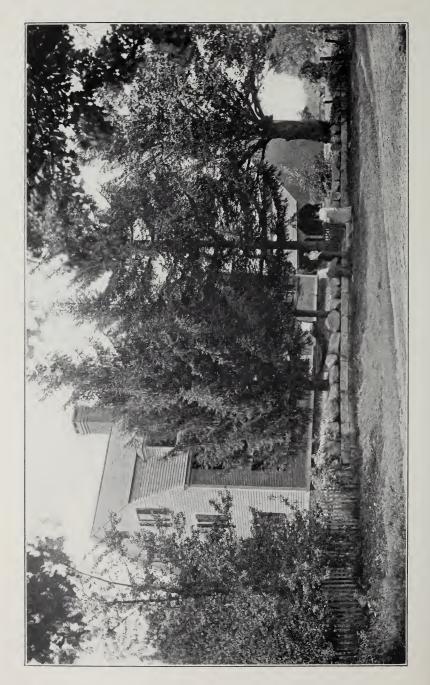


DEVELOPING STRONG BODIES FOR MANHOOD'S STRUGGLES-GYMNASIUM CLASS

good morals and the ordinary courtesies of life. No religious views or sectarianism were allowed to be broached, but all religious views were respected. As the work progressed larger rooms were procured; they were opened two or three days a week, and finally every evening except Sunday. Through the generosity those interested piano was rented, and singers volunteered their services. The library was enlarged from time to time; clergymen and others talked with the boys; specialists gave gratuitous talks on health. The volunteer workers increased from six to over fifty: the majority of them were ladies, but during the winter there were many helpers from Trinity College and the Hart-Theological Seminary. eight years the club was without a permanent home, moving from place

to place, as the work grew. Then a few citizens of Hartford feeling it was a work of great importance, set about raising money for a permanent home for the club. The *Hartford Times* and *Hartford Courant* started a subscription list January 14, 1888.

The story can best be told from the words of the late Alfred E. Burr, editor of the Hartford Times, and first president of the board of trustees of the Good Will Club Corporation: "Twelve thousand six hundred dollars rolled right in over our heads. We felt then pretty strong. We had got up to \$7,000 or \$8,000, when Mr. Henry Kenev came to me. He had not been asked for a cent. He said: 'We see you are engaged in a pretty good work. These boys, rightly directed, will make good men. It is difficult to reform a bad man, but take the boy and you can direct him easily.'



THE SHRINE OF THE GOOD WILL BOYS IN THE COUNTRY -- HALL HOMESTEAD AT MARLBOROUGH, CONNECTICUT



BENEFACTRESS AND ORGANIZER OF THE GOOD WILL CLUB-MISS MARY HALL,
FIRST WOMAN TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE CONNECTICUT BAR

He then said that his brother, Mr. Walter Keney, and I speak his name with profound respect, for a more generous and large-hearted man never lived in Hartford, and now his restful sleep is at Cedar Hill, had come to him and said: 'We ought to do something for that Club.' And so Mr. Henry Keney and his brother offered their aid unsolicited. thanked him and said if they felt like giving a little something we should certainly appreciate it. He sent me their check for \$5,000. He afterwards called me in one day and asked how we were getting on. I said we had advertised for a building and received various offers. We had looked them all over, but were not quite satisfied with any of them. He asked if I was going to continue in the work. I said I was. He then said: 'I am going to help you.' With some men that wouldn't have meant much, but with him it meant volumes. We after-

wards found that we could get the seminary for \$17,000. I told Mr. Keney of it. Said he: 'You go and buy it. Walter and I have talked it over: we want a good building.' I had the contract drawn up, and in it I put a couple of pianos to go with the building; and also trash enough to fill a dozen carts went with it. Mr. Keney sent another check for \$5,000. That made \$10,000. The trustees said I might buy this building and repair it if I could raise the money. So I went to work. The building was greatly Mr. Keney came to out of repair. see me to know how we were getting on. I told him of the improvements, and others that were needed. At everything suggested he said quietly: 'Put that in; we want that;' and so it went on, till the gifts of the Messrs. Keney amounted to \$13,672. Such generosity in the interest of public benefits comes only from true and generous hearts." Later these broth-



GOOD WILL CLUB CADETS AT THE HISTORIC CHURCH IN MARLBOROUGH, CONNECTICUT, CELEBRATING THE CENTENNIAL OF THE TOWN WHERE THEIR BENEFACTRESS WAS BORN

ers added to their contributions, giving in all over \$50,000, this added to other gifts gave the Good Will Club over \$75,000.

It would be impossible to give here a complete record of those who have co-operated in the upbuilding of this institution, and I regret that this one instance of generosity is the only one that space will allow me to relate.

The old Hartford Female Seminary, where Catherine Beecher formerly taught, on February 22, 1889, was dedicated: "The Good Will Club Building of the City of Hartford; dedicated to the moral and intellectual training of the youths, who are, and

who may hereafter become, members of this club. And we invoke the Divine Benediction upon the institution that it may redound to His glory, and the advancement of knowledge and virtue."

It was at this dedication that Miss Hall said: "It remains for this hour, and the realization of more than my wildest dreams and hopes in this boys' work, to bring my happiness to a white heat; and I am more than glad to acknowledge it in this presence, and to give the praise to Him who directs the affairs of men, noticing even the sparrows fall, and may I add that my work in and for the

Good Will Club is a memorial work, I should be ungrateful to the memory of a noble brother, whose boyhood was of the noblest type, and whose active life began and closed in this beautiful city, did I not acknowledge in this presence that the little I have done, and the more I hope to do, is in loving memory of Ezra Hall."

The nine boys who formed the constitution twenty-five years ago, have grown to two thousand, passing in and out each week; eight hundred and twenty-five registered their names last year, beside the regular members; and fifty-six workers have been present on different evenings of the week to supervise and instruct in the forty-nine departments; in seven of these former members of the club have assisted.

This is the practical channel through which Hartford sociologists are directing the vigor of youth for the greatest good to itself and its country, that it may, in the words of President Eliot of Harvard, "Live to-day and every day like a man of honor."

"Those whose lives are cast among new conditions must be prepared to meet them, and the object of education is to fit men and women to do something," said President Flavel S. Luther, of Trinity College, recently.

From the western states, from England, and from as far east as Bombay, India, requests come to Miss Mary Hall, organizer of the Good Will Club of Hartford, for information and assistance in organizing similar institutions. The practicability of the plan has been complimentarily reviewed in the German *Gartenlaube*, one of the oldest and most influential family magazines in Germany.

While I was at the Good Will Club not many evenings ago a little fellow, with an earnest face, came to Miss Hall and said: "We are going to move to New Haven; where is the Good Will Club there?" "I do not think there is one," she replied. I shall never forget the look of disappointment that passed over the boy's face. It impressed itself forcibly upon me that this is the way to the hearts, the hands, the brains, and the souls of Young America.

"There are two trails in life, my boy:
One leads to the height of fame,

To honor, glory, peace and joy,
And one to depths of shame;;
And you can reach that glorious
height—

It's honors can be won—
Or you can grope in shame's dark night—

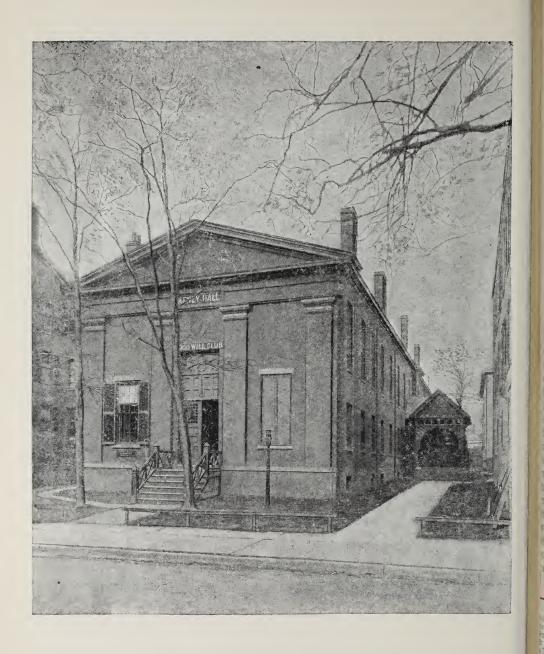
It's up to you, my son."

"At partings of the trails you stand, At early manhood's gate;

Your future lies in your own hand—Will it be low or great?

If now you choose the trail of Right, When you the height have won

You'll bask in Honor's fadeless light— It's up to you, my son."



WHERE PRACTICAL SOCIOLOGISTS INCULCATE PRINCIPLES OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

Home of the Good Will Club at Hartford, Connecticut—A pioneer organization for the development of young Americans, and to-day one of the most thorough in the United States

"MY COUNTRY IS WRONG"—TRAGEDY OF COLONEL JOSHUA CHANDLER

BORN IN WEST WOODSTOCK, CONNECTICUT, IN 1728—DEVOTED TO HIS NATIVE LAND BUT UNWILLING TO JOIN IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BECAUSE HE CONSCIENTIOUSLY BELIEVED IT ILL-AD-VISED, HE WAS DRIVEN FROM HOME, WANDERED WITH HIS FAMILY IN EXILE, AND DIED BROKEN-HEARTED-STORY OF A TORY

REV. HARVEY M. LAWSON

HE story of the life and death of this Joshua Chandler, with its strange vicissitudes, is one of the most interesting and pathetic of the many sad stories of those who were loyal to the mother country during the struggle of 1775 to 1782, and who acted consistently with their principles. In these latter days, while we justly honor the Revolutionary patriots, yet we are far enough removed from the passions of the period to give due credit to the motives which animated these loyalists, and while we feel that they were mistaken, we can admire them for their devotion to what they believed right, and pity their misfortunes. The stories of the "Tory discipline" which was administered in those days are often amusing but frequently pass beyond that point. Among some old papers handed down by my ancestor I found the following letter:

We find that many of the most cultured as well as the most conscientious people of the time felt it their duty to remain loyal to the British government, although it would have been much easier for them to lay aside their principles, join with the rabid majority, and thus save them-

and a man of property.

selves from the insult, ostracism, persecution, banishment and confiscation of property which came upon-

there is no further record. It is said

however, that he left the town soon

after and later "became respectable"

An instance of the patriots who sacrificed their lives for the British Crown and refused to join the revolutionists I now relate.

Col. Joshua Chandler was born at West Woodstock, Connecticut, March 1, 1728. The Chandlers were an old and honorable family in Woodstock and were among the earliest settlers of that fine old town in 1686. mother seems to have been a woman of independence of thought for with two others she left the Established Church (Congregational) "joyned with that sect or Denomination called Anabaptists (at least so far as to renounce Infant Baptism and be rebaptized by plunging)," and therefore she was dismissed from the church.

Joshua Chandler graduated from Yale College in 1747, being ranked

It would be interesting to know what they did with poor Mr. Holton "about son down or little suner," but

[&]quot;Sir, these lines by desire of Lieut. Daniel Loomis to let you know that ye people are about to gather this night about son down or a little suner from Brimfield, Westford, Sturbridge and Union to pay Mr. Timothy Holton a visit concerning his principles as Tory, etc. and I was to give you notis and as many moor as I could to be on ye ground neer sd Holton's house by son down this night if you see cause. Sir please to let Mr. Archabel Coye and Mr. Bartlett know and as many moor as you can. These from yr humble Servt Saml Marcy, Jun. Union, Septr. ye 22nd, 1774.

To Captn Thos Lawson, Union."

the thirteenth in the class of twentynine, in "dignity of family." In the same year (or on September 21, 1747), he married Sarah Miles of New Haven. He settled in New Haven and opened practice as a lawyer. His house stood where the Tontine hotel was afterwards built. He and his son-in law, Amos Botsford, afterwards owned the whole of the square bounded by Church, Court, Orange and Chapel streets. The Chandlen house was afterwards moved off and became the residence of Dr. Leonard Bacon. Col. Chandler became a man of considerable property. He owned a large part of the salt marsh north east of New Haven, and got about a hundred Frenchmen from the provinces to dyke it. This was afterwards called for a long time, "The Chandler Farm." He was a man of great ability and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens before the Revolutionary War. He was appointed a justice, and from 1768 to 1772 and also in 1774 and 1775 was a member of the General Assembly. He seems to have resided in North Haven for a time, at least, after 1765. At a town meeting at New Haven on May 23, 1774, he was placed on a committee of eighteen "for Correspondence for the Public Safety." But he was soon suspected of loyalty to the British King and was sent to North Haven as a prisoner by the whigs of New Haven. In order to understand his position it is necessary to know something of his history and mental make up. seems to have had a great, almost an ideal reverence for the kingly authority and for the cherished "motherland" He had held office under the king where the ruling principle had been that of loyalty and faithful service to his sovereign. Then his education and his legal training would naturally make the resistance to duly constituted authority abhorrent to him. Then again, many of his relatives were also loyal to the British King. A cousin, Rev. Thomas Bradbury Chandler, D. D. of Elizabeth, New

Jersey, an Episcopal clergyman, felt it his duty to warmly advocate the cause of loyalty to King George; consequently he found it necessary to flee to England where he remained during the struggle. Another relative, John Chandler of Worcester, Massachusetts, "distinguished for his talents and virtue," engaging in manners, hospitable as a citizen, industrious and enterprising as a merchant, sacrificed large possessions—£36,190—to a chivalrous sense of loyalty. He was one of six citizens banished from Worcester and forbidden to return to the state under penalty of death; he went to London, where he was known as "the honest refugee," because his statement of losses before the Commissioners of Loyalists claims were so moderate as compared with others, and he died in London in 1800. George Bancroft, the historian, was a descendant. When his estate in Worcester was confiscated, the females were plundered of their very clothing. He had several sons, two of them graduates of Harvard, who were also loyalists.

Col. Chandler had his full share of the troubles of the time. On one occasion, some furloughed American soldiers, in a drunken frolic, seized him and were threatening to hang him to a tree, when his neighbor, Captain Bradley, interfered and saved his life. But the crisis came at the time of the British invasion of New Haven, under General Tryon. On Monday, the 5th of July, 1779, while the whigs were celebrating their independence from the mother country, the British forces landed at the mouth of the harbor. Col. Chandler had several children who shared their father's loyalty, and one of these sons, William, who graduated from Yale College in 1775, held a position afterwards as Captain in the royal army. On the occasion of the invasion of New Haven, this William Chandler, with his brother Thomas, met the British and piloted them to the city. Then followed the British occupation of New Haven for

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about twenty-four hours, with its plunder and destruction, about which so many stories are handed down. One of these is told about the Rev Naphtali Daggett, the professor of Divinity in Yale College. He came out towards West Haven, where the British had landed, riding furiously on his old black mare, carrying his fowling piece in his hand. He passed the militia, among whom were many students who gave him a cheer as he went by. He took his station on a knoll by a copse of wood, alone, and began firing on the British. A detachment went to investigate and were surprised to see an old man there in a long black coat. They called out, "What are you doing there, you old fool, firing on his Majesty's troops?" "Exercising the rights of war," was the undaunted reply. "If I let you go this time, will you ever fire on his Majesty's troops again?" "Nothing more likely," said the old man. Hence he was dragged down, pricked with bayonets, robbed of his shoes and driven, half dead, at the head of the column. It is said that this William Chandler intervened to save him.

On the next morning, Col. Joshua Chandler, who now doubtless expected that the British would remain in New Haven, and the rightful authority be once more established, began preparing a large dinner for the entertainment of the British officers. meanwhile the alarm had been spread and the militia began to pour in from all the surrounding towns. The British were finding themselves in a tight place, so General Tryon sent word to Colonel Chandler that he could no longer hold the town but must with-This announcedraw immediately. ment struck consternation to the heart of Colonel Chandler and his family. They could imagine something of the vengeance which the indignant citizens would heap upon them, so after a hurried consultation, it was decided to leave the town with the British troops. They hastily gathered a few possessions and started the same day. On the next morning some one who entered the house saw the tables set for a large company, and the viands all left untouched. His property was seized by the New Haven authorities, and confiscated under the direction of Charles Chauncey, who was appointed administrator "on the estate of Joshua Chandler, now gone to and joined the enemies of the United States of America."

But now we must follow the fortunes of the exiled family. They took refuge on Long Island, where they remained until the close of the war. Here they were in great anxiety and distress, longing for their old home and friends, hoping to regain at least some of the property which they had left behind and feeling that the British government, for which they had sacrificed all, should protect them. On February 10, 1782, Mr. Chandler, with other refugees on the island, addressed Mr. Rivington, the Inspector General of such refugees, stating, "we were driven from our respective homes, having left our property in the country," etc. In an address to Governor Franklin, August 10, 1782, he said: "After placing the most unlimited confidences in the Royal assurances we have at different times received, and after our sacrifice and loss of property, we should feel ourselves but ill requited, were we to be abandoned and dismembered from the empire; but our misery and distress must be complete, should we become subjected finally to a Republican system." In 1783, finding no hope of returning to New Haven and again enjoying his rights as a citizen, even after the close of hostilities, Joshua Chandler, took his family with other loyalists to Nova Scotia. The landing of the loyalists, May 18, 1783, was one of the notable events in the history of that province, and that day as it returns, is still celebrated by a salute of cannon firing at noon. The Chandlers settled at Annapolis and the father did what he could to make them comfortable. But Mrs. Chandler was a delicate person and had suffered much on their rough and tempestuous voyage there. She sickened and died about two weeks after their arrival.

After doing what he could for the comfort of his children, Colonel Chandler sailed on the 9th of January, 1784 from Halifax for England to secure if possible remuneration for his losses. The story of his experience and feelings there is told in the following pathetic letter, which he sent to his old friend and pastor, the Rev. Chauncey Whittlesey, pastor of the First Church of New Haven. shows that he became in part disillusioned in the ideal estimate which he had held of the nobility and grandeur of the British government. It shows also his homesickness, his love for his native land, and his desire for her welfare. What he felt in regard to the inadequacy of the existing Articles of Confederation, proved to be only too true. And considering the differences, rivalries, jealousies and the slow communication between the colonies at that time, we are not surprised at his statement: "A democratic form of government cannot long subsist in so great and extended a country." One is impressed in reading the letter with the writer's honesty of purpose, his Christian principle, and his tender regard for his family:

"To the Revd Dr. Chauncey Whittlesey, New Haven, Conn.

LONDON. April 13th, 1784.

New HAYEN, CONN.

LONDON. April 13th, 1784.

Reverend and Dr Friend.

On my Taking my Final and Everlasting Farewell of my Native Country, I addressed you and my good old and Dr Friend, Mr. Whitney. I hope you received that address as a Token of my Love and Friendship; as I flatter myself that you have a Friendship for me, and would be glad to know my Present Situation and Future Prospects in life, I have taken the Liberty of once more Giving you the Trouble (I hope) the pleasing Trouble of this.

I left New York on the 9th of October Last, with a Design of Calling at New Haven, and for the last time to have bid adieu to that Delightful Spot, and to all my friends; but the Winds, but more the feelings of my own Mind, and the visible Feelings of the Family forbid it. We had a most Terrible Passage to Nova Scotia, our Decks were swept of all Stock, &c. &c. We arrived at Anapolis on the 23rd. Mrs. Chandler was overcome with the Passage She languished, mourned and died in about 3 weeks after Landing. She is certainly Happy. She died the death of the Righteous, and it is the first wish of my Soul, that her Family and her Friends might be as happy and composed as she was in the moment of her Death. Soon after the Death of Mrs. Chandler I removed the Family about ten miles above Anapolis Roval. I provided as well as I could for them. I

as happy and composed as she was in the moment of her Death. Soon after the Death of Mrs. Chandler I removed the Family about ten miles above Anapolis Royal. I provided as well as I could for them. I staid with them a few days. I then left them to the Gracious Protection of the Almighty, who I hope will be their God and Comfort and Support. I left Halifax on the 9th of January, and arrived after a mixed Passage, in this great Sink of Pollution, Corruption and Venality on the 8th of February. I found the Nation in great Tumults and Commotions. I found myself perfectly Lost in Politicks, as well as in Compass; East was West and North is yet South. Before I left America I supposed Lord North rather Attached to the Prerogatives of the Crown, and Lord Sidney and Mr. Pitt Rather Jealous for the Liberty of the People. But how greatly was I mistaken. I found Lord North Decidedly against the Crown, in favor of the Democratical Part of the Crown, in favor of the Ruin of the Monarchical; and Mr. Pitt and Lord Sidney, &c. &c. all in Favor of the Prerogative. These Political Squabbles you will see more perfectly Depictured in the Newspapers, as also the Dissolution of Parliament, and the Calling of a new one, the elections in many places have taken place, and the New Ministry will have a Great Majority in the New Chosen House; but their Continuance cannot be long, the present Ministry are occupying Ground that they are Strangers to; they stand upon Tory Ground, and are at heart Republicans in Principle, if there is such a thing as Principle in the Kingdom, without a miracle in its favor, must soon be Lost; you can have no idea of their Corruption. Of their Debauchery and Lavary:

Heavenly Power. I like not the Country, either their manners or even their Soil; the Soil is nothing to

Heavenly Power. I like not the Country, either their manners or even their Solithe Soliis nothing to America, you cannot see a single Tree but what wants a Flesh Brush—it is true that Agriculture and all the Arts are carried on to great Perfection; but give America the Means, and in one half the Time she will rise Superior to anything in this Country.

My own prospects in life are all Dashed, my only Care is now for my Children; the idea of a Compensation is but very faint. It is probable that I may Have about £400 stg. per annum. My only Effort now is to procure that sum to be Settled on my two daughters and my youngest son for life; my Son William stands some Chance for a separate Support for his Life. I find my Health on a visible Decline; when I can get my Little Affairs settled here I shall go into Yorkshire or Wales, to procure an Asylum for my daughters and my two youngest Sons.

Thus this unhappy Controversy has ruined Thousands; the Sacrificing the Prospects of my Family for Life is not the only thing that fills my mind with distress. I have yet a very strong Affection and Predelection for my Native Country; their Happiness would in some Measure alleviate my Present Distress; but though I have myself greatly lost in Politics, I cannot yet suppose my Country can be happy in their present State. A Democratic Government cannot long subsist in so great and extended a country; the seeds of Discord I see sown among you, former prejudices and future jealousies will cause Convulsions; the subversion of your present Constitution cannot take place without bloodshed. I have sent in a small package to my Son, M. De Solme's (advocate in Geneva, Switzerland), History of the British Constitution; it is well wrote; I wish Dr. Stiles would admit it into the Library—it may be of some service to my country in forming their new Constitution, for a new one must be formed at some future time.

In the hour of Contest I though, and ever yet think my Country word:

Constitution, for a new one must be formed at some future time.

In the hour of Contest I thought, and even yet think, my Country wrong; but I never wished its ruin. I wish her to support a dignified character—that can be done only by great and dignified actions, one of which is a sacred and punctual adherence to Public Faith and Virtue. Men of your character may preach forever on moral virtue; but if the people see and find that there is no public Virtue, your preaching will be like Sounding Brass and Tinkling Cymbal. I wrote to my Son a few days since; I wish you to enforce my regards to him, and also to remind him to send the papers and documents I sent for. Tho' I am about to leave this city, any address to me, No. 40 Norton St. near Portland Chapel, will always find me while I can find myself. Pray remember me with the most sincere affection, to your family, to all my friends. They must excuse my not writing to each one, neither my health nor my feelings will permit; but let us all bear up under all our losses and separations with a becoming fortitude. My own time and the time of my dear friend, is Short. ever Short, in this world. My first and last

In England commissioners were appointed to adjust the claims of the lovalists. Colonel Chandler returned to Annapolis; on that fatal March of 1787, he with his daughter Elizabeth and his son, William Chandler, took all their books, papers and evidences of their colonial property, and sailed across the bay for St. John, New Brunswick, to meet the commissioners, to prove their titles and their losses, and to get their claims adjusted. But a violent snow-storm arose and the vessel, missing the harbor, was driven on the rocks at Musquash Point, within about nine miles of St. John. William Chandler, hoping to secure the boat, fastened a rope about his body, and leaped into the wintry sea, to swim ashore. But just at that moment, a heavy sea caused the vessel to give a lurch which caught him between the ship and the rocks and crushed his body. His agonized father and sister saw him sink and perish before their eyes. This was on the 9th of March, 1787. Colonel Chandler and his daughter, with the others, finally got ashore. But their clothing was wet, it was bitterly cold and windy and there was no human habitation They traveled as far as his near. strength would allow, when seeing that he could go no further, he begged his daughter to leave him and seek to save her own life. But she refused to leave him. He then climbed to a rocky eminence to get an outlook over the surrounding country, to see if there was any hope of help near. But being benumbed with cold, he fell from the rocks and soon died. His daughter with her companion, Mrs. Grant, wandered about in the woods for awhile longer but at last fell and perished on the 11th of March, 1787. Their bodies were found and carried to St. John, New Brunswick, where they were buried in the burying ground at the head of King street. After seventy years the bodies were sought for and reinterred by descendants in the new and beautiful "Rural Cemetery" at St. John, where the original slabs bear the inscription given below.

When the news of this sad tragedy reached Woodstock, Connecticut, birthplace of Joshua Chandler, it made a great impression on the surviving relatives and friends (among whom were my own ancestors) and it was handed down from generation to generation as the most thrilling tragedy of the Revolutionary drama.

In the beautiful "Rural Cemetery" at St. John, New Brunswick, may be seen two old slate stone slabs placed against an embankment where the persons whom they commemorate were re-interred. On the first of these, under the "death's head," with rays and wings, is the following inscription:

"Here lyeth the Bodies of Col. JOSHUA CHANDLER, Aged 61, years And WILLIAM CHANDLER His Son Aged 29 years, who were Ship wrecked on their passage from Digby to St. John on the Night of the 9th day of March 1787 & perished in the Woods on the 11th of said Month."

The other slab gives a similar epitaph for Mrs. Sarah Grant and Miss Elizabeth Chandler.

William Chandler, who was crushed on the rocks, was a classmate at Yale of the patriot, Nathan Hale. though they both came to a tragic end, yet how different is the reputation and fame which have been handed down. And yet, who shall say but that one may have been as conscientious as the other? The same difference of opinion with consequent suffering and hardship to those who were in the minority has always occurred in each of the struggles through which our country has passed. We now honor the Union men of the South who clung to the national cause with great difficulty and loss between 1861 and 1865. Yet we also recognize the conscientiousness and noble character of Robert E. Lee, although we feel that he chose the wrong side. But just

now, we praise the Panama secessionists as the real patriots and heroes. All these things teach us that it is not best to be too cocksure that we are always right and everybody else wrong, but to recognize that human judgment is fallible. While we justly honor the Revolutionary heroes

and feel proud if we can belong to the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution, would it not be well to found a new society, called "Descendants of the Loyalists" to do full credit to those honest, true, brave, cultured and self-sacrificing persons, like Joshua Chandler, who lost all in devotion to what they believed to be their duty?

THE DYING CHARGE OF JOHN LEE OF LYME, CONNECTICUT

"GIVEN TO HIS CHILDREN WHEN ON HIS DEATH-BED, JAN-UARY 13, 1716, OLD STILE, AND DIED IN THE FULL ASSUR-ANCE OF FAITH ON THE SEVENTEENTH INSTANT"

FROM ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT NOW IN POSSESSION OF HIS DESCENDANTS

CHARGE my dear Children, that you fear god & keep his commandments and that you uphold his public worship with diligence and constantly as you can & that you be constant in the duty of secret prayor twice every day all the days of your lives & all you that come to be heads of familys that you be constant in Family Prayor, praying evening and morning with your Familys besides your prayors at Meal and that you in your Prayors you pray for converting grace for yourselves & others & that god will shew you the Excellency of Christ & cause you to love him & believe in him & shew you the evil of sin & make you hate forever & turn from it & that you never give over till you have obtained converting grace from God——— Furthermore I charge you that you chuse Death rather than deny Christ in any wise or any degree & that you never turn papist nor hereticks but serve god in the way you was brought up in & avoid all Evil company least you be led into a Snare and temptation-Also be careful to avoid all Excess in Drinking and all other Sin & prophaneness & be always dutiful to your mother & be kind to one another.

This I leave in charge to all my posterity to the End of the World charging every person of them to keep a coppy of this my charge to my children———This is my dying charge to my children.

EUNICE MARVIN

(Signed) John Lee

INFLUENCE OF ECCLESIASTICAL DOCTRINES ON GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, CONSTITUTION AND OTHER STATE DOCUMENTS EMBODY IDEAS FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE CHURCH—PRESBYTERIAN REPUBLICANISM AND CONGREGATIONAL DEMOCRACY—RESULTS OF ORIGINAL RESEARCH

BY

JOEL N. ENO, M. A.

AUTHOR OF "NOMENCLATURE OF CONNECTICUT TOWNS," "WHO WERE THE PURITANS" AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES IN THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

FTER considerable research in collecting and verifying the facts I am enabled to contribute to the New England portion of American history an important, but little noticed, element in the making of the United States. It is an historical thesis on the religious conditions in the civilizing of the new world, especially treating of the Congregationalists and Presbyterians in colonial New England.

The idea of sovereignty which the Roman Catholic church had found in the Roman Empire and adapted to the minds and souls of men, as did that to their persons, was not destroyed in England by the transfer of the ecclesiastical sovereignty from the Pope to the monarch; but by that transfer the question of secular or political government was combined and involved with that of ecclesiastical government, a union of church and state; so that the Puritans, aiming at first to reform the Church of England from within, by substituting heart worship for external ceremony, finding their efforts sternly repressed, were led by conscience to non-conformity, thence to separate worship, seeking opportunity for which some 21,000 persons in 300 ships crossed the ocean to settle New England. It was the period of oppression before armed resistance in the Civil War of 1642-1649 that was the chief period of New England settlement. There were during this period two chief branches of the

Puritans as regards church government; the Presbyterian and the Independent. From 1635 there was controversy between these branches on this point and in 1641 the ministers of both, in Great Britain as well as in New England, were invited to meet in a general assembly to settle on some common basis as far as possible. In 1644 the Puritan representatives met as the Westminster Assembly, and adopted as a standard of creed, the Westminster Confession, the principles of which were set forth briefly in the Assembly's Catechism. As to government and discipline, in 1646 the Independents began to formulate a system adapted to their views, and it was adopted in England in 1648, and a New England independent adaptation was adopted the same year at a general assembly of ministers at Cambridge, Massachusetts, whence it was called the "Cambridge Platform."

Says H. M. Dexter in his "Congregationalism," Page 463: "The early Congregationalism of this country was . . . a Congregationalized Presbyterianism or a Presbyterianized Congregationalism, with varying degrees of strictness, from the almost Presbyterianism of Hingham and Newbury to the Robinsonism of the mother Mayflower church;" with this important difference from Presbyterianism, that the Congregational council was only advisory; the Presbyterian synod and General Assembly were endowed with ecclesiastical au-

thority. The abuse of power in religious matters, from which the New England settlers had suffered so much and to escape which they had exiled themselves, was a lasting lesson against admitting religious overlords, or putting their own government out of their hands; and the name "Congregational" grew in favor. The name Independent, being the name of the party of Cromwell and of those foremost in overthrowing Charles I, was obnoxious to the Restoration govment of 1660 and was dropped; and the majority of the dissenters in England went under the name of Non-The later Stuarts. Conformists. Charles II, and James II, the former High Church and inclined to Roman Catholicism, and the latter a Catholic, applied themselves to crush Presbyterianism not only in England but in Scotland, and among the Scotch settlers in Ulster, Ireland. Despotism of James and the "Bloody Assizes," an ecclesiastical tribunal presided over by the infamous Jeffries, alienated all except zealous Catholics; and the result in about three years was the "Revolution of 1688," the people deserting the king and going over in a body to his son-in-law, William III, prince of Orange, who not only accepted the Bill of Rights, which asserts that the right of the king to rule is derived, not from the accident of royal birth, but from the will of his people—but brought with him into England Dutch (Reformed, i. e., Presbyterian) principles of religious toleration then the most advanced in the world. The Toleration Act was passed in 1689. James II at first fled to France; but aided by the French king and the Irish Catholics, sought to regain Ireland. The Irish Catholics rose against the Presbyterians, who had declared for William of Orange, (from which act they have from that time been called Orangemen), and greatly outnumbering the latter, overran Ulster and in 1689 beseiged those who took refuge in the strongest towns, Londonderry and Enniskil-

len, bringing them to great straits before William could reach them and raise the seige. William defeated the Irish at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and the rest of his reign and the beginning of Queen Anne's was so favorable to Presbyterian settlement in Ulster, that Archbishop Synge in 1715 estimated that 50,000 more Scotch Presbyterians settled during this period in Ulster. The English manufacturers, however, had sought and obtained restriction against the Ulster manufacturers, and what the Presbyterians considered more vitally important, the High Church party gaining the ascendant, began oppressing their religion. Hence in 1713 a group of ministers in a paper set forth to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the grievances under which their church and people were suffering, and their contemplation of emigration to America. There were four chief grievances:

1. Religious persecution by the Episcopalians.

2. Unjust and unwise landlordism.

3. Discrimination against their trade.

4. Enforced payment of tithes to

Episcopal clergy.

There was also an inveterate bitterness between Catholics Orangemen, which the Lord Lieutenant could not prevent. About this time Cotton Mather writes of "our in Ireland." oppressed brethren Thomas Craighead, a Presbyterian minister, came from near Coleraine in Ulster to Massachusetts in 1715, settling in Freetown. His nephew, Rev. William Holmes, visited him and took back favorable reports and in 1718, four congregations, near Coleraine, sent Rev. William Boyd with an address to Gov. Samuel Shute of Massachusetts, signed by 319 persons, expressing a desire to settle in New England. Nine of the signers were ministers, three graduates of the University of Scotland; and several were of the defenders of Londonderry, 1689; and for that service, they and their

heirs were exempted from tax. These congregations numbering 120 families receiving a favorable answer from Governor Shute, himself a Dissenter, left their homes in the valley of the Bann, county Antrim, towns and parishes of Coleraine, Ballmoney, Ballymena, Ballywatick, and Kilrea, and arrived at Boston in five ships, August 4 (New Style, 14th), 1718. Governor Shute gave them "leave to look out a settlement in any unappropriated lands eastward" i. e., grants of land in Maine, then a part of Massachusetts province and helped some to settle in Boston and Worcester. He also granted land around Nutfield, New Hampshire, which they settled in 1719, and called by its present name, Londonderry; it was the mother of ten Presbyterian settlements in New Hampshire, two in Vermont, and two in Nova Scotia—Scotch Covenanters who had settled in Ulster later than the "Plantation" of James I.

Notwithstanding their Scotch marks and religion, the common sort of the colonists, having been for nearly a century isolated from European affairs, had no discriminating knowledge between the Hibernian and the Scot in Ireland. (Belknap, Hist. N. H. P. 195, note.) This explains the letter of Rev. James MacGregor, pastor at Londonderry, in 1720 to Governor Shute saying: "We are surprised to hear ourselves termed Irish people when we so frequently ventured our all for the British crown and liberties, and against the Irish Paptists." (In Belknap, and in Lincoln's Worcester.) It was a reproach peculiarly grievous to them, to be confused with their bitter enemies; and one of the chief authorities on the Ulster emigration, states that the Presbyterians at Worcester sent a petition to Governor Shute that they might have the name "Scotch" made official since some were born in Scotland, and practically all were of Scottish blood. Only one family of the Massachusetts Presbyterians is designated as native Irish (with the non-Irish name of Young),

besides the wife of Joshua Gray; and only one Irish name appears in the

Londonderry colony.

Another group of Scotch immigrants of 1719 settled in the township then recently granted to the Connecticut volunteers in the Narragansett war of 1696, and called Voluntown, for short; the Rev. Samuel Dorrance (a variation of the Scotch Torrens) with two brothers, and Campbell, Douglass, Alex. and John Gaston(ancestor of ex-Governor Gaston of Massachusetts and ex-president Andrew D. White of Cornell University), Gibson, Gordon, Hamilton, Hopkins, Kasson, Keigwin and others. October 23, 1723 was the day set for the ordination of Mr. Dorrance by a council of Puritan ministers from the surrounding towns. Some local objections were made against settling Mr. Dorrance "because he is a stranger and we are informed he came out of Ireland, and we are informed that the Irish are not wholesome inhabitants." This shows how indefinite was their notion of the newcomers; but the objections influenced the council to postpone the ordination, with the following resolutions:

1. We esteem the objections inval-

id.

2. We judge the people's call of Mr. Dorrance not sufficient.

3. We testify, our firm persuasion that Mr. Dorrance's ministerial abilities are unexceptionable. (He was a graduate of Glasgow University.)

4. We advise Mr. Dorrance to continue to preach, and the people to endeavor a more regular and comfortable call.

The council attacked the problem again December 12, 1723, and "on reconsideration" found the call and reasons sufficient; Mr. Dorrance was ordained, and continued pastor till 1770. His church, the only Scotch church in the colony, and for many years the only Presbyterian church in Connecticut, became Congregational in 1779. This parish became Sterling. The next Presbyterian church

in Connecticut was formed by a secession of the "New Lights" 1737 from the Congregational church in Milford, who "declared for the excellent establishment of the Church of Scotland" in 1741, qualified under the Toleration Act, and joined the Presbytery of New Brunswick, New Jersey. It is now Plymouth church. A Presbyterian was the first pastor of Chelsea church, Norwich, 1760. Lastly, the church at North Cornwall was for eighteen months connected with Morristown, New Jersey, Presbytery, about 1782.

To summarize briefly the Presbyterian churches elsewhere in New England (mostly Scotch), in chrono-

logical order:

In Massachusetts, Worcester, 1719; Oxford, 1721; Boston 1727; (it became Congregational in 1786); Palmer, 1730; Coleraine, 1736; Pelham, 1738; Western, now Warren, 1741; Newburyport, 1746; Easton, before 1747; Rutland, 1747; Greenwich, 1749; Greenfield, 1754; Princeton, 1762; Paxton, 1765; Oakham before 1770; Pembroke, before 1770; Salem, 1773; Amesbury, 1783; Groton, 1783; besides some Scotch in Blandford, Spencer, Stow and Hopkinton.

These churches were mostly far apart and small, hence did not form a Presbytery, but usually from isolation became Congregational. The small "Presbytery of Boston" was formed in 1745. These Scotch brought with them the small spinning wheel for linen, and some potatoes. The first planted in New England were from these, and grown in the garden of Nathaniel Walker of Andover, Mas-

sachusetts.

The churches formed in New Hampshire were: Londonderry, 1719; Kingston, before 1727; Chester, 1730; Auburn, before 1734; Londonderry West, 1739; Peterboro, 1739; Goffstown, 1741-42; Windham, 1742; Antrim, 1744; Bedford, 1750; Bradford, (Sonhegan East) 1750; New Ipswich, 1752; Pembroke, before 1760; Canterbury, 1760; Francestown, 1761; New

Boston, 1763; Lyme, 1764; Boscawen, 1768, Candia, 1768; Barington, 1760-68; Dumbarton, 1769; Seabrook before 1770; Oxford, 1770; Hanover, 1771; Hudson (Nottingham East) 1771; Purmont, 1771; East Hanover, 1772; Acworth, 1776; Bath, 1778; Croydon, 1778.

In Vermont: Newbury, 1763; Norwich, 1763; Hartford, 1764; Thetford, 1764; Fairlee, 1768; Pomfret, 1770; Royalton, 1771; S. Ryegate, Barnet, and Ryegate, 1773; Tunbridge, 1776; Randolph, 1777; Crafts-

bury, 1778.

In Maine: Brunswick and Falmouth, 1719; Cork, Scarboro,' Topsham, 1720; Boothbay, Bristol, Noblesboro,' Pemaquid, 1/29, boro,' Scotland, Townsend, 1730; beth, Sheepscot, Wiscasset, Warren, 1734; New Gloucester, 1736; Damariscotta, 1740; Stirling in Warren, 1754; Machias, 1753; Newcastle, 1763; Winthrop, before 1770; Gray, 1774; St. George's, Sylvester, Turner, 1775; Belfast, 1768; Canaan, before 1780; Deer Island, 1784; Ellsworth, The first Presbytery at the 1785. eastward i. e., Maine 1771.

In 1775 the Presbytery of Boston called for a reorganizing synod. Londonderry Presbytery, first formed in 1729 but given up in 1771, started a new Presbytery of four churches; a Palmer Presbytery was to comprise six churches, but two were not represented. Grafton, New Hampshire was represented by Eleazer Wheelock and others. The synod was held at

Seabrook, New Hampshire.

It is interesting to note that the New York Synod met in conference with the General Assembly of Connecticut yearly from 1766 to the outbreak of the Revolution "to unite their endeavors and counsel for spreading the Gospel and preserving the religious liberties of the church." In 1789 a plan of united work was established between the Presbyterians and the New England Congregationalists. In 1791 the Synod of New England

ceased to exist and 1793 Grafton Presbytery. In 1801 an arrangement was made between the Presbyterians and the (Congregational) General Association of Connecticut by which a Presbyterian minister might serve a Congregational congregation and vice versa. About this time the Maine Presbytery was merged in the Londonderry, the first and the last of the New England Scotch Presbyteries. New England Presbyterianism had become Congregationalized.

Briggs' "American Presbyterianism" says: "The Presbyterians and the Congregationalists combined had ecclesiastical control of the American Colonies," speaking of the part they took in achieving American indepen-

dence by their united efforts. They have left a powerful and unmistakable impress of their ideas of government, originated from their church government, in the civil government of the United States, local, state, and national. In the old confederacy of the colonies we see the Congregational idea, and the Declaration of Independence was in spirit a declaration of the Independents. Elective and representative government, removability of all elective officers, limitation of the powers and terms of office, reservation of powers to states, the entire omission of lords spiritual or lords hereditary, under the Constitution, all show the dominant influence of Presbyterian republicanism and Congregational democracy.

WITHHOLD YOUR PITY FROM THE DEAD

BY

ALICE D. LEPLONGEON

Withhold your pity from the dead! They've passed From this dull mockery of hopes deferred; This school where they have striven, failed and erred, Swung wide its gates for their escape at last!

Your sympathy bestow on those who stay;
Give ear to those who for your pity plead;
Close not your heart when they express their need:
The living crave your tender thoughts today,—

The living who are weary of the fight,
Who, pressed on every side by pain and woe,
Sore driven by dark fate, despair and cry,
Or seek to hide their misery and die,—
Unto the living let your pity flow;
Wait not till they have gone from mortal sight.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEAM NAVIGATION

STORY OF THE FIRST STEAMBOATS TO SAIL THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DISCOURAGED MONOPOLY AND DECLARED THE WATERS OF THE NATION TO BE FREE FOR NAVIGATION—OLD RIVER CAPTAINS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES

BY

C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK

The notable articles by Mr. Bullock have been widely recognized as permanent contributions to history and are being accepted by the public libraries throughout the country as authoritative records in their reference departments. Although his narratives are as entertaining as romance they record the very foundation of America's greatness—the beginning of shipping and the evolution of the commerce that is fast making the United States a world power. The story herewith is more local in its color than the three that have preceded it, being confined to the historic Connecticut River. It is interesting to note that Mr. Bullock's anecdotes are being widely quoted by contemporary periodicals. His vast knowledge of his fascinating subject is also being supplemented by voluntary contributions from old steamboat captains who kindly offer to relate their experiences, some of which are important historical records and will be presented later. This opportunity is taken to express the cordial appreciation of the author and the publishers to those who have contributed data and in several instances valuable manuscripts. Much of this material is being prepared for use in future instalments.—EDITOR

HE era of steam navigation may be said to have really opened with the decision of Chief Justice Marshall declaring that the waters of the United States were free to be navigated by all citizens and that no state could grant exclusive privileges to any company or individual for the use of a navigable body of water or stream. As an illustration of the far reaching effect of this decision we may note that steamboat lines in Connecticut were at once projected for Derby, with the "La Fayette," having stage connections for Hartford and other points to the east and north, and soon afterward new lines were opened to points farther to the east along the sound.

Prior to the decision opening the waters of the whole country to whoever might care to engage in the transportation of persons or goods there

had been no incentive for either capital or genius but the Connecticut General Assembly had granted two charters to steamboat companies, the Connecticut Steamboat Company, chartered in October, 1818 and the Connecticut River Steamboat Company, chartered May 23, 1819. There is but little data remaining of the organization of these two pioneer companies but the leading spirit seems to have been Col. C. H. Northam, whose name is so prominently identified with the later steamboat interests of the river and sound. Philip Ripley, who afterward became Mayor of the city, was the Hartford representative of all the early steamboat enterprises.

The first steamboat of which we have any record was a small boat built by a Mr. Kelsey, of Middletown, and the second a little "stern-wheeler," patterned after the boats on the Ohio

river of the type that has prevailed so generally on western streams even down to this day. This second boat was built at New York and had two "20 H. P." engines capable of developing a speed of six miles an hour against the stream. On her first trip up the river she went as far as Barnet, Vermont, and from that little town lying at the lower end of the "fifteen miles falls" she received her name. No steamboat had been seen on the river since Samuel Morey had sailed his diminutive craft from Orford to Fairlee and thence to Hartford and to New York. This was more than thirty years before and the memories of it lingered with the old men who had watched the strange thing glide past their doors without the help of either wind or sail. The new boat brought out crowds of people and one from among them wrote a rollicking song to commemorate the event of which two stanzas yet remain:

"This is the day that Captain Nutt Sailed up the fair Connecticut."

The next report that we have of the "Barnet" is for November 28, 1826, when she sailed up the river as far as Bellows Falls, where she lay for a few days, and returned to Springfield on the 18th of December, sailing thence to Hartford where she was laid up for the winter. At this time she was under the command of Captain Roderick Palmer, of West Springfield, who was one of the best known and most popular men on the river.

During the next year Thomas Blanchard, an inventive genius employed in the United States Armory at Springfield, built a small side-wheel boat to which he gave his own name. The "Blanchard" was built at Springfield and made her first trip on July 30, 1828, when she ran as far as South Hadley. In September she carried a party of sixty from Springfield to Hartford and return and at that time the following "ad" appeared in the Hartford and Springfield pa-

pers:

STEAMBOAT BLANCHARD Being conveniently fitted up for the purpose, and the subscribers having been charged with the command of her, will accommodate individuals or parties on excursions of pleasure or business. T. BLANCHARD.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 17, 1828.

This is probably the first steamboat "ad" in the world wherein a boat is offered for charter to excursion parties for pleasure. The "ad" of John Fitch's boat (printed in the CONNECTI-TICUT MAGAZINE Vol. IX. No. 3) was for a regularly scheduled run established on the Delaware in 1787. Twenty years before Fulton appeared on the Hudson with his "Clermont."

Blanchard was not satisfied, however, with what the side-wheeler could do and during the next winter he built at the corner of Main street and Sutton avenue, in Springfield, another boat which was seventy-five feet long, fifteen feet wide and three feet deep; with wrought iron boilers and engine instead of cast-iron as then generally used. This was a wheel-barrow boat and was "the first steamboat with engine complete ever built in town, and if we are not mistaken, the first ever built in the state or on the borders of the Connecticut river. She is intended to ply between Hartford and Bellows Falls and elsewhere." Small as she was the "Vermont" supported a promenade deck and carried two cabins forward of the engine. The wheel was set away aft on arms or supports so that it might work to its full power in the "dead water." When the Enfield canal was formally opened, November 11, 1829, the "Vermont" was chartered to carrya large party down through the locks to Hartford and back and was then announced as having been built for regular service between Springfield and Hartford which service would be inaugurated on the fifteenth of the next May and maintained throughout the season. In the Connecticut Maga-ZINE, Volume IX. Number 3, there may be seen (page 566), a picture of the old "Vermont" steaming up the river from her wharf at Hartford; by mistake she is there referred to as the "Oliver Ellsworth" which was a much larger boat of which we shall

speak later.

At about his time there were two other boats built to which were given the names of two members of the Valley Steamboat Company, liam Hall" and "John Cooley." These boats both had "high-pressure engines" so that their approach on the river was as clearly heralded as the approach on the road of a horse that has the heaves or an old man with the asthma, running. The "William Hall" was built at Hartford and the "John Cooley," at Springfield. Both proved good boats for the purpose for which they were intended but the company could not get a hold on the business of the river and in 1832 it passed out of existence.

In 1831 a new boat that was larger and finer than anything on the river was built for Chapin and Deming who had bought out the steamboat business of Thomas Blanchard and for fifteen years thereafter controlled the freight and passenger traffic between Springfield and Hartford. This newest boat was launched April 14, 1831, and made her first trip on June 4th of that year. She was called the "Massachusetts" in honor of the state in which she was built. This was probably the boat upon which "Cousin Boz" made the trip in 1842 so delightfully described in his "American Notes." The roads were exceptionally bad between the two cities that spring and John Sargent, the representative of Chapin-Sargent stage line, asked "Kit" Stevens, one of the original John Cooley company, to captain the "Massachusetts" down to Hartford with Adin Allen as her pilot. was too big to go through the canal but none of the other boats available could go through the ice or hold to the course in such a current as was running in the river. Everything was

made ready and the boat with its notable guest started out on its twentyfive mile sail down stream. As she "shot the rapids" Captain "Ad" stood out on the bow, but during the rest of the trip he was in the cabin with his guest. When they arrived at Hartford, Dickens asked him if he used tobacco and in answer to the affirmative reply he grasped Captain "Ad's" hand with a peculiarly warm grip and said: "It seems to be a general habit in this country." And, notwithstanding all that he afterward wrote about the filthiness of the habit, he later sent to the genial captain a silver tobacco box which is to-day one of the treasured heirlooms in the family. One of the active boatmen of those days, B. M. Douglass, has given us this description of Dickens: "The light-weight Englishman wore a swallow-tail snuff colored coat, short red and white figured vest that was not long enough to reach his pantaloons, which latter were of the true Yankee check and looked as though they had been bought from a North street Jew shop in Boston. Another thing I remember and that was his short, bell crowned hat."

The "Massachusetts" carried two engines, one on either side of the boat, supported on two arches of peculiar construction running the whole length of the hull. The cranks at the ends of the wheel-shaft were set at right angles to each other so as to avoid any dead-point or slacking of the wheel, while making a revolution. She carried a high "ladies cabin," built at the stern, and on top of this elevated room the steersman It was this had his place. rangement that gave Dickens the idea of insecurity which he so cleverly works out in the description of his trip. The whole story as told by him is so delightfully told that we must insert it here for fear that it should be missed if left only in the "Notes" and posterity be thus left in ignorance of what we had as steamboats on the upper Connecticut when steamboating there was at its very zenith of glory.

The captain of a small steam-boat was going to make his first trip for the season that day (the second February trip, I believe, within the memory of man), and only waited for us to go on board. Accordingly, we went on board, with as little delay as might be. He was as good as his word, and started directly.

It certainly was not called a small steam-boat without reason. I omitted to ask the question, but I should think it must have been of about half a pony power. Mr. Paap, the celebrated Dwarf, might have lived and died happily in the cabin, which was fitted with common sashwindows, like an ordinary dwelling-house. These windows had bright-red curtains, too, hung on slack strings across the lower panes; so that it looked like the parlour of a Lilliputian public-house, which had got afloat in a flood or some other water accident, and was drifting nosome other water accident, and was drifting no-body knew where. But even in this chamber there was a rocking-chair. It would be impossi-ble to get on anywhere, in America, without a

there was a rocking-chair. It would be impossible to get on anywhere, in America, without a rocking-chair.

I am afraid to tell how many feet short this vessel was, or how many feet narrow; to apply the words length and width to such measurement would be a contradiction interms. But I may state that we all kept the middle of the deck, lest the boat should unexpectedly tip over, and that the machinery, by some surprising process of condensation, worked between it and the keel; the whole forming a warm sandwich, about three feet thick.

It rained all day as I once thought it never did rain anywhere, but in the Highlands of Scotland. The river was full of floating blocks of ice, which were constantly crunching and cracking under us; and the depth of water, in the course we took to avoid the larger masses, carried down the middle of the river by the current, did not exceed a few inches. Nevertheless, we moved onward, dexterously; and being well wrapped up, bade defiance to the weather, and enjoyed the journey.

The older citizens of the two cities have always cherished the choicest memories of this boat and of her genial Captain, "Ad" Allen. For twelve years "Captain Ad" piloted her up and down the river with never a loss of life or an accident of any moment and during all this time she was invariably used to open navigation as soon as she could be pushed through the floating cakes of ice. In 1842 she was burned at her wharf in Hartford and became a total loss. Speaking of this incident the Hartford Times of May 20th, says:

be

nd

The next boat after the advent of the "Massachusetts" seems to have been the "Adam Duncan," which, on July 4, 1832, Dr. Dean, of Bath, New Hampshire, was drowned, and this was followed by the "John Ledyard" which ran from Springfield to Bellows Falls. South of Springfield the next new comer was the little boat bearing the name of that city, but this boat was probably the old "Blanchard" rebuilt and given a new name. Following her came the "James Dwight," built by Charles Stearns at the foot of State street in Springfield, and then the "Phoenix" to which some have given the honor of having been used to carry the illustrious "Boz" on that memorable trip and of furnishing him with the inspiration for the inimitable description quoted above, and this in spite of the fact that has been already mentioned that there are yet among the treasured heirlooms in the family of Captain "Ad" Allen the souvenirs given to him by his distinguished passenger on that early Feb-The "Phoenix" ruary trip. burned sometime during 1860 just above Springfield where she had been used for a number of years as a boathouse. Later on came the "Franklin" which remained in commission till the railroad was opened between the two cities when she was taken to Philadelphia and used for some time on the Delaware. Three other boats, possibly four, if we include the "Holyoke," a diminutive stern-wheeler, complete the list—the little "Agawam,"built in 1837 for Frink and Chapin, which has also been accredited with having carried our cousin "Boz" from Springfield to Hartford, and the ill-fated "Greenfield" a little boat 90 x 18 feet, formerly the "Ariel Cooley," whose boiler exploded at South Hadley in May, 1840, killing three men, among them being Mr. Lancy who built the boiler at Mill river, and damaging property to the extent of \$10,000, the only serious accident during the whole fifteen years that steam navigation was maintained on the up-

[&]quot;The steamboat 'Massachusetts,' one of the Hartford and Springfield line of boats, took fire between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday evening and was so burned as to render her forever useless. She arrived at our wharves at 4 o'clock in the afternoon from Springfield, and when the fire broke out we understand no one was on board her. It is not known what caused the fire.'

per river, and the "C. H. Dexter," the last of the wheel-barrow boats on the Connecticut, of which Captain Edward O. Douglass was the master. Captain Douglass' father had been fireman on the "William Hall" when Mr. Mulligan who afterward became president of the Connecticut River Railroad, now part of the Boston and Maine system, was engineer and Captain Asa Manchester was master. The boilers in those early days were simply iron tubes set on a foundation of brick work with flues running directly from the firebox to the chimney or There were no glass smoke-stack. water gauges and no gauges to show at a glance the pressure of the steam. When a boat or a lot of logs had to be towed above the dam, the fireman or engineer "sat on the safety-valve till the thing went." The only test as to whether there was steam enough on the boiler was that something should move. After the explosion of the boiler on the "Greenfield" some of the boat owners became "a little anxious or nervous like" and it was decided to make a trial as to how much a boiler could stand. The "Massachusetts" was then lying at Springfield and after chaining down the safetyvalve the fire-box was filled with all the resinous wood it would hold and everyone stood off to watch the results. As the boiler did not explode it was thought forever afterward safe and above danger.

Those early days have left imperishable memories of never-failing interest to the families that trace their ancestry back to the men who built up an honest sustenance by daring to lead where but few cared to follow. There was Captain Increase Mosely, the best singer anywhere along the river, and Captain Hoyt, the most complete story-teller that ever spun a seaman's yarn, and Captain Peck who sailed the diminutive "Agawam" with a dignity that gave an air of aristocracy to steamboating that could have been in nowise enhanced by all the gold lace and shining buttons that characterized the days of "Jim" Fiske, when the songsters sang:

Six Thousand Dollars Cost the Uniform To Keep the Hero Warm

Nor would the story be complete without some mention of Captain Jonathan Kentfield, generally known as "Captain Don't," whose pomposity was his chief title to a place in history, unless there might be an additional claim to such a place in the fact that he was blissfully unconscious that he differed in anywise from the men with whom he was daily associated.

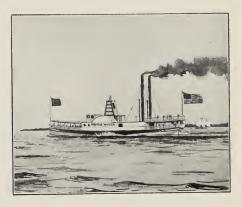
There is a rich story told of how the body of a deceased member of Congress was sent up the river from Hartford by a play upon the failings of "Captain Don't." This body had been sent from Washington with instructions that it be forwarded by the first steamboat going up the river, but none of the up-river men would receive it and its presence was becoming quite pronounced. Finally one of the clerks, who knew the vulnerable place, approached "Captain Don't" with a story of a congressman who had died in Washington and whose body had been sent north with directions that it should be forwarded to its destination by the oldest, most experienced steamboat man on the river. It was a fatal shot; finding and piercing the undipped spot of "Captain Don't" who cried out to his crew: "Do you hear that, boys? How the people in Washington knew that I was the oldest and most experienced man on the river, God only knows, I don't, but it's God Almighty's truth, so we'll just drop down and take the old fellow on board." by guile was the distinguished Congressman gotten onto the windward side of the little boat and the crew for the whole voyage drank to the health of "Captain Don't" in a vain effort to forget that there was on board with them a man that had been a long time dead.

Steamboating south of the Capitol City was begun at nearly the same time that the first attempts were made to inaugurate the small lines of which

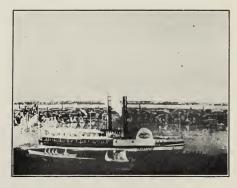
we have just spoken. The "Fulton," under Captain Bunker, had sailed up the river some ten years earlier (see Vol. X. No. 1), and some other boats had made excursion trips from New Haven, but it was not until the "Oliver Ellsworth" was built in New York in 1824, by Webb and Allen, for the Connecticut River Steamboat Company, that anything like a regular line of communication between New York and Hartford was attempted. Her first trip from New York to Hartford was made on May 6, 1824. The "Oliver Ellsworth" which was one of the first steamboats to have a cast-iron boiler was one hundred and twenty-seven feet long and thirty-six feet wide and eight feet deep. She had a "gents cabin forward with sixteen births (sic) and a dining cabin fiftyfour feet in length, containing thirty births, a ladies' cabin on deck, twenty-six feet long, with sixteen births." Altogether she was a well-finished, well-furnished, schooner-rigged vessel of about 230 tons, with a shapelyset bowsprit, a finely-carved figurehead and a mass of scroll-work, all across the stern. The New York Evening Post says of her: "On the whole, she is a beautiful and well-fastened vessel, with a covered promenade. " She was commanded at first by Captain Daniel Havens, of Norwich, who had formerly run the "Experiment" (a small boat that made a few trips between Hartford and New York, and later connected with the "Oliver Ellsworth" at Saybrook for new London), still later by Captain Stow of Middletown and then by Captain Henry Waterman, Jr. Stage connections were made at Calve's Wharf, in Lyme, for New London and the East and at Ely's Landing for Norwich. At Hartford stages were lined up waiting for the arrival of the boat and these were rushed off with the mails and passengers for points north and east in direct connection with coaches that touched almost every



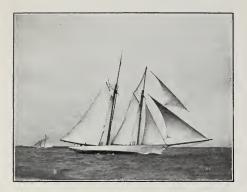
"CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL" STEAMED UP CONNECTICUT RIVER IN 1833 AND RECEIVED AN OVATION FROM THE PEOPLE AT HARTFORD



"WATER-WITCH"—CAPTAINED BY ONE OF THE VANDERBILTS AND IN THE CONNECTICUT RIVER SERVICE IN 1834



"SPLENDID" — LARGEST AND FASTEST BOAT ON THE SOUND IN EARLY THIRTIES—BUILT IN 1832



WITH WIND AND CURRENT—JUST OFF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

place of any size in the upper part of the state except such places as could be more easily reached by taking the smaller boats to Springfield and travelling from there in coaches to one's destination. In the best days of this service the stage-coach time to Boston from Hartford was advertised

as being but five hours.

On her regular trip to New York on August 18, 1826, the "Oliver Ellsworth" carried four hundred passengers who were landed at the other end of the route in less than eighteen hours from the time the lines were cast off at Hartford. The trip of March 22, 1827, was one of the most memorable in the early history of navigation on the Sound. Just after passing Saybrook light on her way to New York the boiler exploded and many of the passengers were scalded by the escaping steam. Mr. Stephen Lockwood, of New York City, who had been to Hartford as a delegate from the Brick Church to the installation of the Reverend Henry Spring, died from the effects of his burns as did also one of the deck hands, William Rich, who was buried at Saybrook. A strong wind was blowing at the time which caused the boat to roll uncomfortably but after quiet had been restored, the Reverend Gardiner Spring, D. D., gathered the remaining passengers together and offered prayers of thanksgiving for their escape from a watery

grave. This was the first steamboat disaster on the waters of Long Island Sound. The "Oliver Ellsworth" was afterward towed to New York by the steamboat "McDonough," a sister boat that had come from the ways a year before and ran on the Connecticut for several seasons and was then sold in 1834 for service on the coast of Maine. It is said that the legislature was in session in Hartford at the time of this terrible accident and that with the first notes of the news the next morning after the accident a post-rider rode up on his lathered horse and leaped from his saddle so full of excitement that he broke into the assembly hall with the cry: "Sister Meaker, the Elliver Ollsworth biled her buster! biled her buster!"

The "McDonough," which cared temporarily for all the business of the company, was named for Commodore Thomas McDonough, the hero of Lake Champlain, whose good judgment had led him into Connecticut to find a wife. He married into one of Middletown's best families and at his death was brought back there and buried in the old cemetery overlooking the river.

When Captain McDonough, whose father had been a major in the Continental Army, knelt on the deck of the "Saratoga" and asked the blessing of Heaven upon the arms of his men, there was a young man in his fleet who in after years had much to do with revolutionizing the navies of the world. At the meeting of the board that finally authorized the building of the "Monitor," a triumph of Connecticut perseverance and skill of which we shall write later, the chairman was Commodore Joseph Smith who was in the fight on Lake Champlain with Commodore McDonough. From him we have a most beautiful story of the unflinching valor of womanhood which, even though it has nothing to do with steamboats, must be given a place here that it may be handed down to the generations yet unborn as a holy heritage. As Commodore Smith tells the story there was on

board the "Eagle," one of the ships in the American fleet on which there thirteen killed and twenty wounded, a sailor who was accompanied by his wife. Early in the fight the husband was killed and his bleeding body was laid on the "berth-deck" where the wife found it and tried to wipe away some of the blood. One by one in the fight that lasted two hours and a half, the cabin boys were killed or so wounded as to be unfitted for duty and this little Connecticut woman stepped into the breach and began passing powder from the magazine to the guns, stepping each time over the mangled, bleeding corpse of her husband. Her name is lost to history and even to tradition but the act itself is one of the priceless gems that the Present has inherited from the

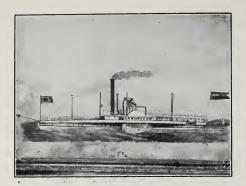
But we must get back to the "Oliver Ellsworth" which we left with an exploded boiler and out of service waiting for repairs. When the "Oliver Ellsworth" came back onto her run with the "McDonough," she was like a new boat. Fare by either boat to New York was placed at \$4.50, meals not included. On one of her very first trips, when she had a full list of passengers, the "Oliver Ellsworth" was run onto Coot Bar, just north of the present Stratford light (there was no light there then), and the citizens of that quaint old town rallied with scoops and shovels of all kinds and dug a "ship-canal" through which she sailed into deep water at the next high tide. Among those who worked hardest on this canal was a deaf and dumb lad to whom the predicament of a steamboat so far off her course and in such a plight appealed as if it were some injured living thing. When the captain offered him, in common with the others, a silver dollar for his work, he at first refused the proffer but later went back and in his sign language asked for the dollar which he carried home as a memento of the day's experience.

In 1830 the "Victory," a small



WHERE THE RIVER ENTERS LONG
ISLAND SOUND

boat with boilers on her guards, on the Steven's plans, which had been built at Albany two years before, came onto the Connecticut to open an opposition line from Hartford. She was only a hundred and thirty-nine feet long, twenty-five feet wide and nine feet deep, but her coming threw everything into a turmoil and precipitated a rate war that culminated in a threat to carry passengers to New York for nothing if the old line did not come to terms. There was at this time a rate of twenty-five cents with meals included and the purser tells us that a lean, lanky Yankee came up to the office window and asked how much would be thrown off from the fare if he furnished his own meals. The story goes farther and tells us that when he learned there would be no rebate he sat down to the table and ate enough for three ordinary men. But such a warfare could not be kept up forever and in a short time the little interloper left the river and returned to the Hudson where she ran with the "General Jackson," an old boat on which Captain W. Coit of Norwich had begun steamboating in 1820 and which in 1835 was running from Savbrook to Sag Harbor, New London and Norwich in connection with the Hartford boats. In 1838, after having run for a few years as a towboat, the "Victory" was broken up and her engine taken out and placed in the "Red



"LEXINGTON"—ANOTHER VANDERBILT STEAMBOAT THAT BROKE INTO THE KEEN RIVALRY OF 1834—DESTROYED BY FIRE, 1840, WITH ITS PASSENGERS—PAINTED FOR CAPT. JOHN BROOKS, 1838

Jacket," a small boat of 158 tons built at Grand Island for service on

the Niagara river.

When the season of 1833 opened three boats, the "Oliver Ellsworth," the "Chief Justice Marshall" and the McDonough" were running from Hartford to New York as one line. Later the "Oliver Ellsworth" went to the Hudson river as part of the Swiftsure Line, an innovation brought about by the frequency of boiler explosions and of which we shall have something to say when we come to the part that Connecticut had in the development of steamboating on that most magnificent of all the navigable waters of the world.

A Government report on steam engines in 1838 states that the "Oliver Ellsworth" was running as a towboat on the Hudson and as late as 1851 Tredgold gives her a place there, still serving as a towboat but after that

she disappears.

When the "Chief Justice Marshall" came into Hartford harbor, under the command of Captain Jabes Howes, she was given a welcome that amounted almost to an ovation. She had established a "record-run" on the Hudson of fourteen hours and a half to Albany and everyone was curious to see the "race horse of the North river." In the great naval parade on the

Hudson that was arranged for La Fayette, who had just visited Hartford and sailed thence to New York on the "Oliver Ellsworth," this boat was given the place of honor at the right of the line. She was at this time under the command of the Captain Sherman whose boat, the "Burlington," on Lake Champlain, called forth such a warm testimonial from Dickens when he visited us in 1842. At the time of this parade a set of dishes was made for the "Troy Line" and from one of these the illustration of the boat given herein was taken. To the person who can read history in steamboat pictures there is a whole volume in this dish. There are no masts setdate when ting the the built, for steamboats were was all built with masts until 1831, but the "sky-covered pilot house," which was the only known kind till after Captain Beecher had rigged up a "suspended chicken coop" on the "United States," when the enclosed pilot house came into being for all boats in this country, though in the Old World the man at the wheel is yet exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, sets the date for the early thirties there is the name of the captain worked into the pennant, fully as important a feature in those days when people did not care what boat they had to travel on if they only knew the captain, and the "landing-line" with the small boat by which passengers were set ashore under certain restrictions of the state laws until a party was dumped into the river at Poughkeepsie and drowned when the regulations, which read as follows, were repealed:

When a passenger is to be landed from a steamboat not so near the shore that he can pass from the boat to the shore, he is not suffered to go into a small boat for the purpose of being landed, until such small boat be immediately afloat and wholly disengaged from the steamboat, except by a painter; while getting into the small boat, and from the steamboat, the engine of the steamboat is stopped; and also when taken on board a small boat, belonging to a steamboat, while such small boat at the shore, and until the passenger be on board the steamboat; except when the motion of the engine is necessary to give sufficient force to carry the small boat to the shore; or to keep the steamboat in proper direction, or to prevent her from drifting, or being driven on shore.

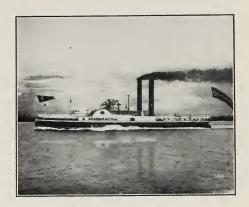
Passengers may be landed in a small boat, by means of a line, and boats on the shore, with passengers, may be drawn to a steamboat, by means of a line, hauled in by hand; but in no case may the line be attached to, or hauled in, by the machinery of the steamboat.

In every small boat, while landing or receiving a passenger, there is kept a pair of suitable oars, and in the night, a signal is given, from the small boat, at the shore, by horn or trumpet, to apprise those having charge of the steamboat. that the small boat having landed, or received her passengers, is ready to leave the shore.

If a line used for the purpose of landing or receiving passengers be attached, in any way, to the machinery of a steamboat, or the small boat be hauled in by means of such machinery, the master is guilty of misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding \$250, or imprisonment of not more than three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. tion of the court.

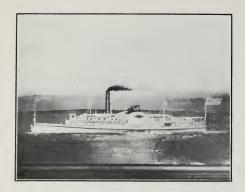
The "Chief Justice Marshall" continued on the Hartford run until she was lost on her way from New York in the awful gale of April 28, 1835. From a contemporary chronicler we learn that "she had lost her smoke stack and steam pipes and had cast anchor in the mouth of the Connecticut river, with eighteen fathoms of chain, and hoped to ride out the gale; but having sprung a leak, and the water in the hold gaining on them, they got up a gib and veered about in the hope of reaching New Haven Harbor. This however was found impossible, the wind having shifted to the S. W. She drifted about nearly unmanageable till nearly 12 o'clock when she struck shore one mile east of New Haven lighthouse, at high tide. pilot, Hascall, cut himself adrift in a small boat fifty yards from shore with a view to affect his own safety, but when about two rods from the shore his boat was swamped and he was drowned. All the passengers and the rest of the crew got to shore safely." In the daily paper during July there is an announcement that the "hull of the 'Chief Justice Marshall,' with or without the boiler, will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, August 5, 1835, on the shore one-half mile east of New Haven Light." The "New England" had dragged her anchors in the heavy seas, but finally got a good hold off Sands Point and successfully weathered the gale.

The advent of the "Chief Justice Marshall" had opened up the old



"CLEOPATRA" - ONE OF THE FASTEST AND MOST POPULAR VANDERBILT STEAM-BOATS IN THE TRAFFIC WAR OF 1836

scores and soon Captain Jacob Vanderbilt, a brother of the greater "Commodore," appeared with the "Water Connected with this little boat is a story of a people's attempt to free themselves from the grasp of a growing monopoly,—a story worth telling. Commodore Vanderbilt was at that time running his "Westchester," which later came onto the sound, on a route that had been started between Peekskill and New York. He had monopolized everything in the way of available boats and shipping facilities and one of the leading citizens of the town proposed that an association should be organized to build and run rival boats in the interest of the farmer and shippers. Subscribers were found all along the river and the "Water Witch" was the result of the agitation. This was in 1832 and the little craft ran on that run between New York and Peekskill until she was bought up and sent to the Connecticut in 1834. When she left the Hudson her place was temporarily taken by the "General Jackson," which, as we have stated, was in 1835 running from Saybrook to Sag Harbor, New London and Norwich in connection with the "New England" of the Hartford line. After the "General Jackson" returned to the Hudson, for she seems to have run upon every short



"TRAVELLER"—BUILT IN 1845 FOR COM-MODORE VANDERBILT AND CARRIED THE MAILS UNTIL BEATEN BY RAIL-ROAD COMPETITION

route that was ever opened, she was put onto the Peekskill run again and in going up the river one of her boilers exploded while lying at the wharf at Grassy Point, killing twelve persons and injuring some fourteen or fifteen more and Daniel Drew sent at once for the "Water Witch" to take her place. This seems to be the first of Drew's ventures in the steamboat world and the last of the "Water Witch" on the Connecticut, though she is said to have run for a little while to New Haven. As late as 1849 she ran with the "Cinderella" on the run between New York and Elizabeth, New Jersey.

At first the "Water Witch" and the "New England" were announced for day trips to New York but later the two companies seem to have come to some kind of an understanding for the announcement is made that the "Water Witch" will run at night and the "New England" will maintain a day schedule. Both boats are then represented by the same agents and all fighting stops. But this arrangement did not hold long and before the season closed the "Water Witch" was leaving Hartford three times a week at 5 o'clock and the "New England" was leaving on the same days at 2 In September Vanderbilt comes out with a card headed "No

Monopoly" and adds the "Lexington" to the service given by the "Water Witch," dropping the fare to two dollars which rate is met by the other boat.

The "New England" was a new boat with two copper boilers and was considered one of the best on the sound and called forth a great deal of praise as she steamed down the river on her initial trip. On the evening of October 9, 1833, when just off Essex, both boilers exploded, almost at the same instant, causing the death of fifteen passengers and the serious scalding of ten or twelve more. A rigid investigation was made and it was reported that no one was to blame for the catastrophe. After repairs had been made she came onto the route again for a short time, under Captain Memenon Sanford, and in 1837 she was sold "down East" for service on the Boston-Portland route.

In 1834 at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Connecticut River Steamboat Company, and of the the Hartford Steamboat Company, owners of the steamboats "New England" and "Chief Justice Marshall," the following votes were passed:

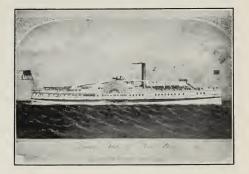
Voted: That in the opinion of this meeting it is inexpedient to keep, or to allow to be kept, any ardent spirits on board the boat belonging to this company.

Voted: That the directors of this company be and they are hereby requested not to allow any ardent spirits to be kept for sale or use on board of the boat." Hartford, January 25.

The next new boat on the line was the "Bunker Hill," built by Post and Griswold at New Haven in 1835. When she first came from the ways she was a hundred and ninety-two feet long, twenty-two and a half feet wide and eight and a half feet deep. She had a beam engine, built by William Kemble of the West Point Foundry, that had a cylinder forty-four inches in diameter and an eleven foot stroke of piston and developed "145"

H. P." When she first came onto the water she proved to be so "crank," the sailor's term for a boat that does not stand up well, that she had to be put back onto the ways, cut in two and lengthened. Her re-appearance in 1836 found Captain Memenon Sanford in command, under whom she made a few trips to and from Hartford and then ran as an opposition boat on the Providence route cutting the fare to \$8.00. She was on this run only a very short time and then came back onto the river where she ran under Captain Harrison against the "Lexington." In 1842 she ran onto Cow Neck, in Oyster Bay, and became a complete wreck. Her engine and fittings were taken out and placed in the rebuilt "Globe" which came onto the river the next season.

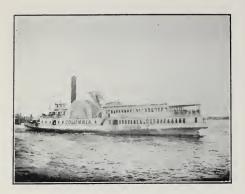
The coming onto the sound of the "Lexington," which had been built by Bishop and Simonson in 1834, was really Vanderbilt's first tossing of the gauntlet into the steamboat circles, although he had owned the "Nimrod" and the "Westchester," of which more anon, when they first came over this At the time of the "Lexington's" appearance there were four boats running between New York and Providence. The "President" and the "Ben Franklin," looking after the interests of one company and the "Boston" and the "Providence," caring for the business of the opposition. (The "Connecticut" seems to have left the sound in 1833 and, like the "Chancellor Livingston," to have been taken east to run between Portland and Boston. When the latter sank in Boston harbor, in 1834, her boilers and engine were recovered and the engine was placed in the new steamer "Portland," her successor on the route that had taken so many of the successful Connecticut river boats). For the first four after her appearance on the Providence run, the "Lexington" ran as a day boat, leaving New York on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, with direct connections by rail



"STATE OF NEW YORK"—CAME ONTO THE CONNECTICUT RIVER IN 1866— SUNK IN 1881, AND LATER RAISED—SEE PAGE 315

for Boston and the East, and Providence on the alternate days. The fare was fixed at four dollars with meals extra. The old lines at once lowered their rate to five dollars and furnished meals. But the new comer could not be frightened from her position and Vanderbilt instead of withdrawing his rate announced a round-trip ticket for the one-way fare. This was the beginning of excursion rates for regular service.

During the little while that the "Lexington" was running on the Connecticut there still rankled the memory that she was faster than anything that the opposition companies had to pit against her and an order was given to William Brown, of New York, to build a boat that could beat her, regardless of cost. As a result there came out the "Narragansett," but she was a disappointment as either he "Lexington" or the "Cleopatra," another Vanderbilt boat, could easily run away from her and a second boat was ordered which was named the "John W. Richmond." So confident were her builders and owners that she was the fastest thing affoat that they offered to give Vanderbilt \$60,000 for his boat if she should prove to be the faster of the two vessels. months of "big talk" and little real "fight" the Providence people took the "Lexington," which had been fitted at this time with staterooms, for a fig-



"COLUMBIA"—ON THE RIVER IN 1882, DURING A PERIOD WHEN THE RIVALRY OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION HAD SUB-SIDED—SEE PAGE 315

ure somewhere near to \$72,000 and two years later the boat was lost. She had started from New York for Stonington with a full list of passengers and a large cargo of freight, including a lot of silver bullion and a consignment of cotton. When off Eaton's Neck, about seven-thirty in the evening, there was an alarm of fire and before any help could reach the doomed craft, whose outlines could be clearly seen from the shore in the awful glare, nearly all on board had perished. The last survivor of the three or four who were rescued died recently at his home in Providence, but as the story belongs to another chapter we shall leave it just as it is for the present and get back again to our text.

The fare at the time the "Lexington" came onto the river was cut to a dollar for through passengers and fifty cents for passengers to Saybrook and way landings, and this latter rate was afterward cut in half. May 28, 1836, the "Cleopatra," another Vanderbilt boat, is announced under command of Captain Reynolds, and the "Lexington" is running under Captain Vanderbilt, with a dollar fare to New York, afterward raised to two dollars on the day the "Bunker Hill" is on the other end of the line. The new line announces that their boats will sail promptly at two o'clock and the old line comes out with an announcement that the "Bunker Hill" "will leave from two to five minutes after 2 o'clock to prevent the reckless destruction of their property and protect their passengers from unnecessary dangers." Later the "Bunker Hill" changes its time to 12 o'clock, and the new line announces that the "Cleopawill leave "precisely at 12 o'clock." In September the "Emerald," which in 1838 is on the Poughkeepsie route, came onto the river for a few trips but when the season closes the "Bunker Hill" and the "Lexington" are there alone to close the fight.

When navigation opens in 1837 the "Bunker Hill" is there with the "Cleopatra" and the fight is renewed. The "Clifton," a new boat, is now announced as making connection at Saybrook for points farther east and this arrangement continues throughout the season and until November when it is announced that the "Thorn" will carry passengers from Hartford to Saybrook where they will be taken on board the "Norwich" for New York. The hatchet seems to have been now buried, even if the handle stuck up a little above the ground, for when the next year opens the "Bunker Hill" and the "Cleopatra" appear on the same line and the two agencies are

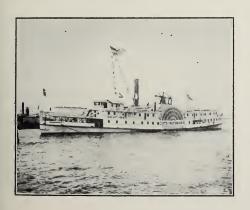


"CITY OF LAWRENCE"—REPLACED THE "GRANITE STATE" WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE AT GOODSPEED'S LANDING IN 1883—BUILT IN 1867

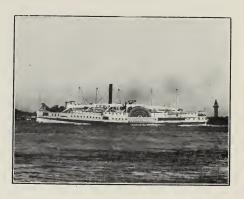
consolidated with both the old agents in active service. On the fifth of November, 1841, the "Bunker Hill," which was valued at \$30,000, ran onto the rocks opposite Cornfield Point, three miles from Saybrook Light, but was afterward floated and put in commission.

The "Cleopatra" was built by Bishop and Simonson especially for this run. She had an extreme length of one hundred and ninety-three feet and was laid out on very graceful lines. Her hull was twenty-three feet wide and nine feet deep. The engine was built by the West Point Foundry and had a forty-four inch cylinder with an eleven foot stroke. Her wheels were twenty-three feet in diamater, eleven and a half feet wide with blades thirty-two inches deep on the face. The cylinder was forward of the engine, a peculiarity of the Hudson river boats, which gave her a distinct personality. Old men say that she was so regular in her running, sometimes at the rate of twenty miles an hour, that it was possible to time one's watch by her passing.

While the "Cleopatra" ran on this run she was the general favorite. As one of the links in the chain of connections for a daylight trip from New York to Boston, she was everywhere



"'CITY OF RICHMOND"—BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE WHILE WAITING FOR HER COMMISSION TO RUN ON THE LINE TO HARTFORD—SEE PAGE 315



"CITY OF SPRINGFIELD"—THE OLD "STATE OF NEW YORK" RE-CHRISTENED AFTER HER DISASTER AND PUT INTO SERVICE ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER

spoken about with praise. There was an early start from New York with a morning sail through the Sound and up the Connecticut river, then a further daylight sail in one of the "wheelbarrow" boats up the river twenty-five miles to Springfield and a brief rail journey to Boston over one of the first railroads built in this country. She continued to run on the river till 1842 when she was transferred to the Norwich route where Captain Sanford had already established the "Charter Oak."

The "Charter Oak" was a new boat when she came onto the Hartford-New York run. In fact, she was built for that run by Matthew Hubbard who the next year launched at East Haddam a ship for Captain C. R. Dean, Captain Dean always said that the "Charter Oak" cost him \$500 for all his men stopped their work whenever she went by that they might get a look at "Boss Hubbard's boat." She had staterooms on the promenade deck, an innovation in steamboat architecture, but as it was a Connecticut "skipper," Captain E. S. Bunker, who first advertised to furnish bedding to the passengers who travelled on his packet sloop between Albany and New York, it was right that the credit of taking the sleeping accommodations out onto the open deck, rather



"CAPITOL CITY"—RAN AGROUND AT RYE NECK IN A DENSE FOG AND WAS COMPLETELY WRECKED

than clustering them about a stuffy cabin as had been general since they were taken from the stuffier hold, should come to Connecticut. On February 19, 1842 the "Charter Oak," then on the Norwich run, struck on Fisher's Island rocks but no lives were lost and the boat was afterward floated.

In 1830 the railroad between New Haven and Hartford was formally opened, the first public announcement having appeared on April 20th, together with the announcement of the steamboat service between New York and New Haven. The year was uneventful in steamboat circles. "Cleopatra" and the "Charter Oak" were caring for the passenger business on the regular line and connection was made at Lyme with the steamboat "Flushing" for New London. In 1840 the "Cleopatra," under Captain Dunstan, who was afterward lost on the "Atlantic" when she went ashore on Fisher's Island, had as a running mate the "Bunker Hill," under command of Captain Huntington.

There was nothing exciting on the river that year nor the next, nor for that matter, at any time afterward. The railroad had cut so into the earnings of the steamboats that no one would venture to start a fight.

There were no steamboats on the Connecticut in the spring of 1842. The "Splendid" had been running

every month during the winter when navigation was possible but had been taken off in the early spring for the usual renovating. This accounts for the trip by rail from Hartford to New Haven of which Dickens speaks in his "Notes," and the sail from New Haven to New York on the "New York" which he likens to a floating bath-house, saying:

This was the first American steamboat of any size that I had seen; and certainly to an English eye it was infinitely less like a steamboat than a huge floating bath. I could hardly persuade myself, indeed, but that the bathing establishment off Westminister Bridge, which I left a baby, had not suddenly grown to an enormous size; run away from home; and set up in foreign parts as a steamer. Being in America, too, which our vagabonds do so particularly favour, it seemed the

more probable.

The great difference in appearance between these packets and ours, is, that there is so much of them out of the water; the main-deck being enclosed on all sides, and filled with casks and goods, like any second or third floor in a stack of warehouses; and the promenade or hurricane-deck being a-top of that again. A part of the machinery is always above this deck; where the connecting-rod, in a strong and lofty frame, is seen working away like an iron top-sawyer. There is seldom any mast or tackle; nothing aloft but two [sic] tall black chimneys. The man at the helm is shut up in a little house in the fore part of the boat (the wheel being connected with the rudder by iron chains, working the whole length of the deck); and the passengers, unless the weather be very fine indeed, usually congregate below. Directly you have left the wharf, all the life, and stir, and bustle of a packet cease. You wonder for a long time how she goes on, for there seems to be nobody in charge of her; and when another of those dull machines comes splashing by, you feel quite indignant with it, as a sullen, cumbrous, ungraceful, unshiplike leviathan; quite forgetting that the vessel you are on board of, is its very counterpart.

than; quite forgetting that the vessel you are on board of, is its very counterpart.

There is always a clerk's office on the lower deck, where you pay your fare; a ladies' cabin; baggage and storage rooms; engineer's room; and in short a great variety of perplexities which render the discovery of the gentleman's cabin, a matter of some difficulty. It often ocupies the whole length of the boat (as it did in this case), and has three or four tiers of berths on each side. When I first descended into the cabin of the "New York," it looked, in my unaccustomed eyes, about as long as the Burlington Arcade.

The "Splendid," which was the largest and fastest boat on the sound in the early "thirties" and which Dickens probably expected to find running between Hartford and New York, for the New Haven trip seems to have no place in his itinerary, was built in 1832 by Smith, Dimon and Comstock for the New Haven route, where she had as a mate the "Superior," built two years before with the enviable

record of 651 trips to and from New York without a single break or an extra cent of expense for repairs or loss. These two boats were without question the finest then on the Sound and gave complete satisfaction to both owners and public. The "Superior" was later sold for service on the Hudson, her place being taken by the new "New Haven," and the "Splendid" was run as her mate till the appearance of the "New York" when she was laid aside as a "reserve boat." When the "New York" was burned in 1839 the entire steamboat property of the New Haven company was sold to Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the Connecticut Steamboat Company, the latter being the New York and Hart-ford line that had run the "Oliver Ellsworth," the "New England" the "McDonough" etc. of which we have been reading.

About May 1, 1842, the "Kosiusko," under the command of Captain Van Pelt, came onto the river from the Hudson where she had been engaged in a never settled trial of speed with the "Telegraph," and ran here till her place was taken by the "New Champion" in 1846. The "Kosiusko" was an old-timer when she came onto this run but she did good service, especially during the busiest part of the season. It is said that in those days of battle on the Hudson the "Kosiusko," in order to hold down her rival, the "Telegraph," which later came onto the New Haven route, would skip her landings and send any passengers on board back from the next town beyond. On one occasion fully fifty passengers were left standing on the wharf at Peekskill. What they thought has never been put in print.

The "New Champion," which succeeded the "Kosiusko," was at first in charge of Captain Van Pelt, but later passed to the command of Captain Tinklepaugh. She was a most fortunate boat and ran on this run till 1853 when she gave way to the "Granite State" and went onto the Hudson. In 1872-4 she was on the Catskill line,

running at times with the "Andrew Harder," a propeller, and at times with the "Walter Brett," formerly the "Mary Benton," which had seen considerable service as a transport during the Civil War. As late as 1878 the "New Champion" was still running, and was even then quite a favorite, but when the "Minnie Cornell" was built in 1880 she was given the engine of the "New Champion" and it was in her when she burned at Keyport, N. J., a few years later.

There was an earlier "Champion" on the river, sometime in the early 30's, running occasionally between New York and Hartford and this accounts for the use of the adjective "New" in connection with this later boat. The first boat was one hundred and sixty feet long and was equipped with a beam engine built by the West Point Foundry. She belonged to Commodore Vanderbilt and was always ready for a "scrap" of any kind. During the summer of 1838 this little midget went down the coast to measure lengths with anything that might be afloat. On the Potomac there was a boat named the "Sidney" that was thought to be very fast but the Champion had no trouble in getting away from her and after picking up some of the money deposited by her backers the triumphant broom-bearer started for New Orleans. Here a match was arranged with one of the speediest highpressure boats on the river. The race was to be from New Orleans to Louisville for a good sized purse. The "Yank" who had taken the boat south was superseded by one of the "highpressure-fellows" who at once changed the set of the safety valve with the result that when she had gone but a few miles there was a "sprung" liftingrod and a consequent delay of several hours for repairs. While the repairs were being made the contesting boat went by but the actual running time between the two points made by the "Champion" showed that her boasting antagonist would have been no match for her had there been standing

at her engine the man who had run her in the race on the Potomac. She was afterward sold to parties in Florida who took her that same fall to Pensacola where she saw several

vears more of service.

About the first of June, 1842, the rebuilt "Globe" came onto the river under the command of Captain E. D. Routh, of Norwich. The "Globe" as built in 1830 was a "cross-head engine boat," one hundred and eightyfive feet long, twenty-eight feet and seven inches wide. When rebuilt and given the fittings of the "Bunker Hill" she was a very fine boat and did excellent service for several years. At the close of the Mexican War she was sold to parties in the South and taken for service on the coast of Texas where she is said to have become as popular as she had been on the Connecticut.

After the "Globe" came the little two-pipe "Hero," with boilers on the guards, and she did service until the advent of the "City of Hartford" in 1852. This was a new boat brought out by a new company and was under the command of Captain Daniel Mills. In 1886, March 31st, the "City of Hartford," which had been renamed the "Capitol City," was under the command of Captain Russell and was sailing slowly under one bell through a dense fog, ran aground at Rye Neck and was a complete loss.

In the latter part of July, or the early part of August, of this year, 1842, an iron steam freight boat, named "Ironsides," under Captain Marshman, arrived after a fifty-six hour run from Philadelphia with a load of coal. The "Ironsides" was "100 x 23 x 7" and drew five and a half feet of water when loaded to her full capacity of one-hundred and eighty tons. She was schooner-rigged and equipped with two of Ericsson's propellers which gave her a speed of some six or eight miles an hour. According to the Hartford Courant she was the first of the regular line of

such boats to be established on the

river for carrying coal.

In "Geer's Directory" for 1848 the steam-schooners "Josephine," Capt. E. M. Simpson; "E. J. Dupont" Capt. J. H. Morrison; "Rough and Ready," Capt. William Pitt; are advertised as sailing regularly between Hartford and Philadelphia via the

Delaware and Raritan Canal.

During 1850 Captain Curtis Peck was running the "Connecticut" from Hartford on the day scheduled for the "New Champion" and the "Traveller" was run on the day scheduled for the "Hero." The "Connecticut" was built in 1847 and had a reputation for great speed. The "Traveller" was built in 1845 for Commodore Vanderbilt and was one of the most popular boats that ever ran on the river. She was two hundred and twenty-five feet long, twenty-nine feet wide and nine and a half feet deep. There were two iron boilers on the guards furnishing steam for a powerful beam engine with a fifty-two inch cylinder and an eleven foot stroke. The paddle-wheels were twenty-four feet in diameter with a face of eleven feet. It is said that on Saturday, June 20, 1846, the "Traveller" and the "Oregon," one of the fastest steamboats ever built, ran side by side for twenty-five miles, covering the distance in In 1850 she fifty-seven minutes. bought by Chester Chapin, of Springfield, who also bought the "New Champion," and was used as a night boat on the New Haven line, the "New Champion" serving as a link between Hartford and New Haven. At first the "Traveller" ran as a day boat between New Haven and New York, carrying the United States mail, but later an arrangement was made by which the day boat between the two cities was discontinued to force passengers to patronize the railroad and for this consideration the railroad company agreed to pay \$20,000 annually for the term of five years.

Not to be outdone by its rival which

had brought out the "City of Hartford," the old company brought out the "Granite State," under the command of Captain King, and for thirty years, barring a few months that she ran on the Hudson at the close of the Civil War, she was one of the fav-In June orites on the river. 1883, after passing into the river she was making ready for her stop at Goodspeed's Landing when a fire broke out that spread so rapidly that the passengers had to slide down from the upper decks in an awning. Three persons lost their lives and the boat drifted down the stream like so much burning timber,—a total wreck.

The place of the "Granite State" was temporarily filled by the "City of Lawrence," an iron hull boat which had been built for the Norwich and New York Transportation Company in 1867 and which is yet in service on

the Sound.

When the "Capitol City" went below Stamford arrangements were made for strengthening the hull of the "City of Richmond, which had been running on the New York and Sandy Hook route, and placing her on the Hartford run. While lying at the company's wharf in New York waiting for her commission she was burned to the water's edge but subsequently rebuilt as the "William G. Edgerton," one of the John H Starin fleet of excursion steamers and later was renamed the "Glen Island," under which name she was burned while running on the Starin line from New Haven.

In 1866 the "State of New York" came onto the river under command of Captain Mills, who was superseded by Captain Dibble, and in 1881 she was sunk but was later raised and named "City of Springfield" under which name she ran up to the year

1895.

For a few years prior to 1882 the old company had suffered a good many

losses and in January of that year they withdrew from the route. In February the "Columbia," which had been laid aside after her summer season on the New York and Rockaway route, was put onto this run to make three trips a week which arrangement was continued till the beginning of the season of 1893 when the old company was reorganized and put their old boats on the route once more.

In 1892 they had built for them a propeller which was named "City of Hartford." In 1896 they ordered another boat, also a propeller, which was named "Middletown." The "City of Hartford" was sold to the United States Quartermaster's Department at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War and renamed the "Terry" under which name she did service in Cuban waters. At the close of the war she was sold for service on the Great Lakes. The "Middletown" continues still in service running on alternate days with the new "City of Hartford.

Looking back over the records we find that these boats, with the "Middletown" of 1838 built to look after the business of the local river landings; the "Sachem," "Seneca," and the "Uncas," all small propellers that ran to New York between 1847 and 1852, carrying freight only; the "Island Belle," the "Mary Benton." the "S. B. Camp" and the "Sunshine," that ran to New London and Long Island ports, on a route established by the "Cricket" in 1850; the "Laurence" and the "Alice" that ran to Norwich between 1846 and 1850; and the "Silver Star" that ran between local landings along the river from 1865 till the advent of the Connecticut Valley Railroad, and later went to the Delaware under the name "Florence" comprise the complete list of all the boats that have run on the river long enough to have gained for themselves any permanent place in its history.



THE MIRACULOUS SPRING AT ORONOQUE, CONNECTICUT

TRADITION SAYS IT CAME FROM THE EARTH AS ANSWER TO PRAYER IN 1762—REV. NATHAN BIRDSEYE AND HIS DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTING HIS WAGES FOR SPIRITUAL GUIDANCE OF HIS LITTLE FLOCK—STORY TOLD

ву

FRANCES B. L. HOWE

N the Indian-named community of Oronoque, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, on the farm of Carlos D. Blakeman, is a remarkable spring, which was discovered by an ancestor, the Rev. Nathan Birdseye in 1762, in a manner said to be so strange that it has since been known as the "Miraculous Spring" in recognition of its seeming answer to prayer.

A water famine was prevalent that year and the wells of the neighborhood were dry. No rain fell in the period from June to October. The Housatonic river, upon which Oronoque borders is tide water and therefore unfit for drinking purposes. Even the cattle refused to drink it. The situation was very grave and was rendered still more so because the families forming the community owned a great number of slaves, who held to

all the superstitions of their race, and were panic stricken through fear.

The Rev. Mr. Birdseye who was a Congregational clergyman and an uncommonly devout man, sought relief from the drought in prayer. Ending his petition he went into the garden and while walking there meditating upon the gravity of the situation he discovered near a clump of quince trees what appeared to him to be an unmistakable trace of water. Quickly summoning his slaves he followed up the trail until he came to a large damp spot upon the ground, where a few minutes work with pick and shovel revealed an abundant spring which amply sufficed for his own wants and those of his suffering neighbors.

This spring has been in constant use since and has never been dry. It lies in a hollow of the hill overlooking Long Island Sound. Its walls are stoned for protection and pipes carry the water to the houses below. The water is as clear as crystal and wonderfully cool and refreshing. While other springs in the community have become low and some have entirely disappeared the "Miraculous Spring" has never diminished and to-day it supplies the houses below as bountifully as when the picks of the old clergyman's slaves released it, one hundred and forty-three years ago.

In recognition of this and other mercies the Rev. Mr. Birdseye prepared a "Manual of Prayer" for the use of his descendants at morning

prayer forever after.

The Rev. Mr. Birdseye was graduated from Yale in 1736. His diploma, beautifully written on sheepskin, is carefully treasured by a descendant, Frank E. Blakeman, of Oronoque. The diploma is signed by Elisha Williams, Rector, and the original board of curators, viz., Samuel Andrew, Jared Eliot, Samuel Woodbridge, Jonathan March, Samuel Cooke, Samuel Whittoljoy and Joseph Noyes. The latter is an ancestor of Will Carleton, the New England poet.

The diploma bears no seal, for while Yale's charter was granted in 1701 the seal was not adopted till thirty-eight years later. The Rev. Mr. Birdseye was known as a man of dry humor and many of his sayings have been handed down. Among other mementoes Mr. Blakeman cherishes the farewell sermon to his West Haven, Connecticut, parish in 1754. This sermon is perfectly preserved and the ink is as black as though recently written.

In this sermon the Rev. Mr. Birdseye reminds his congregation that the question of his salary has always troubled them considerably and inconvenienced him still more and he urges them in the following quaint words to release him and identify themselves with other congregations.

"4ly—You have let the Publick Bank for the Use of the Minist run down and sink with the Paper Currency; and have lost considerable of it in other Ways, so that I suppose it is not now Scarcely one-third part so valuable as it was when I first settled

among you.

5ly—In order to make the small Salary you allow me, the Taxes are so high that Several complain very much of the Burden and are in such low Circumstances and so much behind hand that it Seems Extream difficult for them to make the Payment, and though I preach out a Year before you begin to pay it, yet Several put off the Collector to more than another's Year end before he can get it.

7ly—Wood is exceeding scarce among you, and in Some Seasons of the Year especially, I am put to great Straits, and my Family often Suffers much for Want of it, and This is like to be a growing difficulty and must necessarily oblige Several Families to move away, and so diminish the Number of Inhabitants much more."

During the war of 1812 when the Rev. Mr. Birdseye was ninety-seven years of age, sugar was very scarce and, naturally, high. He was unusually fond of apple pies and wanted them frequently. His daughter Abbie remonstrated with him and explained that they could not afford to use the The invariable reply would sugar. be "Put in less sugar, Abbie, but make the pies." The daughter one day made a pie of the sourest apples procurable and purposely left out the sugar. The old gentleman kept silent but he ate the pie. When asked how he enjoyed it he replied: "Very good, Abbie, very good, but a leetle too sweet."

His favorite chair is another of Mr. Blakeman's treasured possessions. It is a quaint old-fashioned rocking chair and it is known to be one hundred and fifty years old.

According to the annals of the family they were descended from the time of Oueen Elizabeth. In Oueen Eliz-

abeth's court was a page by the name of John. On one occasion she went hunting and John was in her retinue. He was ordered to shoot a hawk and did so, the arrow transfixing the hawk's eye, and he was dubbed "John Birdseye." He came to America in 1639 and was the grandfather of the Rev. Nathan Birdseye.

Upon the occasion of the Rev. Mr. Birdseye's one hundredth birthday a

family re-union was held which was attended by two hundred of his two hundred and fifty eight descendants, all who were living at that time.

He lived to the age of one hundred and four years and left twelve children, seventy-six grand-children, one hundred and sixty-three great-grandchildren and seven of the fifth generation.

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QUAINT CHAIR 150 YEARS OLD OCCUPIED BY REV. NATHAN BIRDSEYE

FALSTAFF—BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT DRAKE UNIVERSITY

Prince of the lords of laughter and delight,
If you had never lived, our poor dull earth
Had sunk to what sad folly for its mirth!
Borne upon shoulders of Shakespearean height,
Poins, Pistol, Bardolph, Gadshill, day and night
You flash your wonders on our human dearth
Of such calm wisdom as you bring to birth,
And ere we know it leaden hearts are light.

So touch us and so teach us all our years;
For human lives above the storm and fret
Can hardly buoy themselves, unless there be
Some more than mortal passion, nobly set
To that high strain of laughter that makes free
And gives the thrilling of new life for tears.

OLD SLAVE DAYS IN CONNECTICUT

ALL PERSONS BORN FROM SLAVES IN CONNECTICUT AFTER 1792 WERE FREE—ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF NEGRO SERF-DOM WITH GLIMPSES INTO CUSTOMS OF NEW ENGLAND LIFE NEARLY A CENTURY AGO—POSTHUMOUS MANUSCRIPT

OF

JUDGE MARTIN H. SMITH

This is the last of the informal, reminiscent narratives of Judge Martin H. Smith of Suffield, Connecticut, in which he has entertainingly and instructively recalled the memories of his own observing life of seventy-three years and the anecdotes that he heard in his boyhood from the rugged generation then passing. These papers have been rich in folk-lore; the observations of a man who has lived close to the heart of nature. It was the desire of Judge Smith, whose last illness covered many months, to have his writings completed in this magazine even if death intervened. In this, his last writing, it is interesting to note his reveries on death and its meaning; while this was in preparation he was buried amid the scenes he loved and recorded. Judge Smith's descriptions of "Old Slave Days in Connecticut" are history in its most inviting form. Titus Kent, "Old Ti," about whom he weaves his narrative, was born about 1770. His parents came over from Africa, as involuntary immigrants, in a Dutch ship about 1760, and drifted, in the course of trade, to Suffield, Connecticut. The father belonged to a brutal half-breed, who disposed of him to Captain Elihu Kent, afterwards a distinguished officer in the Continental Army. The mother was brought here by a besotted trader who treated her so badly that Rev. Ebenezur Gay, D. D., of Suffield, bought her from sheer pity. They had several children, but all died in infancy except Titus, who was born a slave in Dr. Gay's home. Phillis Hanchet was the slave girl of Squire Hanchet, and after the squire's death his son, Preserved Hanchet, tried to smuggle his father's slaves into the South where bondage was considered a more legitimate business. It is upon these main facts that Judge Smith has based his reminiscences-EDITOR

N continuing these glimpses into the old days, I will tell you of the plans nearly a century ago to capture the negro slave-girl, Phill, in Suffield, Connecticut, and the outcome of the plot of the son of one of the oldest and noblest Connecticut families to take the slaves of his father out of this state, where slavery was falling into disfavor, and carry them to a locality where his dominion over human blacks would be more fully supported by the sentiment of the community. Phill, the fugitive slave girl, who had been concealed in a cave in the mountains by her lover, Titus, the slave of a neighboring family, but whose hiding place had been discovered by her master, was again mysteriously spirited away.

Chagrined by being unable to corral his runaway slaves, Preserved Hanchet decided to leave his family home at Suffield, Connecticut, and return to Baltimore, Maryland, without his chattels. The institution of slavery in Connecticut had become

dishonorable.

The community was decidedly stirred up, and what partisans he had were slipping away one by one. He felt this everywhere. Men were hardly civil to him, and his old companions were shy of being seen in his company. It was a foregone conclusion that the pursuit must be given up.

And give up he did, but with very bad grace. He was out of sorts with himself, and with the community; decidedly with his mother and Lucy, for he knew they were the master spirits opposed to him. He hated to go, but to stay longer was certainly not pleasant, hardly safe. To return to Maryland without his negroes was humiliating. He knew he had brought all this on himself by his headstrong greed, but it was too late to mend matters now. He was out of pocket, out of spirits, out of friends, out of about everything worth having.

Angry as he was he disliked to go without a word with his mother and Lucy. But he dared not face the mother he had insulted, or the sister whose pleadings he had spurned. He

was in no mood now to ask forgiveness, and when he was the lips that could speak it were forever dumb. His mother he never saw again; nor Lucy until years after when having laid his first born away, he came to his earlier home to seek forgiveness and perhaps forgetfulness. Let us hope he found them as he stood by that lowly mound hand in hand with the sister, no longer golden haired.

FUGITIVE SLAVES RETURN TO SUF-FIELD, CONNECTICUT

One by one the fugitive slaves came back to Suffield from their hid-By Thanksgiving things ing places. had settled into very nearly their old All returned in fairly good health except Phill. The cold she had taken from exposure clung to her and the cough instead of lessening in-Taken altogether Thankscreased. giving this year was a day of unusual rejoicing. The family were together again and in reasonable health. The colored people were in extraordinary spirits. They had escaped a dire calamity, and had wonderful stories which they never tired of telling, not even to the day of their death. So they enjoyed the day without stint. In the evening Titus came over and was a great hero. If he did put on a few airs it was not to be wondered. He did not come of a stock that profess humility when they fancy themselves of great importance. He had his full of adulation that night. If he had been a white man it would have been an ovation. They thought he was their deliverer, and so he was with the white folks that inspired him.

Phill's cough grew worse. The pains and aches multiplied. There were days of weakness and prostration, and then a promise of reviving strength. But each week found her worse at the end than the beginning. She said that she only had a bad cold and it would be better in the spring. She did not worry about herself in the least. Only when she caught Titus' anxious look was she a bit disturbed.

She had every needed care. But she dropped one accustomed chore after another until there was little left she could do. Her pets began to miss her, the pony that nibbled out of her hand and whinnied when he saw her coming; the chickens that ran to her as soon as she came in sight; the cows that always stopped to be petted by her, all missed her sorely. A little later she staved most of the time in her room. She said she took cold so easily. She could do only a little plain sewing now. She told Titus whenever he seemed to be worried that she was better, and she really thought she They planned what they should do in the spring. They were to be If Titus was anxious married then. it was because he hated to see Phill suffer, not but he thought she would get well. Almost every evening brought him over to see her and they went over the same plans.

Once or twice they talked on the subject of religion, for this lay uppermost in her heart. But there was less sympathy between them on this than any other point. One had been taught by an orthodox doctor of divinity, a very learned man at all events. But his life had only slightly touched the lives of others. The religion he had was of beliefs, of repression, of introspection. It had only incidentally to do with life. Its main object was to prepare a man for an unknown future. The other could hardly be said to have been taught at all. She had seen the Christ in the lives of her mistress and Lucy, and had come almost unconsciously to a point where her highest wish was to live like the Christ. No matter what the path, until that point is reached no one is safe. Once reached salvation is sure.

THE DEATH VISIONS OF A SIMPLE SLAVE GIRL

The experiences of the summer and fall had deepened her whole life, and half blind she was feeling her way from the unknown into the real. In her listless hours, when free from

pain, she loved to dream of that other life to which an unseen force was impelling her. And in her dreams she constructed such a heaven as would accord with her nature; rich with beautiful colors, with waving palm trees, with grassy meadows and crystal brooks, with tangled forests in which were charming homes for all her friends, built by the breath of the "I AM." There was a cosy nook for herself, with its cushions of rare flowers, its walls translucent, its ceiling of diamonds set in azure. Near by was a grotto for Lucy, resplendent with reflected light from rarest gems. There was a bower bright and charming for the mistress. There was a home of wonderful beauty, gorgeous with celestial splendors, for Titus, her hero. Then too all around were places for her friends, all rich with variegated loveliness. Fluttering in and out were birds of ever changing plumage, birds of Paradise. And all the creatures of the forest, filled with the spirit of the place, did willing service and rendered loving homage. Away off was another settlement and another group of friends, and then another and another until all heaven was vocal with joyous life, all basking in the same unceasing light and reflecting the same resplendent glories. While far away yet infinitely near was the pavilion of the King from which there streamed almost intolerable radiancy, and incoming and and outgoing spirits ever on the wing shimmered and fluttered in the light.

Many of these dreams she told to Titus as if true. She told him how she saw the Christ-Child once when she was suffering most, and every pain left her and in place of crying, she heard a song never sung except by the angels when they have touched a suffering mortal and borne away the pain. The song was so sweet that the Father kissed the Child, and then all heaven was vocal with praise, and what was perfect in beauty before became more beautiful. For the God

always created some beautiful thing in heaven or on earth, whenever that song was sung. So heaven and earth are full of the mementoes of such praise.

Dreams like these are the compensation the spirit has when it feels the cords that bind it to earth unloosing. Many an hour of anguish is soothed by such until at last the spirit is tri-Perhaps they are not umphant. dreams at all, only adumbrations of the wonders in store. Who knows? We have found that there is no normal desire but over against it are the means of its fulfillment. Why not this desire for a joyous immortality? continued existence is more universally and earnestly desired than any and all other things. The man who does not dream, sleeping or waking, of heaven in some form or under some name is an anomaly. Nor is it as George Elliot fancied simply an immortality of thought or influence, but a personal, living immortality that men desire.

Moreover there are too many unfilled possibilities in every man to permit us to believe that death is the end. So far as we know there is not, in the natural or spiritual world, an organ in excess of its use. God has never expended useless energy. But the completed organism of man has much that is unused, and incapable of use in this life. Besides many things come into our lives which have nothing in common with our present environments. Whence do they come, and for what purpose? Strictly, no intuitive idea can be born of our present state or for it. It must come from an earlier existence or direct inspirations. The burden of proof is said to be in favor of such intuitions. Argue it as we may we invariably come to this conclusion, that the universe is intelligently supervised. Therefore human life must be continuous. For that supervision would hardly be intelligent that gave capacity and power far beyond earthly demand or use and then did not create that which should tax them to the uttermost, and without limit of time.

Who knows but these spirits of ours have been ranging this universe during the ages, stopping a brief space here and there, suffering, rejoicing, and the while gathering great stores of knowledge? Who knows what the state will be when we leave this form or this world? With powers increased by this we may add sublimer knowledge in the next, and so on until the end of the great pilgrimage, which shall be in God's own time, and to complete His purposes. shall not these living cycles come together, the circle of life completed in all its constructive elements? Heretofore with each mortal change a veil has concealed the past, a sad but necessary condition of development. Then, shall not all the curtains be drawn aside, and all the knowledge of all the eons we have lived come surging back through the memory, an eternal joy? Sent out in the beginning, a child spirit, to study the Father's works, it has grown strong in purpose and in power until, recalled from its wanderings forevermore, it stands at last, a perfect man, in the presence of the great "I AM."

THE ENDURING LOVE OF POOR TITUS AND PHILL

March came coqueting with winter and spring alike. The sick girl grew rapidly worse. She could not leave her bed now. Not even she or Titus could fail to see that the end was not far off. Yet there were days when hope came and they made plans as before. Once after a day of great pain and racking cough Phill asked Titus to sit close to her and hold her hand while she told him what lay heavy on her heart. Then Phill wearied by excitement fell back exhausted on her pillows to be soothed and cared for by Lucy. The end came soon. For before April had cushioned the earth with green or called forth the flowers, she had gone where there is no master and slave, no white or black, only the

children of a loving Father. They buried her near the great beech tree, as she begged them to, for remembering that stormy night at the cave she said "The lightening'l never find me if I'm buried there."

Titus, half dazed, and feeling she was not altogether dead, made the grave sweet with trailing arbutus, that unpretending flower which sends forth its fragrance to greet the Easter

Morn.

Meetings and partings are the established order in this world. In death the parting is a little longer, that is all. Many times yet we may meet all we have ever met. We may think there are some we never wish to see again. Yet, purified by a larger experience, there is an essential likeness of all souls to each other and to the parent Spirit. Our likes and dislikes here mostly grow out of what we call the accidents of life. They are purely psychical. All that is essential is pure and beneficent, and is congenital. What we call evil may be but want of harmony in the process of development.

Without resistance there is no growth. Without friction there is no motion. Without evil then would not virtue be clad with a flaccid or shriveled muscles? Be that as it may, the meeting of friends is joyous, and the parting only tolerable because without the parting there could be no

meeting.

It had been a hard summer for poor Titus. He could not get over the death of Phill; in fact he never did. All his life he was faithful to her memory. It had been a bad year for the crops and he had worked very hard. Again, his conscience hurt him not a little, for the day before, in violation of religious precept, he had been to a turkey shooting match.

OLD FASHIONED "TURKEY SHOOT" OF A CENTURY AGO

Now this turkey shooting match was a rare frolic. Nearly every year, a day or two before Thanksgiving, a

company of twenty or thirty would get up the sport. They were mostly of a class we should call a little off color. A stake was driven into the ground, and some forty yards from it another. The marksman stood at one stake. The turkey was tied to the other. It was ten cents a shot in advance. Only rifles were used. If the marksman hit the turkey in the head and killed it, it was his. If he hit it in the body he must pay an extra ten cents and besides lose the game. Generally there was a little rum concealed somewhere near, and without doubt a pack of cards. This year there was quite a large party and some fine birds. For those who did not care, or were too unskilled to shoot, there were chances to raffle. A party was made up by depositing a dime a chance until the price of the bird was secured. Then a game of cards or the throwing of dice decided who was the winner. Any one who has tried it knows it is no easy matter to shoot a Turkey gobbler in the head. He is a lunatic. He does not seem to know when or how to dispose of his head. He is the artful dodger.

It was the first time Titus had ever been to this kind of amusement, and for a while he kept out of the games. He could not look on a great while however without becoming interested, and then he went to the other extreme. With him it was a reaction from a long strain of rigid repression. He drank more than was good for him; bet a good deal; shot several times, and raffled while his money lasted. By sheer luck he did win three turkeys.

It was a noisy, rollicking crowd, and all sorts of tricks were in order. It took very little to get up a laugh, while a good-practical joke seemed to let bedlam loose. Titus was at first funny, then noisy, then ready for a quarrel. Pompey tried to keep him quiet and as a result they had a rough and tumble fight. No harm was done to either, but the party thought they ought to have more fun out of it. So

they put them up to fight a duel. They told them that their honor was at stake, and what a great thing that was. The darkies did not know exactly what that was, but concluded it was something awful, at least worth fighting for. was a great deal like the affair of honor in Sheriden's Rivals. At last they were placed in position. The seconds had loaded the rifles without balls and told Pompey what to do. They were to fire at the word, "three." When the count had gone as far as two, Titus, who was shaking all over, shouted, "Stop dat nigger pinting his gun dis way, he'll hit somebody 'reckly."

Then the preliminaries had to be all gone over with again. They made Titus really mad this time by telling him Pompey intended to shoot him anyhow. This time before the count struck two he shut his eyes and blazed away. When he opened them there was Pompey stretched out on the ground, and all hands running to see where he was shot. Titus was sure he was dead for he did not move. If ever there was a scared darkie Titus was the chap. He grabbed his turkeys and put off at a furious rate. He was entirely exhausted and then fell down. The fright and violent exercise had unnerved him, and the liquor he drank had begun to stupify him. Muttering, "murder," "Pomp," over and over again until the words were inarticulate, he went off into a drunken sleep from which he did not waken until after dark. Then he had not the remotest idea of where he was. As he straightened himself up, with quite a little difficulty, he heard a turkey gobble and then another until it seemed that all the woods were gobbling at him. He felt for his birds and there they were dead at his feet, but he was so confused that he thought they were gobbling too. He broke out of those woods about as fast as a darkey can travel, not stopping to take his game with him. He had fallen down under a tree that Zeb. Granger's turkeys used for a roost, but he never knew it. Nor did he

ever know how he got home, but he waked up there in the morning.

He was in great trouble and wanted to talk with his master but had no chance. He wanted to know if the Doctor thought he would be hung. Towards noon one of yesterday's party came along and took pity on the poor boy. He told him Pompey was not hurt at all, but was so scared he tumbled down flat. This relieved Titus so far as being hanged was concerned, but his conscience hurt him awfully. He never went to another turkey shoot. Once or twice in after years, when he wished to make a great impression on the boys, he told them of the terrible fight he had with Pompey, how he whipped him, and when he challenged him to fight a duel he shot him through and through. He could tell this in safety for Pompey died the following year. So there was no reason why Titus should not have had a sober Thanksgiving.

A RELIGIOUS "REVIVAL" IN EARLY DAYS OF REPUBLIC

The month following there was an unusual amount of sickness in Suffield for the season of the year. Among others good old Dr. Gay, Titus' master, was taken very ill. As the disease progressed it was soon clear that at his age it would be impossible to throw it off. He realized his condition and was entirely unmoved. He knew his life work was done, and he hoped well done. His son was his assistant and would be his successor. So he could leave his people well cared for. There was not the least solicitude about them. He called all the members of his family to him, white and black, one at a time and gave them his last advice and blessing. What he said to Titus he never told. but as he came out of his master's room he was all broken up. Not many days later the Doctor entered into his rest.

He was one of those eminent divines of New England who, whatever may be thought of their theology,

led blameless lives, and did good service in helping to lay the foundations of a commonwealth so broad and deep and strong, that it could withstand the shock of war, assimilate a polyglot foreign population, and permeate the whole republic. He was a very scholarly man, a graduate of Yale. His great learning, deep piety, and genial manners gave him a remarkable influence in the community. He was a strong partisan as all clergymen were obliged to be and, with few exceptions, are even now. But his most earnest effort was to be a "just man." He was wont to be somewhat facetious at times, at least his deacons thought so. As with the late Dr. Beecher fun seemed to bubble up in him, a sort of safety valve. But he subordinated all his powers to the service of his fellow men, as he understood it.

It could not be but the death of such a man should make a profound impression on the people. The funeral services were unusually solemn. Many distinguished clergymen were present, and memorial exercises were held for a week in the afternoons and evenings. It was the beginning of a revival of religion that swept over the whole town. Seldom even in New England has such a winter been seen, so full of solemn admonitions and earnest pleadings. The reverend clergy became evangelists and forgot all about "election," "falling from grace," and "sovereignty." At such times the "doctrines" perish. They talked to men as if they were lost by their own election, and like John, the baptizer, exhorted to repentance. This kind of preaching is contagious. The deacons took up the enthusiasm and went from house to house talking religion and praying with the people. It was the one consuming topic. The meetings were in strange contrast with the ordinary orthodox service. At every pathetic exhortation or prayer there were sobs and cries and groans from all over the house. Men and women by the score went up to the anxious seat to

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be prayed for. After the regular meeting often another special prayer was held, and sometimes two or three more. They feared to leave the church lest the judgment of heaven should overtake them for their unfaithfulness, or that souls might be lost if they went away unchanged. So it was frequently after twelve be-

fore they dispersed.

From the very first Titus' attention was arrested, but with a perversity strange but not uncommon in such cases, he refused the first sign of it. Brought up in Dr. Gay's family people expected he would be among the earliest to "come out." He was talked to and prayed with, and although he was always respectful there seemed to be no impression at all. He did not believe a person could be converted without a tremendous tussle with the devil. This he was having. He was the agonized spectator of this terrific contest for his own soul. No wonder that when alone he cried with all the passion of his being to God for help, and when He did not seem to respond the wave of bitterness almost swept him to despair. He felt that even while his contest was going on there was instant danger of his being lost. He never lay down at night in all this time without keeping awake as long as he could for fear if he went to sleep he should wake up in perdition. He wanted to talk with somebody, but the minute any one began to speak to him about religion, he shrank back into himself and gave no sign of his struggle. This went on for weeks. He lost his appetite, looked thin and haggard, was moody, was as unlike himself as possible. The mistress was alarmed and feared he was going into a decline. Her kind solicitude only irritated him. Poor Titus was passing through what all men awakened to an apprehension of sin, having an unnatural conception of God, and an exaggerated sense of their own importance, are compelled to pass in order to reach that peace which, the world can neither give or take away.

He attended the meetings regularly, but never stopped to the later prayer and inquiry meetings. Yet almost every night when the first meeting was over he slipped around into the gravevard back of the church where he could hear the singing and praying. His mistress at last determined she would have a talk with him, and sent for him to come to her room. At first she could not make him out. But soon her womanly instinct brought her to the secret of the case. She talked with him as only a loving woman can who has suffered. At last Titus said, "Missis I'se er sinner, God help me." And crying like a child he ran out of the room. What else could the good woman do but pray for him. This interview did him a world of good though he did not know it then. He had confided in another, had confessed himself a sinner. He had taken the first step. The others will be easier.

He asked the next day to talk with the mistress again, and so every day for a week. Under her gentle sympathy and advice his mind was clearing up a little and his thoughts were more coherent. Yet he was in awful trouble. One night the invitation was given for those who wished to be Christians to indicate it during the singing. The song had this refrain "Over the River." Like a flash of lightning it came into his mind that Phill's last words were "Ti, I'll wait for yer on th' other side of ther river." He had promised her to come. He sprang up and rushed to the front seat and shricking out that he was a sinner, asked everybody to pray for him. This they did with earnestness. Then he began to pray for himself. Before the meeting was over that night the reaction came and he shouted "Glory to God."

He had found the peace he sought. No matter whether it was a mental or a physical reaction, it was the beginning of a changed life for Titus as it has been for a host of others. From this time on he was a devoted Christian. He had faults, great ones, which clung to him to the day of his death,

faults peculiar to his race and times. But he never in any company failed to magnify the grace of God. The change took place in an instant of time but lasted to his latest breath.

Towards spring the religious interest subsided. Everybody except those whom the saints regarded as having sinned away the day of grace had joined the church. Affairs resumed their natural order. Seed sowing and planting engaged the attention of men. However predestination might do in theological discussions, they knew they could not reap if they did not sow. There were quite a number of declenduring the summer, Separatists were more usually active. Principally on the baptism, and perhaps form of a few other minor points, they differed from the orthodox people. They were violently opposed to the church being supported by the state, as it then was. All were taxed for it whether they believed in it or not. At that time the church in Connecticut was the state. Some years before this sect had established itself at the center, but had afterwards built a place of worship on the "Hill," where they have a prosperous church to this day. At the time of which we speak they were looking for a place on which to build a house of worship on Main street. There was a very bitter antagonism which in these days of religious toleration can hardly be understood. For a long time they could not purchase an inch of ground for love or money. It is unnecessary to say that Titus entered into this contest with all the zeal of a new convert. It was quite a lengthy struggle and the bitterness of it has hardly passed.

NEGROES CELEBRATING THEIR FREE-DOM IN CONNECTICUT

In about three years a day came to Titus of absorbing interest, a day he had looked forward to with the greatest longing. It was the day of his freedom. By the law of 1788 all persons born in slavery after 1792 were

free, and all others on becoming twenty-five years of age. Except in theory he had never known what it was to be in bondage, any more than any other man who has to earn his own living. But the idea of being owned by another, always horrid, became more irksome as the day of emancipation drew near. When the day did come Titus celebrated it in the most impressive way he could. He quit work and for a week to show that he could do as he pleased did nothing at all. At the end of that time he went back to his work on the old terms, except that he owned himself. There was very little to disturb the monotony of his life for years. Mrs. Hanchet's colored people celebrated their freedom by having a party. So all over the state these freedmen celebrated and then without a sign settled back into the same old life.

As a whole Titus' habits were exemplary, but occasionally he took something too much or too strong. He was well acquainted with the men who worked in the distillery, and visited it every now and then to sample the "rum." It was on the old Pease place just over the hill by what is now called the Institution Spring. He was rather more at home here than was good for him. But in common with many white people of those times he thought cider brandy an excellent remedy for cold, rheumatism, and that kind of a gone feeling which afflicts a great many people about eleven o'clock in the morning. He also believed in it as a preventative of sundry other diseases. One day he had a narrow escape at the still. Owing to a structural weakness of the knees he tumbled into a vat nearly full of cider. As it was at dinner time and the men were away, but for the boys he must have drowned. The boys were fond of tagging around after him. He was good to them after his fashion. He told them good sized stories, made whistles for them, showed them how to fish and make traps. But woe be to the boy who did not do the right

thing, for he prided himself on being

up in the proprieties.

When he was about forty the old sexton died. He had served a great many years and it was a serious matter to appoint his successor. It was quite a different office in those days from what it is now. When a person died the sexton was sent for, if indeed he was not already in attendance. He measured the body and engaged such a carpenter as the family directed to make the coffin. This was ordinarily a white pine box stained, and if there was not too much hurry, varnished, and with very little pretentions to lin-Meanwhile the ladies busied themselves in making a shroud, unless it had been made between the time the doctor gave up the patient and the death. This was a strange garment. It outranked all the abominable things ever put on the living or the dead. It certainly was not in the likeness of anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath. It was neither coat, nor dress, skirt, nor trousers. If our fathers wished to clothe the body dead with something they were sure it never wore living, they succeeded. attended to, he notified the bell-ringer, if he were not that officer himself. For the bell must be tolled and the age struck, so that all in hearing might guess who was dead. His next business was to inform the minister, that he might call at once and give such ghostly consolation as the stricken family needed. These things being attended to he was ready to dig the

After due consideration, and many consultations, and much prayer Titus was elected to this office. For more than twenty years he filled the position to the satisfaction of all and greatly to his own glorification. He felt a certain proprietorship in those he buried. They were his corpses, and he always spoke of them as if they had been fortunate in having had his official services. As he grew older he seemed to carry the idea that it was almost if not quite worth the while to

die in Suffield in order to have the undisputed proprietorship of a grave dug by him. Like the apostle Paul, he magnified his office. He carefully placed the earth upon the coffin lid. There was no careless noise or haste, and when he was done he uncovered his head, which was an intimation to the clergyman to pronounce the benediction.

AMUSING STORIES ABOUT "OLD TI" THE CHURCH SEXTON

They tell all manner of stories at his expense, some no doubt original, but more apocryphal, and still more that are undoubted old saws. All unique individuals are liable to the same thing; it is the penalty and a part of the compensation of distinction.

One day Lon. Pease, too little mindful of the laws of gravitation, fell from a tree and was killed. He was an especial friend of Old Ti. (He was called "Old Ti" from the day he was elected sexton). They had some habits in common, besides living in the same house. It was a severe blow to him and he must show his sorrow in the most marked manner possible. This he could best do by unusual skill in digging and shaping the grave. When it seemed to be done, and he was looking it over with satisfaction, shaking his head and mumbling to himself, he suddenly remembered he had not measured his friend's body. But as he started for the house it came to him that he was exactly the same height. So he went back and measured the grave by lying in it. It was just a fit, and the length was all right. But when he tried to get up he found he had used the wrong kind of a measure. He could not move his body. It was held as in a vise. He could throw up his hands and could kick, but to turn over or sit up was impossible. He wiggled and twisted in vain and was inclined to swear a little at first, but that frightened him. The grave is certainly no place to swear in. Then he hallooed until he was out of breath. No one heard him of course. They

never do in such cases. He prayed and cried, all to no purpose. He stayed there four or five hours, which seemed no small portion of eternity to him. He thought of all the bad things he had ever done. He tried to think of some good ones as a set-off, but found them awful scarce. He told the Lord what a wicked man he had been; how "he got drunk t'other day, but if Massa God would holpe him out'n this he'd never drink no mo.'" Then he kicked and hallooed again, and confessed his sins. So on over and over in a perfect panic, until he was exhausted. What made it worse for him was that about the middle of his durance, there came up a severe thunder storm, and in addition to a good wetting he felt he was in danger of being drowned. As he afterward said "the water came up to his ears."

At last almost sun-down, some boys seeing the pile of earth went into the burying ground to look at Lon. Pease's grave, and there in the bottom was Old Ti fast asleep. The first instinct of a boy is for mischief. "Sh—boys" said Zeb Granger "come away." When they were out of hearing, he said,

"Now boys let's have some fun. One of you run and get a horn and we'll wake Old Ti up."

They brought the horn, and standing just back of the mound, where they could not be seen, blew it to the echo. It waked Old Ti, and he yelled,

"Oh, Massa God, have mercy."

"Titus Kent, this is the resurrection morn. Come forth."

"Fore ther Lawd, I can't do it. I'se done bin trying it mos' er week."

"Titus Kent, have you any sins to confess?"

"Yis, Massa, I'se bin er powerful sinner."

"Do you repent?"

"Deed I duz, Massa God. Please

forgiv me."

"Titus Kent, what was in that bag you brought from Capt. Burbanks the other night?"

Jest er peck er potatoes, that's

"Titus Kent, was there not a chicken in the bag?"

"Only a little one, Massa, that I jess

borrowed for er day or two."

"Were there not three old hens?" "Ther might hav bin. I dont seem ter member.

"Titus Kent, if you tell another falsehood you shall stay in the earth

forever.''

"Doan do that, Massa God. This is er hard place ter 'member things right."

"Answer me, Titus Kent. What did you do with the beam of the Baptist Church."

"I jess flung it into Gen. Lyman's But Oh, Massa, I didn't spose you'd care as yer wasn't er Baptis'."

"What did you do with their ten

teet pole?"

"I jess cut it off a little bit, but not ernough ter do any good."

"Titus Kent, did you ever drink

rum?"

"Only once or twict when I'se sick." "Titus Kent, have you not been a little hard on the boys?"

"Mebby, Massa, but I 'sposed yer wanted me ter do jess as I've dun.'

"Titus Kent, if I let you out of this into a better world will you be kind to the boys?"

"Yis I will, Massa God. I want ter

be er sinner no mo'."

"Titus Kent, if you will love the boys, and drink less rum, and commit no other sin, I will send some one to lead you out of this habitation of death."

"Yis, Massa. I'll be good an' serv

yer forevermore."

Before a great while some of the big boys came and were astonished to find Old Ti in the grave. They helped him out of course. He had been nearly scared to death, and always insisted that the good Lord came and talked with him in the grave.

TYTHING-MAN AND BELL-RINGER IN YE OLDE TYMES

Not many years later Old Ti became the janitor and bell ringer at the

church. He said "he was glad on't, coz now he could 'vote all his time ter 'ligion." He was faithful and zealous; kept everything in apple-pie or-He would have made a first class model for many janitors of today. He had the distinction of being the sole bell ringer in the town. He invented many changes, not of tone but of stroke, so that the second time the bell struck any of the residents could tell of the nature of the event, whether for a wedding, or funeral, or prayer meeting, or church, or what not. The old clock in the bell tower was an especial pet of his. Why, the people set their clocks by it; kindled their fires by it; killed their pigs by it, and the setting hen that did not come off in forty-two of its revoluions did not understand her business.

When Old Ti heard that the Baptists were about to build a meeting house he was greatly dismayed. He prayed the Lord earnestly to bring to naught the counsels of these evilminded persons. The basis of his plea was religion. Of course he did not have introspective analysis enough to see that a stronger motive than religion in his case was that he was in danger of a rival in the bell-ringing business. Like Demetrius, the silversmith, his craft was in danger. After the work began he came to the conclusion that, while the Lord would not interfere directly, he would not be displeased if some of his servants should introduce confusion among the workman.

At one time there was a great deal of trouble with the frame. The tenons and mortises were not exactly where they ought to be. Why this was so was a great puzzle for a time. But it was found before long that the ten feet pole was a quarter of an inch too short. At another time some important part of a bent was missing. There was a constant succession of small vexations, and it was necessary to keep a watch on the works day and night. It made a great deal of feeling

in the village. At last it came out so there was no doubt of the mischief maker. Old Ti received a hint that he had best attend strictly to his own church. He strenuously denied having anything to do with the "botherations." However that might be there was no more trouble in that direction. In the end there was great consolation for him, there was no bell or belfry. So he continued a monopoly in that line. He always insisted that this was in answer to his prayers. He was more than an enthusiast; he was a zealot.

As Tything-Man he antagonized the boys more and more. He expressed himself very clearly when he called them "Limbs of Satan." They reciprocated the compliment by calling him "A grizzly headed old devil." It was a sort of give and take arrangement, and neither disliked the other so very much after all. True, they played a great many practical jokes on him, and took chances of being caught and of receiving the full vengeance of the outraged guardian of the morals of the community. Strange what a continuity there is in boy character. They rang his bell at unseemly hours, set his clock forward or back, and once in a great while rummaged his church. This was an unpardonable offense.

There are a multitude of stories told of him. All the older citizens have reminiscences illustrative of the various phases of his character. His pride of office, persistent industry, narrow mindedness, shrewdness and simplicity, superstition, his precision in official duties and neglectfulness in all others, furnish an abundance of anecdote. Perhaps the element of incongruity as strongly impressed itself on those who knew him as any other one thing. The humorous always blended with the solemn in him, and he was almost or quite ludicrous in his assumption of authority. It is remarkable that the humble life of so simple a man should have made so lasting an impression.

MORAL: "NATURE, LIKE MURDER, WILL OUT!"

As old age came on more and more he began to revert to his old nature. He was only one remove from barbarism, and the old line of thought, the inherited tendencies of his race, the nameless and numberless superstitions of his ancestors, little by little possessed him. One generation is not enough to make a species of a variety. Unnumbered generations and constant selection are necessary to fix a species so it can not return to the original type. Even then the step backward is not always so very great. Take for instance a Christian boy of New ancestry and education, England dump him down in an Idaho mining town where there is absence of good men and good women, and crime and vice are dominant. It does not take more than a lustrum for him to revert to the Anglo-Saxon churlishness or brutality or heathenism.

Education does a vast deal for a man. It helps to place the mind under the dominion of the will, and tends to keep it there. But when the will is weakened and ceases to dominate, the educated man is no better for his education. Nature like murder will out. It asserts itself at the most unheard of and unexpected times. When a man reaches the culmination of his mental power he begins at once to uneducate himself. The process may begin relatively early and go on slowly to the end. Or it may commence later and go on the more rapidly. It may be sudden and complete. So some men pass through a second childhood, others a second childishness. And there are those who pass through that which seems to belong to a former state either of their own or of their ancestors.

Master and mistress were long since dead. The family were all dispersed; there was no one to whom old Ti was especially attached. He drifted here and there and at last settled down at Squire Pease's for the rest of his days, and did the chores for his board.

He did odd jobs for the neighbors and of course became the village gossip. In the absence of newspapers every one was glad to see Old Ti. Although his news was highly seasoned and sometimes wholly imaginary, it was quite as reliable as that of the average newspaper reporter of to-day.

His life became more and more sensuous and emotional. If church and funerals were a sort of solemn ecstacy to him, between times he fortified himself with cider brandy very often, and then his piety became maudlin. All the superstitions affoat he ab-He was horrified if he sorbed. dropped his fork and it happened to stick up in the floor. It was an unlucky moon if he first saw it over the left instead of the right shoulder. spill the salt at the table was more than awkwardness, it bordered on a crime. To plant potatoes in the wrong phase of the moon was to have them all go to vines. But to sow cucumbers in the full of the moon was to have them neglect to vine at all. To break a looking glass was awful. It meant death to somebody.

In a mild sort of a way he became a fetish worshiper. He believed in charms. He always carried a frog's foot in his pocket to keep off the colic demon, for he thought there was a special imp for each disease. Around his neck he carried four rattle-snake's buttons, so suspended as to hang over his lungs. These he considered a sovereign remedy for consumption, and of course valued them highly, as most of his best friends had died of that dreaded disease. On one occasion he lost them and it is a mild statement to say that he made things lively in the neighborhood. He bored every one he met about "dose buttons" until at last one of the boys found them for him, or at least killed another snake, and so gave him a new set which he wore to the end of his days, never knowing but it was the old set.

It was no use to argue with Old Ti and no person ever did in earnest. But the boys used to get a deal of fun out of what he called his "argermunts." Ordinately he got very angry and went off mumbling and grunting. Unlike his ancestors he believed in only one God and one devil, but these had as many moods as all the gods and goddesses in Valhalla, and more than that they must be appeased every one, by some self-prescribed infliction.

DEATH OF "OLD TI," EX-SLAVE, IN SUFFIELD, IN 1838

In May, 1838, Old Ti died at the home of Hon. George Williston, who at that time lived on the old Pease place. It is now the residence of Dr. A. Proctor Sherwin. He is said to have died of "acute lumbago," whatever that may mean, or rather whatever it may have meant in those days. So "dose buttons" in the belief of his colored friends at least saved him from the long agony of consumption. He was only sick a few days, and even the boys were not aware of it until they heard of his death. They were greatly shocked, more especially as it took place so suddenly that they could do nothing to lighten the burden of his last days.

The immediate cause of his death in our present nomenclature without doubt was heart failure. Whether "acute lumbago" stood for the same thing to the profession then is uncertain. When the doctors do not know of what a man dies, it is "heart failure" now, then, very likely, it was called "acute lumbago." Another theory of his death was that he died of rheumatic fever, and this is probably the correct statement.

Whatever may have been the cause, he was dead without a doubt. He had passed through the one great mystery of life, and had a glimpse, at least of the beyond. Let us hope that Phill kept her promise and met him on "th' other side ov ther river" and carried him away through the fragrance and beauty and flowers that bloom only in the climate of Heaven.

The funeral was an event of unusual interest. The "Black Knight of the Bell" was known to all the colored people in this part of the state, and the beautiful May day brought most of them together to pay their last respects to their eminent brother. The white people came, all that could; for it was Old Ti who was dead, Old Ti who had been at their baptism and later had frowned on their misdeeds. Old Ti, who had rung their wedding bells; the same Old Ti, who had so silently and reverently raised the little mounds under which their loved ones rested.

Here ends the manuscript of Judge Martin H. Smith, whose death occurred January 31, 1906, in Suffield, Connecticut, the scene of his writings, shortly after the completion of this last chapter of his reminiscences

THE OLD HALL CLOCK

BY

WILLIAM BURT HARLOW

With slow and measured tick that baffles Time,—Who longs to speed the motion to the pace Of this new age when life seems but a race To reach the heights that all so madly climb! Thy quiet progress seems almost sublime,—For as I look upon thine ancient face, Or hear thy quaint and soothing stroke, 'twere base Did not my heart with thy calm rhythm chime. Upon the hearth below thee brightly blaze The glowing logs, as in thy early days, And in this chimney nook we both can dream Of vanished sires and dames antique of speech While through the current of their lives we scorn To learn the lessons by-gone days can teach.

IMMORTALITY

BY

DR. FREDERICK H. WILLIAMS

The thousand blooms on yonder tree, That gaily deck the plain! Bethink thee, scarcely one can be A Life that fruits again.

The dear companions of our youth, How proudly vain their show! Oh, 'Time! how tender is thy ruth, That none their future know.

This one shall build on shifting sands The letters of his name; And that one seek at Mammon's hands Th'elusive hopes of fame. An hundred years and all shall pass Within some narrow tomb; Such mem'ries of the few as last Already paled in gloom.

An hundred more, the tombs are broke; Their stones are levelled low,— Their deeds forgot, their names unspoke In time's relentless flow.

'Tis he who garners from the mind Some wonder gem of thought, That conquers Death and leaves behind, Immortal, that he wrought.

ART AND THE ARTIST—AN APPRECIATION OF JOHN LEE FITCH

BY

CHARLES HUNTER OWEN

WISH to recall here the work of a genius, a product of Connecticut, moreover a man worthy of long preservation in loving memory, well known in life and honored in death, unique too—more is the pity—is John Lee Fitch, artist, unrivalled raconteur, genial wit, unfailing friend.

He was born in Hartford in 1836; a delicate though wiry constitution and a painful disturbance of the ear, causing partial deafness, sent him to a private school; so that in boyhood days he was not thrown into close fellowship with those who became afterwards his intimates.

Loving art with an ardent and devoted nature, he took much of his training in Munich, and was the friend and vacation companion, as well as pupil of the Zimmermans. The influences of the Düsseldorf

school with its high pitch and dramatic leaning were in contrast to the wholly simple and delicate truthfulness of the young artist, who in later life used sometimes to say that: "a figure, so much even as that of a bird, disturbed the hush of solitude, the complete repose of the woods, to one who was a perfect lover of them."

That notion comes to one when the personality of Thoreau or Burroughs looms obtrusively in their word pictures. Perhaps talk has that limitation: John Fitch thought canvas should escape it.

There is preserved with care and, in its pure tones, holding its own among more intense and ambitious paintings on the wall about it, a free sketch, in oils on a cardboard, of an arm of Lake George with a few near trees and remote hills, in the false

dawn, John's work of an hour before breakfast. Its cool fond under-

tones are full of him.

Many of his sketches were as free and simple, as satisfying. His finished pictures never fulfilled his wish. This is measurably true of every artist whose ideals are dear to him, in whatever branch of art. It was true of John Fitch in an especial degree and manner.

It was not only because his ideals were especially cherished though that was true. He was constantly striving indoors with ungrudged labor to do his absolute best for any one who had given him an order and loyal to his faith in his masters to key up the free intimacy of his sketches to the requirements of a school which was overdramatic to fit with the almost painful sensitiveness and delicacy of his per-So that although his picception. tures are deservedly valued very highly by many and discriminating admirers and from 1870, when his "Mountain Brook" was hung, his paintings annually until 1878 found ready place on the walls of the National Academy, it was perhaps a not unkind or illjudged notice, however seemingly cool and unenthusiastic which the Art Journal published of his large picture "In the Woods," exhibited at Philadelphia in 1876; "he has attained considerable eminence as a painter of forest scenes, and it will, we think, add greatly to his reputation as a student of nature."

Say a gladly absorbed and loving student, and perhaps the whole is well said. It tells that which his heart was set upon, and would have pleased him better than to have won recognition of a successful display of himself and a power to create something stirring but exaggerated.

It should not be inferred that in the public estimate, and a just one, his pictures were not a success; they gave too much pleasure and won too much admiration to suggest failure never so faintly in the common acceptation of it. So far as any lack was to be recog-

nized it was of his own recognition and was one shared more or less by every absolutely conscientious artist in any branch of art—the unattainment of the ideal. The vehicle is too clumsy for the thought.

Fancy Whittier limited to the vocabulary of Dr. Johnson or Daniel

Webster!

What John Fitch saw in the woods was perhaps not more than some others saw, but he saw what they did not, and it made him very happy. It sometimes made him sad that he

could not quite tell it.

Later in life, when his infirmities grew upon him and made assiduous confinement to his easel almost impossible, he took great and generous satisfaction in his duties as treasurer of the Artists' fund in New York, and in his garden at Yonkers, and with his family with whom he was as devoted as he had been during her life time to his aged mother. So it was always with him, finding his happiness in his offering of himself to others, until his death March 5, 1895.

But always whether in his top story corner room on Main street and Central Row, Hartford, in the Studio Building 10th street, New York, in his "hut" in Keene Valley in the Adirondacks where, it is hardly too much to say that a Hartford Colony followed him, in his modest wholly unassuming friendliness John Fitch was everywhere a social center and power. He chose his friends and there was thereafter no limit in his hospitality to them. When asked the old question: "What do you mix your colors with?" to which Reynolds is said to have answered: "with brains, Sir!" John's gentle response was: "The best thing for me is somebody else's tobacco smoke. There's a pipe."

He never admitted that he was bored or interrupted or hindered, unless from some obvious cause which he frankly stated. He professed to work better with a friend by his elbow: "No matter how crazy his criti-

cism if honest; it shows sympathy; and it tells sometimes whether the paints are talking loud enough for a

dull person to understand.

His studies were like select and intimate clubs. As light began to fail, the winter afternoons brought in other artists, young professors and lawyers, sometimes older ones, young bankers, brokers; oftenest two or three, occasionally a dozen. Down from the walls would come now and then the boxing gloves, very frequently the foils. No one rightly appreciated the nerve and wire in John's slender frame who had not faced him in gauntlets, plastrom and mask, and felt the force of his parry and of his long swift lunge. Then too would come from his mimic battle appreciation of the odd Munich story of his "ferocity and blood-thirst." His intense Americanism, perhaps a little of the jealousy which is apt to go with hard hearing, especially among strangers, and a foreign tongue and may hear first what is not intended, gave a bully of a rival student club delight in vexing John until the fighting word dummeryunger was passed, and a German student duel was on. club captains decided that John's wrist was too slight for the schlager but he insisted that his Americanism had been insulted and promptly chose for weapons navy revolvers across the table! but was afterwards reconciled to rapiers and very soon after to his adversary. His determination however to fight dangerously made for him until his comrades came to know him, a fearsome reputation, and for a time he was pointed out as "the wild American who thrusts and shoots."

As a single illustration of his warm impulse in a public service, and how his studio could be the central headquarters for a kind enterprise, it is worth while to recall the musical recitals given in the sixties in what is now the hall of the boys' "Good Will Club." This might well be taken to be the birth or forerunner of the Memnon Club and a most honorable one.

Some one who had German rela-

tions or correspondents in Boston. perhaps Wunder, the portrait painter, was saying one afternoon that Wulf Fries, then violoncellist in the Mendelsohn Quintette Club (succeeded by the Kneisel) "is almost bemoaning that some nonettes, notably Spohrs, cannot be performed in America. It is his highest ambition to hear and play in them; but nobody in Boston can play the instruments for the other four parts with the Quintette Club, and the men who can are Thomas' new importations; and New York and Boston are too far apart to allow the expense of getting them together." "But Hartford isn't," said John, "the trains meet here in the evening and at midnight." So the next afternoon, the studio frequenters brought in a halfdozen subscription sheets on which were taken season tickets of sufficient number and amount to guarantee expenses for a series of two or three "Recitals." The musicians gladly practiced their individual parts at home, met at John's studio on the arrival of their trains, embraced each other for an introduction, ran over a few of the more intricate passages together, went across to Pratt street and gave a delightful concert; for an occasional timidity was hardly perceptible and flowed at once into easy assurance as so great artists grew into mutual confidence; then adjourned again to the studio and had their beer and pretzels and reminiscences of Vaterland until the owl trains were ready to take them home. The service to musical Harford was not small, but the charm of the occasions, also indirectly no doubt much of the perfect feeling of their rendering, was the evident delight to the musicians themselves.

Twenty years after, coming from an oratorio in the Asylum Hill Church, where the Boston orchestra had been supporting our local chorus, Wulf Fries said: "But those recitals in Pratt street!—they were the happiest times in my life. And that Fitch! how I love him!"



FROM PAINTING BY JOHN LEE FITCH-Plate loaned by William A. Very, Hartford, Connecticut



SCULPTOR GUDEBROD AT WORK ON HIS HEROIC STATUE OF LA SALLE

Sculpture

An Appreciation of Couis Gudebrod, a Connecticut Sculptor—By Julia Cansing Hull

"We pass! the path that each man trod Is dim, or will be dim, with weeds; What fame is left for human deeds In endless age? It rests with God."

HE old adage, "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," is worn threadbare from excessive usage. It is no longer potent. Americans have found that much of the art and many of the artists bearing the imprint of a foreign stamp, which was at one time the passport to the magic circle,

are unworthy if not spurious.

Accident of birthplace no longer counts. The stalwart young American whose artistic being is quivering with the excitement of having discovered his own tremendous possibilities and whose fingers are itching to execute the ideas which are clamoring for recognition, is accepted if he proves his worth. Connecticut may well be proud of the number of men and women who have distinguished themselves in the literary and artistic world. Among the younger sculptors of this country who have attained distinction is Louis A. Gudebrod, a native of Middletown, Connecticut, and for many years a resident of Meriden. He was educated in the public schools of the college town and ultimately drifted to New York. It was the old story of a chance incident being the means of molding his whole career.

He chanced to wander into the studio of a well known sculptor one day and "the die was caste." The artistic atmosphere caused all the longings of years to be released, with the result that the young man resigned his commercial position and accepted one under the tutelage of the sculptor at far less remuneration, but much more satisfaction to himself. At night he attended the Art Students' League,

securing an opportunity to model from life and also to have the advantage of the great St. Gauden's criticisms.

Louis Gudebrod went in 1807 and remained until 1900. He had a studio in the Latin Quarter in Paris and studied with Jean Dampt and St. Gaudens. He was assistant to the latter for a time, his work centering chiefly on the world renowned statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman, which was shown at the Paris exposition in 1900. After his return to the states one of his first pieces of statuary to attract attention was "The Indian" representing Lake Huron at the Pan American exposition. The model showed that the artist had a fine conception of the characteristics of the red man and had embodied them in a forceful, lifelike figure.

At Buffalo, Sculptor Gudebrod worked with Karl Bitter, gaining valuable experience in the process of enlarging from models and in staff work, which has become such an important feature of all large exhibitions. The skill, and enthusiasm displayed at this time, coupled with the commendation of some of the best sculptors in the country, led to the selection of Mr. Gudebrod as director of sculpture at the Charleston Exposition, a signal honor for one so young, and his execution of the task showed that the confidence in his ability had not been misplaced.

The "Aztec Group" which was one of the finest pieces of art seen at the exposition is typical of the study which Mr. Gudebrod puts into every





"LAKE HURON "-LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR

model. It shows the deep religious sentiment and high mental exaltation with which history credits the subjects. It is dignified, vet beautiful, and indicates an artist's appreciation of the spirituality which actuated the Aztecs to deeds of sacrifice and renunciation. Submission and childlike faith are alike illustrated.

No more striking example of Mr. Gudebrod's versatility could be afforded than a comparison of the Aztec Group and the design of the mermaid and dolphin pedestal and balustrade

around the lake of the Sunken Garden at Charleston. Where one found dignity and virility, sincerity and sympathy in the portraval of the "Children of the Sun," he discovers just as salient but utterly different features in the sportive dolphins and mermaids. Here is the most bewitching imagery. Instead of the stereotyped hair-combing, sailor-ensnaring damsels of the mythical sea, there are the most charming babies disporting themselves in the most unconventional fashion. The dolphins are picturesquely grotesque and the whole scheme, though decorative and ornate, is full of beauty and originality.

The bust of Schiller is a proposed work for a city in the northern part of New York and the admirers of the great poet have shown much enthusiasm over the conception of their

idol by the artist.

In "John and Elizabeth," who are the children of Dr. John Champlin of Westerly, Rhode Island, Mr. Gudebrod has modeled a bas relief simple in treatment but tremendously effective. There is no effort to infuse the ideal into the models but on the contrary, childish naturalness and accurate likenesses have been attained.

The "Gen. J. E. B. Stuart" was a competitive design and shows another phase of the work of this manysided artist. In sharp contrast to the calm repose noted in some of his models. this embodiment of the Confederate soldier fairly bristles with animation. It is easy to harmonize the stories of the dashing, courageous, big-hearted soldier of fortune, with Mr. Gudebrod's conception. It is bold and original and would arrest the attention not only of admirers of the man but of the splendidly formed animal he rode.

At the St. Louis Exposition Mr. Gudebrod was represented by an heroic statue of La Salle, which is now in Washington. This is one of the sculptor's most pretentious pieces of work and represents an immense amount of study of the characteristics of the great explorer, his habits, manner of dress, etc. The result of all this sym-



LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR

Portraiture by Randall





"GENERAL J. E. B. STUART"—LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR

pathetic treatment of his subject before a hand was touched to the clay is seen in the remarkable detail of the statue. It is wonderfully artistic but in no sense has strength or individuality been sacrificed for picturesqueness. The hands are full of virility and expression and the face is as unusual a conception as it is interest-

Mr. Gudebrod's design for a Jefferson Davis memorial arch was selected from those of a large number of well known competitors. The proposed

arch was Corinthian in style, of southern granite. At either end was a bronze figure representing "Fame" and the "Lost Cause." In the spandrels were bas reliefs representing Glory, Truth, Justice and Valor. The thirteen seals in the attic represented the Confederate states, the seal of Virginia being in the center. Upon bas relief panels in the attic and in the archway various tributes to the chieftain of the Confederacy were inscribed.

One of Mr. Gudebrod's latest com-

missions was the bronze bas relief memorial tablet given by Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Meriden, Connecticut, in honor of the Revolutionary soldiers who went from that town. The tablet was unveiled and presented to the city during Centennial week.

Goethe says that solitude develops character. Mr. Gudebrod's work shows a happy combination of the two. The theory that a man to be successful must devote himself exclusively to those matters directly connected with his vocation, has exploded. The

broader knowledge a man has, be he artist or artisan, the broader conception will he have of his own work and the broader effect will he produce.

The individual who elects to cut himself off from society; to divorce himself from the great subjects which are agitating the public mind, cannot, as a rule, depict the great passions. Mr. Gudebrod is a student of nature as well as of men and events. He has a fine sense of proportion and one quality is not exaggerated at the expense of all others. He shows fine intellectual poise as well as technical skill. Though the product of no par-



JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL ARCH-LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR



"SCHILLER"
LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR



BAS RELIEF
LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR

ticular school his work shows the influence of that master, St. Gaudens, to whose genius the young sculptor never tires of paying homage. He has caught from the patriarch artist the magic spark which transforms the lifeless clay into a living, breathing reality.

FRIENDSHIP

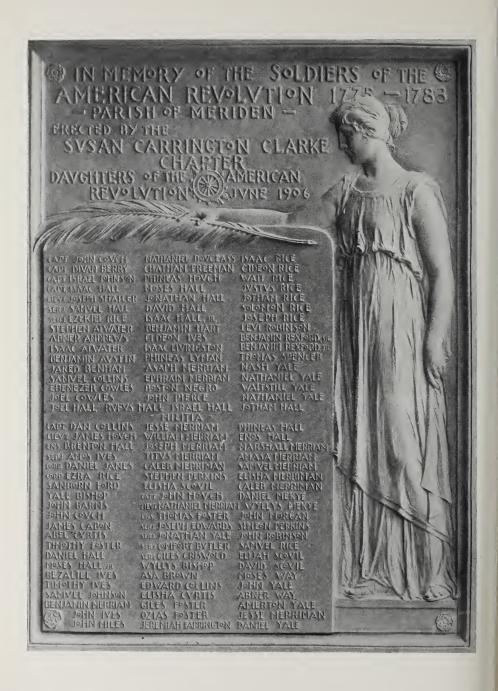
BY

HENRY SHERMAN SMART

Bright Star! would that your lyric harp unfold Such strains of truth divine which thou dost string Within thy heart, whose blessed altar brings Infinite life, and melodies untold From out its laden portals of pure gold To all eternity. For when God flings On moaning winds thy matchless lyre, 'twill sing Celestial joy; thy vision then behold. For thus thou hast encouraged me oft time To nobler life; yea, led me forth to take Yon lyric harp and tune it at thy shrine. Until I then, thy humble priest, will make Far sweeter strains for friendship so divine, And in that hour of dawn at last awake.



"THE AZTECS"—LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR



MEMORIAL TABLET IN CURTIS LIBRARY AT MERIDEN,
ERECTED DURING RECENT CENTENNIAL
LOUIS GUDEBROD, SCULPTOR



INTERIOR VIEW OF OTIS LIBRARY AT NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CONNECTICUT

FIFTH IN SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES ON THE HOMES OF BOOKS IN THIS STATE—HEREWITH IS PRESENTATION OF FOUNDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF OTIS LIBRARY AT NORWICH

вv

JONATHAN TRUMBULL

PRESIDENT OF CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—PRESIDENT OF CONNECTICUT SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Y TASK is to briefly relate the history of an institution that was one of the pioneers in diffusing literature and for fifty-six years has developed proportionately with the Americans' love for good books. It is to-day a part of the system that gives Connecticut the reputation of being one of the best read commonwealths in the Union, and as such it deserves public record.

On the fourteenth day of January, 1850, a board of seven trustees, select-

ed by the founder from the leading citizens of Norwich, Connecticut, took formal possession of a building containing a floor space of forty by twenty-eight feet; and by their vote christened it the Otis Library, in honor of its founder, Joseph Otis.

The times were ripe for this library when it came. Nothing bearing the semblance of a public library was in existence at the time, though possibly a circulating library connected with a bookstore, of which traces are found

in the thirties may still have flourished after a fashion. The Norwich Library Company and a circulating library, both at Norwich Town, had not lived to see the beginning of the nineteenth century. The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' library in the City of Norwich, had led a waning existence for about eight years, beginning in 1835, under a plan of annual memberships and fees. It was upon this same, or a similar plan, that the Otis Library began an existence which it carried on with varying success for more than forty-one years, until the library was made free.

Compared with its predecessors, it was, at the time, a princely institution. The founder provided during his lifetime the building, fence and furniture at an expense of \$5636, and books costing \$4000. He lived four years after the library was founded, and left, by his will, the sum of \$7000 for the further support of the institution. During the first year or two, the people of Norwich to the number of six hundred gladly paid their one dollar a vear for the privilege of using the library. A liberal charter was granted by the state, constituting the seven trustees a self-perpetuating body politic and corporate, under the terms of deed of gift and last will of the founder. By this same deed of gift, the second story of the library building was to be "for the uses of a pastoral library to be under the charge of the pastor and deacons of the Second Congregational Society of Norwich . . . and their successors forever." Thus the Otis Library remains to this day the possessor of a building in which it has rights of ownership on one floor only. This brief sketch must therefore treat of what has been done with this one floor and such additions as have been made to it.

For about three years, the receipts from subscribers' tickets and fines were enough to meet the current expenses. From this time forward, indebtedness began to accumulate. In the sixth year of its existence the library was evidently in debt, as an appropriation of \$200 annually was voted in 1856 to extinguish the indebtedness. Although it was voted at the same time to expend no more money than remained from the receipts after this annual payment towards the indebtedness, the deficiency had reached the sum of \$800 in 1866.

It must be inferred by a little reading between the lines of the record. that it was believed by the trustees, in 1867, that a new interest would be awakened in the library by a re-arrangement and cataloguing of its books, and by the establishing of a new administrative system. This was accordingly undertaken, after a sum supposed to be sufficient had been raised by subscription. More rigid rules were established regarding the exclusion of readers from the shelves; the charging of books, and similar processes. There are still left in Norwich people who are old enough to remember the complaints of users of the library at the new regulations, after having enjoyed the pleasures of browsing among the shelves for several years. The library at this time appears to have contained about 7,000 volumes worth cataloguing. It was closed for some months during the rearranging and cataloguing of the books, and a catalogue was printed which was supposed to do what no printed catalogue ever had done to that day or to this—obviate the necessity of personal examination of books before deciding on taking them out for home use.

One of the subscribers to the fund for the new administration of the library or the payment of its indebtedness was Mr. Charles Roswell of West Hartford, who subscribed \$250 to this fund, which amount he afterwards increased to \$1000 the income of which was to be used for "the purchase of books on History, Biography and treatises on Natural Sciences, and Practical Mechanics," thus forming in 1868, the first permanent fund which had been contributed to the li-

brary by anyone excepting its founder.

The added expense of the new administration of the library does not appear to have attracted the public in sufficient numbers to keep the institution out of debt. About two years from the time of reopening, it was found necessary to solicit money from the citizens for the depleted treasury. Within a year from that time still more radical measures were adopted; for in August, 1870, it was voted to close the library indefinitely, owing to lack of support. It remained closed for eight months, at the end of which time it was reopened under the most economical system of administration which the trustees could devise.

From the reopening, in 1871, the library struggled along, deriving its support from subscribers under various plans of subscription, to which source of income the proceeds of lectures and other occasional entertainments added something. In August, 1880, a welcome bequest of a little over \$13,000 was made by the will of the late Dr. Daniel Tyler Coit, the income of which was to be devoted to the purchase of books. Although the facilities for furnishing reading matter to the public were much more than doubled by this bequest, the public did not appear in increased numbers to avail itself of these facilities. In 1884, the number of subscribers' tickets in force was 378, or only a little more than half the number which were in force thirty-four years before, when the library was a novelty in a smaller community.

For seven years or more from this time, it pursued the even tenor of its old ways. During this time, however, the free public library was a growing institution in Massachusetts, and had, at least, gained a foothold in more conservative Connecticut. In the Otis Library, as we have seen, it was found that a largely increased income for the purchase of books did not increase the use of books by the old plan of subscriptions. The question of ways and means for making the libra-

ry free was discussed from time to time, and occasionally referred to that last resort of procrastination, a committee, whose reports were duly accepted. The trustees became more and more impressed, as time went on, with the fact that under the system then in vogue the library was only reaching a small and select class of the community, and was by no means achieving the purposes of its founder and other benefactors; and again a committee was appointed to recommend new plans for extending the use of the institution.

On the evening of the memorable 17th of October, 1891, the Gordian knot was cut. The committee recommended a reduction of the annual fee to the nominal sum of fifty cents, whereupon discussion was brought to an abrupt close by a motion which was unanimously carried:

"That the Otis Library be made a Free Library

from November 1st, 1891, provided that before that time a guarantee fund of one thousand dollars for one year be raised.

"And thereupon Mr. George S. Palmer of the trustees guaranteed said sum of one thousand dollars and volunteered to solicit subscriptions to the same."

On the day fixed, the library was thrown open to the public, and from that time forward the good work of a free library went on as it has now been going on for more than fourteen years.

A single floor of a building forty by twenty-eight feet was soon found to be close quarters for a free public library in a town of over 20,000 inhabitants. From the select patrons, less than four hundred, the number of people using the library had increased to four thousand. Something had to be done in the way of added accommodations, and so, of course something was done. Just here it is well to remark for the benefit of library trustees in general that the best way to get something of this kind done is simply

to do it, and then look about to provide ways and means.

Ways and means were forthcoming by the offer of two of the trustees of the Otis Library to contribute \$7500 on condition that an additional \$10. 000 be raised for the purpose of extending the library. Once more, and for the last time in its history up to date, the hat was passed around, and nearly a thousand more than the additional \$10,000 was raised. Adjoining land was bought from the funds of the library, a one-story extension of nearly double the floor space of the old library was added, and on the 1st of June 1803, the Otis Library began an extended career as a free library which has since been carried on uninterruptedly.

In 1892 a bequest of \$15,000 was added to the library by the will of William W. Backus. In 1901, by the will of Charles P. Huntington of New York a bequest of \$20,000 was made to the institution. Unfortunately the library was obliged to enrich the State of New York by the payment of an inheritance tax of \$1000, so that this bequest only netted \$19,000. that time \$3000 has been added to the permanent funds by the bequest of Miss Elizabeth B. Woodhull, and \$2000, by the bequest of Mrs. Martha P. Foster.

At the present time the library is issuing books for home use at the rate of 100,000 volumes per year. It goes without saying that the income from the permanent funds of the institution is utterly inadequate to carry on work which is only faintly indicated by the number of books issued. From the time of reopening in its extended form an appropriation has annually been granted by the town for the payment of current expenses of the library. The income from the permanent funds is used for the purchase of new books, periodicals and the rebinding of books, also for repairs and insurance of the building and fixtures.

The history of the Otis Library as a free public library of Connecticut is

almost unique. Several public libraries which are now free were founded at an earlier date, but they are all small, and do not aggregate in number of volumes or annual circulation one-fourth of the Otis Library. The only close competitor in point of age is the New Britain Institute, founded in 1853, but yielding a history of a different character in some respects, though, no doubt, equally interesting.

It is particularly to be noticed that, in the case of the Otis Library, "the whirligig of time" has brought about conditions which form a striking contrast. Instead of the select four hundred or less who were using the institution in its earlier years, we now find a democratic five thousand or more. Instead of the struggle to increase the select four hundred under the old subscription plan, there is now the struggle to provide for the wishes and needs of the democratic five thousand. Instead of rigid rules to restrict and almost prevent the use of books, there is now the utmost attempt to make the books as useful as possible. Some of the rules in vogue in this as in all other libraries some fifty years ago are almost laughable as compared with those in vogue to-day. The writer is old enough to remember the time when he was a small boy just learning to read and was led by the hand by his good old grandfather, one of the trustees under the charter, to share in his pride in the new institution. Particularly impressed upon the boyish memory were the placards posted on the wooden pillars inside, each placard headed by the impressive admonition, "Observe," followed mainly by instructions regarding deportment. The big, elliptical O in this heading only needed the insertion of eyes, nose and mouth to make it as solemn-visaged as the good old Congregational deacon who filled the office of librarian. The books, by the regulations of the trustees, were valued according to size. One book of octavo or larger size could only be drawn at a time, but

two books of smaller size were allowable. The subscriber must give the number of his page in the record book, and was held responsible for books charged against him in this book until he should "see the record erased, or a check mark placed against it."

Such placards as appear in this institution to-day are mainly intended to direct its clients to the different classes of books on the shelves, which now reach a total of 34,000 and more, as compared with the 7000 of the year 1867.

Another contrast which has developed lies in the fact that, although in the early history of the institution the interest of the public under the old subscription plan began to wane after a few years, the new plan of free use and distribution of books is carried on with increased use and interest after

a test of more than fourteen years. The "high-water mark" of distribution of books was reached in 1807, when the record showed an issue of 101,714 volumes for the year. After some decrease during the following years, this high water mark was practically reached again in the year ending August 31, 1905, when 100,802 volumes were issued. The use of the library is far beyond the expectations of those who generously contributed for its extension in 1803. More room is needed for the growing collection of books, better facilities are needed in every way, and this means, of course, that more money is needed than the institution now commands. Still, when we look at the work we are doing with the resources and facilities at our command, there is a feeling of satisfaction combined with a wish for better things.

DE JUVENTUTE

BY

FRANK P. FOSTER, JR.

Youth, thou fair bud of life's fresh dawning day, Thou embryonic promise of a rose, That for an hour in life's garden grows, Swayed by each mirthful zephyr's careless play, And with that fleeting hour fades away While yet thy subtle fragrance sweetly blows—Ah! to preserve thee e'er thy petals close, And cheat the Husbandman of time's decay.

Thy budding beauty, fresh with morning dew,
And delicate as dainty fairies find,
Though their fastidious fancy favors few,
The bud of youth is the most favored kind.
Ah! that that fragile bounty of delight
Should suffer change and vanish from our sight!

PETER MORTON—AN EARLY AMERICAN MERCHANT AND IMPORTER

INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE BUSINESS METHODS OF EARLY PART OF LAST CENTURY—THE ADVERTISING OF A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN—HIS INVESTMENTS AND HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT—DESCRIPTION OF HIS STORE AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, RECORDED

BY

EVERETT JAMES McKNIGHT, A.B., M.D.

MEMBER OF THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Dr. McKnight is one of the leading medical scientists in Connecticut. As a relief from the confinement of his studies and practice in surgery, he has pursued historical researches, one of the most important being here recorded. In addressing the Connecticut Historical Society recently upon the life and business of Peter Morton, an old-time merchant in Hartford, Connecticut, he said: "I lay before you what information I have been able to gather. But for the able assistance of several friends, Miss Alice M. Gay, Mrs. Thomas Brownell Chapman, Mr. T. E. V. Smith and Mrs. John Buckingham—Mr. Smithmaking a trip to New York and Browlyn to investigate the records there—the information would have been far less complete, and I wish at this time to express my sincere thanks for the valuable and which they have given me." These investigations here receive their hrst and only official publication—



PETER MORTON—AN EARLY AMERICAN MERCHANT



OR several years I have had a desire to learn something about the ancestry and life history of Peter Morton, who was one of the largest importers of china, glass and earthenware in this country, and it has been my intention at sometime to thoroughly investigate the matter and publish the results should they warrant such action.

Remembering the pleasure experienced by me in the successive steps by which I gradually came in possession of the little knowledge I had of Peter Morton, I have thought it advisable to introduce him to you in something of the same manner. About seven years ago I was called by Dr. Franklin H. Mayberry of East Hartford, Connecticut, to meet him in consultation. As I alighted





RARE SURVIVALS OF THE STOCK OF IM-PORTATIONS BY PETER MORTON, ONE OF THE LARGEST AMERICAN IMPORTERS



from my carriage the Doctor pulled a blue Staffordshire cup plate from his pocket with the remark, "Is this any good?' Any of you who have ever become interested in china collecting can well imagine what answer would be given to such a question when a cup plate like this was thrust in vour face, but I do not believe that I ever experienced a greater pleasure over any streak of good luck in this line of investigation than I did when turning it over I found on the back the impressed mark. I knew that the piece was the product of one of the Staffordshire potteries, that the English town from which this city derived its name was spelled with an e. Hertford, but pronounced Hartford, and that there was no H-a-r-t-f-o-r-d. in England. I immediately expressed my great joy at seeing the piece and gave the opinion that Peter Morton must have been a dealer and importer of pottery in Hartford who had his wares made for him in England and marked with his own private stamp. I learned from the Doctor that it had been given to him by a party, who only a few months before had given me a plate known as the "Fountain of Elisha at Jericho," made by T. Mayer of Longport, and I immediately broke the tenth commandment and felt very much disgruntled because she had not shown the cup plate to me, or even mentioned the fact that she had it in her possession. I asked the Doctor to lend it to me, to which he readily agreed after exacting from me a promise that I would surely return it. This I certainly intend to do, but making use of that license which is universally accorded to and always appropriated by china hunters. I still have it in my possession. An immediate examination of all available works upon pottery failed to throw any light upon the subject, and I do not think that the mark had ever been reported up to that time.

Soon after this, while on one of my frequent visits to the store of John Russell of North Main street, Hartford, that gentleman said: "Doctor, here is a plate I will give vou," and handed me a broken plate, which at first sight seemed of little value. Taking it I replied, "You could not have given me anything I would have prized more," for I saw upon the back the same impressed mark and recognized the familiar shell border which appeared upon so many of the products of the pottery of Enoch Wood & Sons of Burslem, England. In a few months the first edition of Barber's "Anglo-American Pottery" appeared, and I was rejoiced to find on page 31, under the heading of "French Views" by Enoch Wood & Sons, with a border of iris, hollyhock and grapes, an Unknown view, with same border (evidently French) marked on back "Peter Morton, Hartford,"

In the second edition of Barber's book published in 1901 there appears as a footnote to the above: "Peter Morton was a glass and earthenware dealer at 68 Front Street, Hartford, in 1828, according to a directory of that year, published by Ariel Ensign." On page 128 of the same work is recorded a piece in dark blue representing "New York, Castle Garden ("Peter Morton, Hartford," on back; tre-

foil border)."

Besides the cup plate belonging to Dr. Mayberry and the broken part of a plate given me by Mr. Russell I have two other plates bearing the same impressed mark; one, a blue cup plate with trefoil border, bearing a design on a six-inch plate with the iris, hollyhock and grape border, bearing the impressed mark, "E. Wood & Staffordshire. Warranted Semi-China," with the eagle, etc., which appears on so many of Wood's productions; the other, a five-inch plate with the well known shell border of Enoch Wood & Sons.

In the case of every piece bearing this mark I have succeeded in finding the same design or border upon pieces bearing the impressed stamp of E. Wood & Sons or Enoch Wood &

Sons.

Later I came into possession of an eight and one half inch plate, a hunting scene, bearing the impressed mark. I did not recognize the design or border as belonging distinctively to any one of the several manufacturers of that day, but a little later obtained a six-inch plate with the same border, the design, however, being different as was customary at that time. It was, as you may know, quite common for manufacturers to put different designs upon the several pieces of a set always using the same border. On the reverse of this plate appears the impressed mark, "Enoch Wood & Sons, Burslem."

There are in this locality a number of pieces bearing one or the other of these impressed marks, all of which, with a single exception, I have been able, either through the design or the border to identify as productions of the pottery at Burslem. The exception is a white platter with a green edge which bears no distinctive features.

Enoch Wood, though one of the most active of England's potters, receives little mention in works of ceramic art in that country. Barber explains this apparent neglect at the hands of his countrymen from the fact that he catered largely to the foreign trade and "that no other English potter of his generation paid so much attention to the American market, as is proved by the great variety of engraved designs which have been found here bearing his name and mark. Indeed, there is strong reason for believing that much of the unmarked dark blue ware bearing American devices came also from his establishment." This possibly explains why he was willing to use the Peter Morton stamps upon some of his products for by this means he was probably able to secure a larger market for his wares.

We learn from an examination of the numerous advertisements which appeared from time to time during the years in which Peter Morton was engaged in this line of business that he made frequent and large importations of china, three of which I will quote:

From the Connecticut Courant, September 9, 1823.
PETER MORTON,
Importer and Dealer of China. Glass

and Earthen Ware.

and Earthen Ware.

(Warehouse, Main Street, nearly opposite the State House, late Mr. W. H. Imlay's Store.)

Respectfully informs the public, that he has just received direct from the Manufactory, viaLiverpool, per ships Hannibal and Hector, a general assortment of E. Ware, etc., of the newest and most fashionable shapes and patterns. Tea and Dining Setts, very superior in quality of Ware and Patterns; which he now offers for sale, wholesale and retail, as low as they can be bought, either in New York, or any part of this State. He solicits those wishing to purchase for their Fall Sales, and for their own Family use to call and judge for themselves, before they purchase elsewhere. chase elsewhere.

Sept. 8.

From the Connecticut Courant, September 7, 1824-PETER MORTON,

Importer of

Timporter of China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Warehouse Main Street, nearly opposite the State House, has just received from Manufactory at Staffordshire, per Ship Robert Fulton, from Livernool a grouped esceptions of

at Staffordshire, per Ship Robert Fulton, from Liverpool, a general assortment of China, Glass and Earthen Ware.

Among which are a very general assortment of China Tea Setts, of all patterns, and much lower than usual; also, cut Lemonade Glasses, a variety of patterns; cut Tumblers and Wines to match; preserve Dishes of different patterns, and Cut Glass of almost all kinds; Knob Tumblers from one gill to one pint: Plain Decanters, Tumblers, and Wines, of all descriptions; Liverpool blue Ware, and Stone China, of all articles—and a general assortment of all kinds of common Ware, which will be sold as low as can be bought in New York, Boston, or any Store in the State. the State.

From Pocket Register for the City of Hartford,

Peter Morton, Importer of China, Glass and Peter Morton, Importer of China, Glass and Earthen Ware, at his warehouse, Main St., nearly south west the Court House, Informs the public that he has constantly for sale China Setts, of all kinds; Earthen Ware of all descriptions; Cut and Plain Glass, of every kind; All of his own Importation, Direct from England, received twice to three times every Spring and Fall.

Merchants may always depend upon having their orders put up as low as can buy good ware for, either in Boston, New York, or this State, for cash or approved Credit.

P. MORTON.

P. MORTON.

Has always on hand a general assortment of Groceries on Consignment, which will be sold very low.

With the information we now have it is not unreasonable to infer that Peter Morton and Enoch Wood & Sons were intimately related in a business way, that many of the importations "received direct from the manufactory" or "received from manufactory at Staffordshire" came directly from the pottery at Burslem, and that Peter Morton acted, as it were, as a sort of agent in this country for Enoch Wood & Sons. It is not improbable that the larger part of the products of the pottery at Burslem which are found in this section of the country passed through the hands of Peter Morton.

To be sure there were other dealers in this same line of business at that time, notably S. P. Kendell, dealer in earthenware, etc., whose warehouse was on the east side of Main street, Hartford, twelve rods south of the Court House, and John W. Bull on State street, Hartford, at the "Sign of the Large Pitcher," whose advertisements appear in the Connecticut Courant for April 19, 1831, and at various times before that date. none of the advertisements of these parties, however, have I found any allusion to direct importations by them, although on account of the short space of time which has been allowed for the preparation of this paper no very extensive search has been instituted. The name of J. Greenfield, who kept a china store at 77 Pearl street, New York, appears as an inscription on the back of several pieces known to have been made by Clews, as also the name of I. G. Wall, who, however, was not a dealer or importer, but the artist who made the paintings from which the designs were engraved. The name of William Everhart of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and Hill & Henderson of New Orleans, Louisiana, who were large importers of these wares, appeared on some of their importations. So far as I have been able to ascertain no other American name than those mentioned appears on ware imported during that period of great activity in the china and earthenware trade which lasted from about 1814 to 1830. The names of Greenfield, Wall, Everhart and Hill & Henderson were simply inscribed or printed, usually in blue, while Peter Morton seems to have been the only dealer or importer in this country who had his stamp impressed in the clay before the pieces were placed in the kiln.

It is evident that Thomas C. Morton, the father of Peter, was a native of Scotland, for in his will which was dated April 26, 1833 and proved May 24, 1833, showing that he died sometime between those dates, he mentions among others his sister, Jennie, wife of Mr. Greve of Edinburg, and his sister Bennie (?), wife of Mr. Hurlburt of Glasgow, and neither his name nor the name of any of his descendants appears in the Morton family book.

Peter Morton was born, according to records in the office of the Greenwood Cemetery, in New York on December 30th or 31st, 1800, although we are told by Mrs. Buckingham that he was always called a Scotchman, and that he attracted young Scotchmen to him.

Of the mother of Peter we have no record, but it is evident that she died before 1833 as no mention of her is made in her husband's will. Peter had four sisters; Jane, who married Alexander Watson of North Carolina and later of Picolata, Florida; Catherine, who married John Mortimer, Jr. of New York; Euphemia, who married James Paton of Canandaigua, New York, and Frances, whose name appears in Thomas C. Morton's will as his daughter and who probably died early in life, as no mention is made of her by Peter. He also had a brother, Thomas C. Morton, Ir., who died at Constantia on the St. John river in Florida on September 12, 1846.

Of his early life and education we know nothing. We do not know at what time he married Ann Elizabeth Tomlinson of Newtown, the daughter of Isaac Tomlinson and Polly Ann Curtis, and sister of Sarah Tomlinson, the wife of the noted lawyer and statesman, the Hon. Charles Chapman of this city. The first record yet obtained of Peter Morton is an advertisement when he was twenty-two vears old, which I here quote:

From the Connecticut Courant, March, 41823, PETER MORTON,
Importer of China, Glass and
Earthen Ware.
Respectfully informs his friends, the Ladies and Gentlemen of Hartford, and the public in general, that his assortment of

general, that his assortment of
China, Glass and Earthen
Ware
Is now opened, which with the Stork he purchased of William H. Imlay, Comprises almost every article in his line, and which is now offered by him for their inspection, and for sale Wholesale and Retail,—and he can say it with truth, that his assortment for patterns, newest shapes, and quality of Ware, is not surpassed by any in the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of their patron-

the United States.

He respectfully solicits a share of their patronage, and invites them to call, view and judge for themselves, at his Ware-house in Main-street nearly opposite the State-house, late Mr. Wm. II. Imlay's store. For the accommodation of the inhabitants of Hartford and its vicinity, his store will, for the present, be kept open evenings.

N. B. He informs the Country Merchants, who purchase Ware in this City, that he has constantly on hand, Earthen Ware, etc., in the original package, and solicits them to call, before

nal package, and solicits them to call, before they purchase elsewhere.

From that date up to the latter part of the year 1831 his advertisements appeared quite frequently in the local papers and contain many matters of interest to the historian. They give some idea of the amount of his business which must have been very extensive. I will quote an advertisement which appeared September 13. 1831, and was repeated several times after that date:

From the Connecticut Courant, September 13, 1831.

Earthen, China and
Glass Ware.
300 Crates and Hhds of Earthen
and China Ware (part assorted Crates)

160 Hhds. and Cases of Cut, Moulded, Flint, Tale, Enameled, and Torquoise Glass.

In the original package.

quoise Glass.

The above, with an extensive assortment opened on the shelves, is offered to Merchants either by the package, or repacked to answer their orders on as liberal terms as the Boston and New York Merchants will afford, and at prices that will afford a strong inducement to purchasers. The subscriber imports his Earthen and China ware direct from the Manufactory in Staffordshire. England, and being agent for the New England Glass Company, for the sale of their glass at factory prices, is thereby enabled to supply Merchants with new patterns and good ware, on as favorable terms as any other regular Earthern Ware Dealer in the United States.

Merchants are respectfully invited to give me a call, and they may depend upon having their orders well packed and with good ware.

PETER MORTON.

South-east corner of State and Front-street.

We know that it was during the earlier years of his career here that there was such great activity in the earthenware trade, and it was during

that period that the large number of pieces representing scenes and events in American history were imported. We know however from a study of his advertisements that from the start he dealt largely in all kinds of glass-As we draw nearer to 1830 when the craze for decorated china and earthenware was gradually dying out we find that he devoted himself more largely to this branch of his business. September 20, 1831, appears the following:

From the Connecticut Courant, September 20, 1831 Boston

Crown Window Glass Crown Window Glass
1000 Boxes of Boston Crown Glass, Manufactured by the New England Crown Glass Company of Boston, consisting of every size from 8 by 6 to 22 by 20, is offered for sale by the subscriber, as agent for the above Company, at their Factory prices and terms.

Also 500 boxes 11 by 11 / Clock Glass
11 by 71/4 / at reduced prices.

The superiority of this Glass over all others, is too generally known and acknowledged to re-

too generally known and acknowledged to require any comment.

PETER MORTON. South-east Corner of State and Front-street.

Aug. 30.

In the Courant for April 12, 1831, he advertises besides his china, earthenware, etc. 200 gross first and second quality junk bottles and 300 wickered demijohns from one half gallon to five gallons each.

It is evident that after leaving Hartford, which was about the year 1832, he devoted his time almost exclusively to the manufacture and sale of glassware of all kinds. In the New York Directory for 1843-44 he is mentioned as agent of the New England Glass Company at 127 Water street and in 1845-46 as agent of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company at 149 Water street.

From statements made by Dr. Gurdon W. Russell of Hartford, and the descendants of Mrs. Charles Chapman, we learn that some of the glass which he manufactured or had manufactured for him was of very fine quality, and that which has been handed down in the family is to-day known as the Peter Morton glass. A glass loving cup bears the monograms P. M. and A. E. M., and is said to have been made either for their wedding or for some anniversary of the same.

Besides the china, glass and earthenware he also dealt extensively in groceries as stated at the end of the advertisement which appeared in 1825 in the Pocket Register for the City of Hartford: "Has always on hand a general assortment of Groceries on Consignment, which will be sold very low."

In 1831 there appeared in several issues of the Connecticut Courant the following notice:

Dissolution. The co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of Morton & Co. expires by its limitations on the 7th inst. Thomas C. Norton, Jr. is duly authorized to settle all demands and accounts of said

PETER MORTON, THOMAS C. MORTON, JR.

May 23, 1831.

"The subscriber will continue the grocery and fruit business on his own account under the firm of Morton & Co.

Following this appears for sale at his store on State street, Hartford, all kinds of groceries, fruit, wines, candles, paper, "stout, porter, 100 barrels and half barrels superior Springfield ale which will be constantly kept on hand and delivered in any part of the city free of expense, etc Thomas C. Morton, Jr.''

Referring again to the advertisement of March 3, 1823, we note that at that time he had just moved into the store recently occupied by William H. Imlay on Main street, Hartford, nearly opposite the State House. and from the advertisement in the Pocket Register of the City of Hartford for 1825 that he was still on Main street nearly southwest the Court House.

In an indenture made March 3. 1825, by and between William H. Imlay and Peter Morton, being a lease of the store on Main street, we find the property described as follows: "Brick Store West side of Main Street. Bounded E. by Main Str. partly by land occupied by John Goodwin 2d, and partly by land in possession of W. H. Imlay. West by a Common gangway & South by land belonging to the heirs of Aaron Olmstead. Gangway led South from Pearl Str." This property was leased for six years at \$400 a year. Albert L. Washburn has succeeded in accurately locating this store which was the third building south of Pearl street now occupied by the Public Market Company.

In 1828 his name appears in the Hartford Directory as a glass and earthenware dealer at 68 Front street where he continued to be located until his removal to New York City which was sometime between 1831

and 1833.

In the advertisements which appeared after 1828 he usually gives the location of the store as the southeast corner of State and Front streets. In 1830 there was evidently some disagreement as to the boundary line between his property and that of William H. Imlay adjoining him upon the east, and we find the following recorded:

"Whereas the boundary line of land between Wm. II. Imlay and Peter Morton on the South side of State Street is somewhat uncertain and not so defined as to be satisfactorily understood by the parties and they agreeing to leave the point of division to us the subscribers and after point of division to us the subscribers and after taking up the several former conveyances of the lands in dispute we have set a Meer stone in the North line of a twelve feet gangway which runs Easterly from Front Street on the South side of the premises. Said stone is set three inches East and nine inches South of the South East corner of said Morton's store and the line from said stone to run northerly to State Street to the North East corner of said store and to include the flew boards on the East end of said store.

DANIEL ST. JOHN.

THOMAS BULL.

Hartford, Jan. 15, 1830.

Hartford, Jan. 15, 1830. Received June 9th, 1831 and recorded by WM. WHITMAN, Registrar.

In the Connecticut Courant for June 17, 1833, appears the following advertisement:

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his two three storey Brick Stores, situated on the south east corner of Front and State-streets. The lots are about 50 feet on State-street, and 70 feet deep on Front-street, with a 12 feet gangway in the rear of said stores. (The corner store is under lease until 18th March, 1834, at the yearly rent of 500 dollars.) This property being in one of the most improving parts of the city, and now paying the interest of 13,000 dollars, is at the price which it FOR SALE.

will be sold for, a desirable investment for any

person of capital.

Five to six thousand dollars of the purchase money may remain for a time upon mortgage at 6 per cent. Application for terms, etc. can be made per Mail to the subscriber, No. 127 Water Street, Now. York

Hade per Man to the subscriber, No. 127 Water Street, New York.

If the above stores are not sold at private sale before, they will be sold at public Auction, by B. Hudson & Co., on Tuesday, 27th June at 4 o'clock P. M. A Warantee Deed will be executed as the title is undoubted.

Hartford, June 17.

PETER MORTON.

On July 3rd this property was deeded to Joseph Church for \$9,225. This was the store now occupied as a paper warehouse by P. Garvan, and probably has been little changed on the outside since it passed from Morton's hands. The flew boards, probably the same mentioned at the time the Meer stone was placed by Daniel St. John and Thomas Bull, can still be seen on the east end, and the twelve feet gangway still remains on the south side of the property. Mr. Washburn is of the opinion that the building was erected soon after 1800, about the time that State street was carried through to the river. It is known as the Sol Porter property.

The venerable Dr. Gurdon W. Russel remembers the store well, and says that he often used to go in and look at the things there. He says that there was an unusually large stock, apparently a larger stock and a better class of goods than in any store in Hartford at the present time. He states that it was a real treasure to go in and see those things, curious things some of them, nice lamps and candlesticks, that there were then many residences on State street, and he often wandered from the "Old Stone Jug," the district school on Market street, to the river front and saw the hogsheads of molasses, sometimes more than a hundred rolled out upon the wharf, and the big cargoes of rum which were unloaded there, and there was a twinkle in the old gentleman's eve as he told of how they were obliged in hot weather to take the bungs out of the hogsheads to keep them from bursting, and how with other boys he used to stick his fingers

into the bung holes and sample the molasses. On these occasions he almost invariably stopped at Peter Morton's store to see the fine things displayed

Mrs. Bates, the mother of Mr. Albert C. Bates, librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society, states that Peter Morton lived on the south side of Church street just east of Trumbull, Hartford. On March 4, 1830, he bought of Daniel Copeland "a certain lot of land with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon standing, situated in sd City of Hartford on the East side of Trumbull Street, nearly opposite Caleb Pond's dwelling house; bounded west on sd Trumbull Street about fifty feet. partly on land lately belonging to sd John Wing now belonging to sd Copeland, and partly on land of Thomas Roberts. East partly on land belonging to sd Roberts and partly on Samuel Tudor's land and North on land of Doctr Boswick Bruce." This property was on the east side of Trumbull between Church and Main streets, which is now 354 Trumbull street.

On April 27, 1833, he quit-claimed to Timothy Allyn sixty-five acres on "West side of road to Windsor," which he bought of Jeremiah Graves, May 3, 1831. This was about one mile north of the State House and is probably the same property that is elsewhere spoken of as being "just south of the Arsenal." There were at least two other pieces of property bought and sold by Morton during his stay here, the details of which it is not necessary to enter into at this time.

He was at one time secretary of the Hartford Steamboat Company as appears from the following notice:

Connecticut Courant, Dec. 21, 1830.

HARTFORD STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

The Annual meeting of the Hartford Steam
Boat Company will be held on Thursday, January
6th, 1831, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M. at Morgan's
United States Hotel, for the choice of Directors
and other business which may be brought before
the meeting.

PETER MORTON, Secretary,
Hartford, December 20, 1830.

After leaving Hartford he evidently lived at 70 Willow street, Brooklyn. His name appears at that place in the directory for 1835, and in the notice of his death in the Brooklyn Star, December 15, 1846, it is stated that "the funeral will be from his late residence, 70 Willow Street." In the Brooklyn Directory for 1843-44 he is mentioned as a trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, on Clinton street corner of Fulton. This church has now been given up. At that time Dr. Spencer was the pastor.

In 1837 he was a director of the Long Island Insurance Company. He was an alderman of the first ward in In 1841 Seth Low, 1840-41-42-43. probably an uncle of the present Dr. Seth Low, was an alderman from the fourth ward. During this time he served on the following committees: Wells and Pumps; Fire and Water; Accounts; Watch; License; Measures and Weights; Hospital.

For sometime before his death, which occurred at his residence in Brooklyn on December 13, 1846, at the age of forty-five years, both he and his wife had been in poor health. A codicil to his will of the same date, December 4, 1846, is as follows:

"Whereas, my dear wife lies dangerously ill, and my will bearing even date herewith has been drawn under the belief founded on the opinion of her physicians that she could not recover and would probably before this have departed this life, but inasmuch as, under the divine blessing, she may yet be spared to survive me, I. Peter Morton, of the City of Brooklyn, merchant, do therefore make this codicil to my said will and in order to make full provision for the maintenance and comfort of my said wife, I do hereby give and bequeath to my said wife, Ann E. Morton, all the rents and income of my estate, both real and personal, for and during her life, and do hereby direct, that all the devises and beguests contained in my said will, be so taken and construed, as if this provision in her favor were incorporated

therein and the said devises and bequests were made subject thereto."

The will was dated December 4, 1846. His wife died at the age of fortv-three on the 6th and Peter Morton

on the 13th.

We are told that Peter Moron was not always a pleasant companion, that he was irascible and often not easy to get along with, but generous in his way and kindhearted, which latter mght be inferred from the fact that in his will be bequeathed to "my motherin-law, Mrs. Polly Ann Tomlinson, the bedstead in the front room, the claw foot tea table in the parlor made in New Haven before my marriage, a half dozen curled maple chairs made by Mr. Bradley with the little rocking chair, the calico sofa, the mahogany washstand in the front bedroom, the washstand with deep drawers in the back parlor, the carpet in the front chamber floor, and the outside bedding.'

"THIRDLY: I direct that my executors shall keep the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars invested on bond and mortgage or in the stock of the United States or of the State of New York and to apply the income arising therefrom to the use of my mother-in-law the said Polly Ann Tomlinson during her life, and at her death, to pay over the same or to transfer the securities in which the same may then be invested to my two nieces, the said Frances Filley and Charlotte McLean, in equal shares and portions, and I hereby give and bequeath the same to my said nieces, Frances and Charlotte subject to the application of the income arising therefrom to the use of my said

mother-in-law as aforesaid.'

At various times he had living with him one or more of his nieces. When ten o'clock came, no matter who was in the house, turning out the lights and locking the door he would say: "Those who are in are in, and those who are out are out." We are told that he was very absent-minded, and that he had been known to rush out on the street to look up at his sign because he would not think of his name. He was evidently a man of considerable wealth as indicated by his advertisements, the property he owned here, the positions he held both here and in New York and Brooklyn, and the will.

Since writing the above I have learned that the inventory of the estate of Peter Morton, filed in 1847 consisted of about 150 pages, or nearly 50,000 words, that it contains in detail every single article of his estate with the value fixed, even items as small as forty cents or less, and that the total value of the inventory is \$47, 408. 86, a fairly large estate for those

days.

The records on file in the office of the Greenwood Cemetery Association show that at the time of his death he was forty-five years, eleven months and thirteen days old, and that the cause of his death was pulmonary consumption. He was buried on Ocean Hill in Greenwood Cemetery, lot 120, this having been selected by Mrs. Morton in order that on the Resurrection Day she might be above the others, and go up first. The inscription upon the monument is:

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY PETER MORTON who died December 13, 1846 aged 46 ANN ELIZABETH HIS WIFE who died December 6, 1846

aged 42 years.

And now in closing permit me to thank you for your patient attention to this imperfect account of one whom I had learned to respect and admire for his business enterprise, and whom I had come to regard much as one does some good thing he has invented or discovered.



AN OLD MANSION AT REDDING, CONNECTICUT, WHERE AARON BURR VISITED

WHEN IN LONELY EXILE IN PARIS, HE RECALLED THE HOME OF HIS UNCLE AND THE FIVE DAUGHTERS WHERE HE SPENT MANY OF HIS BOYHOOD DAYS

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CHARLES BURR TODD

AUTHOR OF "THE TRUE AARON BURR," "THE REAL BENEDICT ARNOLD,"
AND MANY OTHER HISTORICAL WORKS

HAVE found in making researches for my books on that remarkable figure—Aaron Burr historic many entertaining anecdotes, and there occurs to me now the interesting story of an old mansion in Connecticut where Burr visited in the days before the eyes of the nation were upon him. This mansion, which I frequently visit, is a grand, old type of colonial architecture. It must date back nearly two centuries, though it has seen remodeling some hundred vears ago or so, I am told it still stands to-day in the historic old town of Redding, Connecticut, a village that is now becoming a literary colony

in which congregates such well-known literary personages as Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), Jeanette Gilder, Ida M. Tarbell, Albert Bigelow Paine, Prof. Underwood of Columbia University, and many other contemporary masters. It was in this village that Joel Barlow wrote his "Vision of Columbus."

The old mansion, about which I now tell you, is to-day the summer home of John Ward Stimson, painter, poet, and lecturer, and the residence of Miss Edith Everett Burgess. The first house on this site was built by Lieutenant Stephen Burr, uncle of the famous colonel. Aaron Burr, Vice-

President of the United States, who was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, 1603, and came to Redding about 1730, with his wife Elisabeth, daughter of Cornelius Hull, of another notable Fairfield family, and his two daughters, Grace and Elisabeth. had a large grant of land just north of the center, and built thereon in ample grounds, a quaint colonial dwelling, the nucleus of the present remodeled structure. He was a member of the society committee of the Congregational Church for 1730, elected deacon in 1733, and by 1749 had attained the military rank of lieutenant. He had five pretty sprightly daughters, and Colonel Burr in boyhood was very fond of spending his vacation with his Uncle Stephen in Redding. Horseback riding with his uncle and cousins, throughout the surrounding country, was a favorite diversion at these times. Years after, when a lonely exile in Paris, he thought of them and wrote in his private diary this: "My Uncle Stephen lived on milk punch and at the age of eighty-six mounted by the stirrup a very gay horse and galloped off with me twelve miles without stopping, and was I thought less fatigued than I."

The old house however saw even more notable visitors than Colonel Burr. When the Revolution came on. Lieutenant Burr warmly espoused the the cause of the colonies, although too old to take the field, being then past eighty. Colonel Burr no doubt imbibed some of his ardent patriotism from this favorite uncle. In the fall of 1778 the whole right wing of the Continental Army under Major General Israel Putnam, which had been operating along the Hudson, was about to go into winter quarters, and Colonel Burr, who had been Putnam's aide and stood high in his confidence. strongly recommended the crags and

valleys of Redding for the encampment. It is even said that the youth led the redoubtable Indian fighter and a party of his officers across country from White Plains to Redding and pointed out to them the strategic advantages of the position. However this may be, Redding was chosen for the encampment that winter. At this time Burr and his old commander were both entertained at Lieutenant Burr's. During the winter most of the general officers were entertained there. General Washington, who is said to have made two visits to Redding during that winter, may have been a guest.

Lieutenant Burr died in 1779. His daughters were then all married, and his son Hezekiah, a bachelor, lived on in the old place until 1785 when he too, died and the estate passed into the

hands of strangers.

After some years it was purchased by the Rev Thomas F. Davies, who built the present residence utilizing the old dwelling to some extent. Later it was the home for nearly forty years of Dr. Charles Gorham, an able and widely known physician. In 1890 it attracted the eye of Miss Edith E. Burgess, a young artist of New York, who purchased it, and has since made it her home, entertaining as her guests many men and women eminent in art and letters. The spacious grounds and orchards in the rear, that slope away to the "Cross highway," that once bounded the Fairfield "long lots," have proved very attractive to painters and have been depicted on many canvases. During the past year it has been the home of John Ward Stimson who has frescoed the old home with rural scenes.

This is the mansion as it is to-day, still a monument to the deeds of the chivalrous past, and the resting place of those who are now in the service of mankind.

Oldest Family in America to Hold Ancestral Estate in Perpetual Possession

DESCENDANTS OF JOSEPH LOOMIS, AN IMMIGRANT IN 1638, NOW NUMBER OVER 30,000—GLIMPSE INTO OLD ENGLAND WHEN THE PATRIARCH CAME TO NEW WORLD, WITH INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE HOME HE ABANDONED



MRS. HARRIET E. B. LOOMIS

All historical facts that have been gathered at this writing seem to establish the statement that the ancient Loomis homestead at Windsor, Connecticut, built in 1640 by Joseph Loomis, who immigranted to the new world in 1638, is the oldest ancestral estate in America to still remain in perpetual possession of the descendants of its pioneer builder. The Loomis family have in preparation a genealogy, which it is believed will be one of the most complete compilations of the kind ever published in this country. It represents thirty years of research by the late Prof. Elias Loomis, a distinguished member of the faculty at Yale University, and several years of labor research by Prof. Elisha S. Loomis, late member of faculty in Berea College. The home abandoned in England by Joseph Loomis in 1638 has received the scholarly attention of Mrs. Harriet E. B. Loomis, historian of the Loomis Family Association, a brief of which is herewith given. Among the distinguished descendants of this immigrant are Hon. Francis B. Loomis, former assistant Secretary of State; United States Senator Murray Crane; United States Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley; Hon. George P. McLean, former governor of Connecticut; Charles Battell Loomis, distinguished humorist, and many others whose lives have been marked by achievement—Editor

To keep fresh the memories of our forbears, is a duty which we owe, not to them who have ceased from their labors and are beyond our veneration—but to ourselves, that we may preserve the integrity of our name, and to those who will bear it when our part is also finished.

When we were taught in school days of the privations and sufferings of the founders of our republic, it was accepted as a sort of general statement—a tale doubtless true—but hackneyed-

But when, in later years, we begin at the nearest end of the chain and work back from ourselves, link by link, and find that the phrase "our forefathers" has a personal meaning—that bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, has toiled and suffered and died, then the liberties which we enjoy take on a new significance, our country becomes dearer to us, and our ambition is aroused to emulate the heroism of our past, or, if our opportunities are small, to at least keep the record clean, and to teach our children the value beyond riches of a good name.

A frequent jeer thrown at those who indulge in genealogical study is that something may be disclosed which is not creditable. But even so, it is profitable for us to know it, for if we can detect the lawless tendency we have a definite flaw to guard against. "Forewarned is forearmed." Thus can the race be bettered.

The historic statement has never been disproven that the oldest family in America to still hold in its possession the ancestral home is the Loomis family, whose common ancester is one Joseph Loomis, an immigrant in 1638, whose descendants in this country now number over 30,000. I will tell something of the home which he forsook in England to cast his lot in the New World.

Forty miles northeast of London, on the great highway to the counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, are the twin parishes of Braintree and Bocking, which comprise the town of Braintree, once known as Branctre, and also as Rayne–Magna. It is situated on rising ground beside the river Blackwater, and was the site successively of British and Roman occupation.

The winding streets are narrow, with mere ledges for footways, and the quaint houses, old and new, seem to be built from one pattern.

The two churches, St. Michael's and St. Mary's, fine examples of Gothic architecture, each have chimes of six bells, and while the former stands in the open, the latter is embowered in church-yard trees.

There are three old inns—the "Horn," "The White Hart," and "Six Bells," and also an ancient ale house, with wainscotted tap-room, and carved oak mantel, called the Dial House, from its sun dial.

Not far distant is the mansion known for centuries as

"Dorewards Hall," showing a tall gable, flanked by slender turrets, with large mullioned windows between. Rayne, the former residence of the Earl of Essex is also near by, and the remains of the mediæval church tower, with massive angle buttresses, pinnacled at the top, may still be seen. Five miles west of Braintree are the beautiful ruins of Leigh Priory, and beyond that, is Little Dunmow, celebrated for the "Dunmow Flitch," one of those old English customs, which seem so grotesque to our American minds. The usage established in 1111 was that "any person from any part of England, going to Dunmow, in Essex, and humbly kneeling on two stones at the church door, may claim a gammon of bacon—in other words, a smoked ham—if he can swear that for twelve months and a day he has not had a household brawl, or wished himself unmarried." The Dunmow Flitch" is said to be still occasionally awarded, although one might suppose it would be rather hard to prove eligibility.

A description of the English classes, as given by William Harrison, an Oxford B. A. and M. A., in an article in the first edition of the "Holinshed Chronicle," in 1577, is interesting:

"We in England, divide our people commonlie into four sorts, as gentlemen, citizens or burgesses, yeomen, which are artificers, and laborers." The first he explains at some length, which we will pass by as it does not concern us. Of yeomen, he says that they were "free men, borne English, who might rent their land in yearly revenue to the summe of forty shillings, sterling. . . This sort of people have a certain pre-eminence, and more estimation than laborers, and the common sort of artificers, and commonlie live wealthilie, keep good houses, and travel to get riches."

Of the fourth "sort" were the "daie-laborers, sho-makers, carpenters and tailers"—the last should be borne in mind, notwith-standing our coat of arms. Also, according to Harrison, fashions were as forceful then as now, and were "devised by the fickle-headed tailers"—which shows that they were of some influence, even though rated as fourth class.

In the time of King John—early in the thirteenth century—Braintree became a market town, and was the halting place for throngs of pilgrims on their way to the shrines of St. Edmond of Bury, and Our Lady, at Walsingham.

In the early part of Elizabeth's reign, Flemmings, driven from the Netherlands by persecution, settled at Braintree, and introduced new methods in the manufacture of woolen cloth, which had been made there since 1389—the manufacture of baize, once known as bocking, being especially important. The general name for the woolens of this district was Handywarp, and the Edwards, II and III, took great interest in, and gave encouragement to the business. Braintree, therefore, in the sixteenth century, was what might be termed an up-to-date town, for those times—notwith-standing the "Dunmow Flitch." It was used to influxes of new people and new ideas, and thinkers developed. The Reformation was in progress, and Braintree became a hotbed of dissent and non-conformity. It saw persecution and martyrdom within its borders, and the spirit of change was abroad in the land.

Then rising afar in the western sea, A new world stood in the dawn of the day.

Strange rumors and tales of the new country spread among the people—tales of its wonderful climate, its fertility, its wealth in furs, mines, timber, fisheries, and—an appeal to that age of religious excitement—the rare opportunity for the dual conversion of the heathen to the worship of God, and—incidentally—the adventurers to that of Mammon.

Sir George Peckham, a prominent colonizer, who would in our day be classified as a "promoter," wrote in 1582: "And if in respects of all the commodities they can yield us, that they should receive this only benefit of Christianity, they were more than fully recompensed." He had indeed great schemes for wealth! The exchange of Christianity for beaver skins would hardly have been attempted between white traders.

Another item mentioned by Sir George was that "God hath provided such means for the furtherance of this enterprise as doe stand us instead of great treasure," one of which "means" was "the peculiar benefits of archers, . . . amongst those naked people." Truly, their mode of conversion was to be persuasive!

But to return to our subject. In January, 1556, a certain John Lomas, a young man of Tenterden, Kent, was examined and burned for heresy at Canterbury. What kin he was to us we do

not know, but that he was the grandfather or granduncle of Joseph Loomis is not improbable.

The account of his trial for heresy, given in "Fox's Book of Martyrs," shows certain family traits. When asked if he believed in the Catholic Church or no, he answered that he believed so much as is contained in God's book, and no more. Seven days later he was again examined as to whether he should be confessed of a priest or no, and answered that he found it not written that he should be confessed by any priest; neither would he be confessed unless he were accused by some man of sin. When asked if he believed in the Catholic church and would be content to be a member of the same, he answered that he believed so much as was written in God's book: other answer than that he refused to give.

The last of that month he, with four women, the husband of one of whom had already been burned, "were burned at two stakes, and one fire together, who, when the fire was flaming about their ears, did sing psalms. Whereat, the good knight, Sir John Norton, being there present, wept bitterly at the sight thereof."

The traits here displayed, quiet adherence to conviction and "dying game," still hold in the blood.

Sixty-three years later, the will of John Loomis, of Braintree, was proved by the executor, Joseph Loomis. The phraseology shows a devout, God-fearing nature, who might well have had a martyr for an ancestor.

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Loomis, of Braintree, in ye county of Essex, *Taylor*, being sick of body but of perfect and whole minde, and being carefull to prepare myselfe for ye enjoying of a better life, do make and ordayne this my last will and Testament, this fourteenth daye of Aprille, in ye yeare of our Lord God, 1619. In manner and forme following, first, I commend my Soule into ye hands of almighty god, my Creator.

Item: I will, that Joseph Loomis, my sonne shall have my little Tenement or Dwelling house in Braintree aforesaid wherein John Lunt now dwelleth at ye rente of forty pownds, toward ye paying of my debts, with a garden plott thereto belonging, adjoining nere unto his own. And also one stable standing nere the Markett Cross in





ANCESTRAL HOME OF LOOMIS FAMILY OF AMERICA—WINDSOR, CONNECTICUT

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Braintree, at ye rate of thirty pownds, or to be sould to the uttermost that may be made of yt.

Item: I will that all my household stuffe and movable goods shall be prayed and my son Joseph shall have tenne pownds worth of them as shall seem fitt to him for his own use.

To his four daughters, Ann Warr, Sara Burton, Elizabeth Preston, and Jane Pengelly, the "remaynder and overplus." But the will was not to be administered until after the "decease of Agnis, my loving wife." His son was made executor, and his son-in-law, William Preston, supervisor; to which he made his mark, as did one of his witnesses—and his tenant—John Lunt.

Letters to administer the estate of Geoffry Loomis, of Braintree, were granted to his widow, Priscilla, October 15th, 1625, and in 1631, her estate was administered by John Lunt, tailor, of Braintree, and he was appointed guardian of her daughter, Priscilla, then fourteen years of age. By John Loomis' will, it appears that he was a man of limited education, but yet a man of some substance.

It may be that by the death of John Loomis, the martyr, the family dropped into a lower condition than they had formerly known, perhaps by losing the provider, and thorough education was beyond the means of the survivors. Another point should be noted: John Loomis' garden plot adjoining that of his son. Even then gardening seems to have been an idiosyncracy.

Two years before the death of John Loomis, occurred that of Robert White, yeoman, of Messing, Essex, a village some distance east of Braintree.

From the Parish Records of Felsted and Shalford, Essex, are taken these entries:

Robert Weighte and Bridget Allgar married June 24th, 1585. Joseph Loomis and Mary White married June 30th, 1614.

Shalford was the home of Bridget Allgar, where she was baptized March 11th, 1562, and where her father, William Allgar, was buried August 2nd, 1575. After her marriage she continued living there until a short time before her husband's death, when they removed to Messing. Robert White left a bequest of forty shillings to Mr. Richard Rogers, preacher of God's word at With-

ersfields, Essex, which indicates that he was friendly to non-conformists; and a like sum to Bartholomew Schrivener, minister of the Church of God, which implied a continuing interest in the established church. Forty shillings to the poor of Messing, and nothing to those of Shalford, indicates that Messing was his native place.

His surviving family consisted of Bridget, the widow, who with the eldest son, Daniel, was joint executor of the will; two other sons, Nathaniel, and John, who was the younger child; three married daughters, Sarah Bowtell, Mary Loomis, and Elizabeth Goodwin, and two unmarried daughters, Bridget and Anna. The latter was baptized in 1600, and twenty years later she married John Porter, of Felsted, later of Windsor, Conn. Among the items of Robert White's wills occurs this: "I give and bequeath to my daughter Marie, the wife of Joseph Lummis, of Branctre, one pewter platter." He also provides for his daughter Bridget, if she marries with the approbation and consent of his sons-in-law, Joseph Lummys and William Goodinge.

For his son John, not then of age, he directs that if he should marry without the approbation and consent of his mother, and brothers-in-law, his legacy of two hundred pounds should be reduced to one hundred. The Parish Register of Messing gives the marriage, December 25th, 1622, of John White and Mary Levett. William Levett was one of the witnesses of Robert White's will. Let us hope that John received the two hundred pounds. Joseph Loomis was made one of the supervisors of said will.

The will of Nathaniel White, of Fering, a village five or six miles from Messing, gives his mother, Bridget White, an annuity of ten pounds. The date of this will was June 9th, 1623. It was probably for him, that Joseph Loomis' son, Nathaniel, was named.

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One more will may be noted here—that of John Hankins, of Braintree, dated and proved in the autumn of 1633, wherein Joseph Loomis—one of the witnesses—is spoken of as a "loving friend and neighbor."

What better record of his daily life do we want than this? That he was a man respected for his intelligence and integrity is manifested by the offices of trust which he filled. That he was a man of ability is shown from the fact that he was a "woolen"

draper "—that is, a merchant—a position above that of his father, and which warranted his wedding the daughter of a man of means. But more precious than all is that chance eulogy, "a loving friend and neighbor."

While these local and family affairs were taking place, there were events of historical importance. The Plymouth colony had become established, also the Massachusetts Bay colony. It was a time of momentous emigration—not overwhelming emigration, as we know it, but a steady, forceful pushing out into precarious conditions, by thoughtful men, who rebelled at the irritations, or persecutions at home.

In 1637, "King Charles made an attempt to sift emigration, and gave orders to the officers of the ports to detain Subsidy Men—those liable for taxes—or those of the value of Subsidy Men, without license from His Majesty's Commissioners for Plantations. Nor could they permit any men to leave under the value of Subsidy Men, without an attestation from two Justices of the Peace—that he had taken oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and like testimony from the Minister of his Parish, of his conformity to the Orders and Discipline of the Church of England."

Nevertheless, the departure continued. Property was converted into ready money, supplies were packed, and sent out of England, passage was taken on little vessels which would be considered unseaworthy in our time, and the long journeys undertaken, which consumed weeks and months. The discomfort, hardships, and dangers that were endured in the transition are beyond our conception. And yet, these were but preliminary trials.

There is one phase of the emigration of our ancestor, on which we need not spend our sympathies. Although he left "the dear old land," the ties of kinship were not entirely severed, for many of the kin came to America. On the "Susan and Ellen," with Joseph Loomis and his family, came John Porter—whose wife was Anna White (Anna White was a sister of Mrs. Joseph Loomis), and their nine children.

In 1632, in the list of thirty-three passengers on the "Lion," the name of John White, a brother, follows that of William Goodwin, a brother-in-law. They settled first at New Town, now Cambridge and in 1636 went to Hartford with Rev. Thomas Hooker,

and both became elders—Elder White being called in 1677 to settle the difficulty in the Windsor church.

Among the passengers of the "Truelove," from London to New England, September 19th, 1635, were William Preston and his family, the brother-in-law of Joseph Loomis, although Preston's first wife, Elizabeth Loomis, had died and the Mary Preston who came with him was his second wife. Preston went to New Haven, and signed the fundamental agreement January 4th, 1639.

The Pengellys also came over, and are supposed to have settled at Ipswich, and their descendants removed to Springfield in 1678, living in that part now called Suffield. Several persons by the name of Burton came over before 1638 and settled in eastern Massachusetts, and the will of Abraham Warr is mentioned at Ipswich, in 1654.

From this, it seems likely that nearly all of the descendants of John Loomis came to America, so that Joseph Loomis neither left his kin, or came among entire strangers.

I wish we might know what he thought of the new country, during the time that elapsed between his arrival at Boston in July, 1638, and his settlement in Windsor in 1639.

The laws of the eastern colonies must have been disappointing to those who wished to escape the severities of the English laws.

Probably our ancestor did as a modern Loomis would do, kept still and did a good deal of thinking. There were several settlements in the Northeast, and some objectionable features about all of them. The New Hampshire colony could not settle their boundaries; the Maine province was too scattered and the people were of a rather poor class; the Providence Plantation had too much variety for safety, while the Connecticut River settlements were liable to Indian attacks—the conversion of the heathen not having been as universal as was planned.

It must have been the Hartford Constitution that brought about the final decision—that, and the friends who were already there. The right to vote without church restrictions, to take part in the making of laws for the good of all, to bow to no authority outside of their own and their Maker's—that first constitution of republic—what intelligent man could resist it, even though

it took him to the frontier and its perils? Certainly not those in whose veins flowed brave blood.

So westward they took their way, "Fearless as ever of what might befall," and at Windsor, at the meeting of the waters, Joseph Loomis took up land and built his home.

When he looked down on the rippling rivers, was there a pang of homesickness for the distant Blackwater? And did he lay out the garden by the humble log cabin, with a thought for those far off English "garden-plotts adjoining?" We cannot doubt it. And down through the years has flowed a current, which bears on its tide, not only independence, courage, integrity, but withal a love for the beautiful growing things which mother nature gives so bountifully to those whose faith and works brings them close to her heart.

THE BEGINNING OF THINGS

The first Arithmetic, using rules and figures similar to those of the present day, appeared in A. D. 1000, and was the work of Avicenna.

The first academy was founded by Ptolemy Soter, at Alexandria, Egypt.

The ambulance was first used in 594 B. C.

The air gun was invented by Martin in 1595.

Bellows were invented by Anacharsis, in 593 B. C.

The first Bible was printed in Hebrew and appeared in 1488.

Buttons were first made in Vienna in 1584.

The clock was invented in the year 1100.

The compass was invented by Chinese in 1115 B. C.

The camera obscura was invented by Roger Bacon in 1297.

Dancing was first taught about 1500 B. C.

The dial was invented by Anaximander in 550 B. C.

Doe skin was in common use as early as 1000 B. C.

Engravings were first made by the Chinese in 1000 B.C.

AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF AN AMERICAN FAMILY GROUP

THE MEIGS FAMILY IM AMERICA AND ITS CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL LIFE AND CHARACTER—CERTAIN DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS ABIDE THROUGH THE GENERATIONS—IT IS IN THE PRIVACY OF THE HOME THAT HISTORY IS MADE—DISCUSSION

BY

HON. JOSIAH MEIGS HUBBARD

SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION

It is in the secrecy of the home that all real history is begun. Only through the study of the family groups can be traced the development of great deeds or the evolution of government. The power behind the throne in all nations is the family circle which is molding the character of its citizenship and marking the path for its future. Hon. Josiah Meigs Hubbard of Middletown, Connecticut, here outlines the hereditary influences of one family of which he has made an analytical study. It contributed the quarter-master-general to the Civil War and twenty per cen of male members have been soldiers. Is military service an hereditary influence in this family? The writer of this article is a descendant of the family he analyzes, and was one of the "Beecher Riflers," fitted out by Henry Ward Beecher's church and others, to make Kansas a free state. In the Civil War he was a Union captain of the Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, and a gallant military officer. Having passed the years of three score and ten, Captain Hubbard is actively engaged in civic affairs and is secretary of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. His researches were recently presented before the Middlesex County Historical Society—Editor

HIS is an historical study of an American family group. With very few exceptions it includes only those who have the family name and this limitation cuts off at one stroke about one-half of those in whose veins courses the family blood.

In very deed a family group is continually changing its constituent elements. As its young women go out to assume other names and to become members of other families they take with them family traits and elements of character; and those who come, in turn to be wives of the young men of the family, bring with them distinctive traits to be incorporated into its fibre and grain. So that about the only thing that really remains unchanged through the generations is the family name. And yet it seems in very many cases to be true that certain distinctive characteristics abide with the name in explanation whereof I have only the suggestion to offer that like not only produces like, but also

attracts like, to itself, and thus a family may retain broad general characteristics while its individual members are

subject to constant change.

The history of the Meigs family in America, during its earlier generations, is a part of the history of Middlesex county, Connecticut. If similar studies of other families who have helped to make the country what it is, could be gathered together the aggregate would constitute a body of history of great value, and if this slight effort should provoke others to like, but better, works, it will at least have accomplished one good thing.

I do not think that the Meigs family have been generally distinguished for brilliancy of intellectual powers. Good working capacity, sound judgment, industry and integrity may fairly be claimed as characteristics of the family, and any family thus endowed is rich in itself and an acquisition to any community of which it may become a part. This family is not a

numerous one. The published genealogy from which most of the facts in this paper are derived, gives the names of 1477 persons, nearly all of whom bear the name of Meigs. Of this number 1395 trace their ancestry to Vincent Meigs, who emigrated from England to America about the year 1635, and after a short residence in Massachusetts removed to Connecticut about 1644. He was then past middle life, a widower with three sons grown to manhood; two of whom accompanied him and the third followed him not long after bringing with him a wife and one child.

For three generations the blessing invoked upon "Abou Ben Adhem," "may his tribe increase," did not seem to rest upon the tribe of Meigs, for it is only when we reach the fourth generation that we find more than one of the men of the name becoming fathers of families; but with John, Janna and Ebenezer Meigs, of the fourth generation, rearing families of six, seven, and ten children, the family got a fair start and has since maintained a respectable standing in point of numbers as well as quality. Members of the family were at this time residing at different points along the Connecticut shores of Long Island Sound from New Haven eastward to Clinton. Family headquarters might be said to be located at East Guilford, now the town of Madison. At that early day some indication of the family character, and of the direction in which its sympathies would run, may be gathered from the reason given by the emissaries of King Charles II for their failure to capture the fugitive regicides at New Haven. Their report states "that whilst at Guilford, Connecticut, to their certain knowledge, one John Meigs was sent a-horseback before us, and by his speedy going, so early before day, he gave them information so that they escaped us."

With Janna Meigs, grandson of the John Meigs who gave the warning to the regicides, there comes into the family history a bit of romance evi-

denced and perpetuated for later generations by a name which is the peculiar possession of the Meigs family. Janna Meigs courted Hannah, daughter of Josiah Willard of Wethersfield, and as has been observed in other cases, the course of true love did not run smooth. Apparently the maiden did not for a time know her own heart, for when Janna came for his final answer, she sent him away, a rejected and greatly depressed suitor. As to the detail of what followed the traditions vary somewhat. According to one form, as Hannah looked out of the window and saw her rejected lover mount his horse to ride away, the deep dejection expressed by his whole action and attitude wrought in her such a revulsion of feeling that she ran and called after him to return. According to another version it was not until later that she came to a knowledge of herself and the message to return was a written one. At all events such a message was sent in some form and called forth a glad response, and thereafter no word of his mother tongue made such sweet music in the ears of Janna Meigs as this word "Return." He spelled it with a capital R and gave it for a name to one of his sons, and this son combined with it the name Jonathan and bestowed it in turn upon one of his sons. Just what dictated this combination I have not been able to ascertain, but the name was so worthily and honorably worn by the first of the Meigs family to bear it that the combination became fixed, and from that day to the present the family has not been without one or more representatives to bear the honorable name of Return Jonathan Meigs. The eleventh of this series was born at Baltimore, Maryland, November 5, 1901. Of the whole number ten have been lineal descendants of the first Return Jonathan. I think that Hannah Willard brought to the Meigs family much more than the romance thus faintly outlined. She brought for one little thing, her father's name Josiah which was not

only adopted into the Meigs family but when her granddaughter Betty married Jeremiah Hubbard of Middletown was transferred to the Hubbard family where it has endured for

two generations.

But the great treasure which Hannah Willard brought with her was neither romantic story nor family name. It was something of the blood and fibre of her grandfather Simon Willard, a man conspicuous among the early settlers of Massachusetts Colony for courage and energy. trained and seasoned soldier when he came to this country, he became at once a leader in the tasks of subduing nature, fighting savage foes, and building the institutions of freedom in a new world. He was one of the founders of the town of Concord, a deputy to the general court, governor's assistant, and a military commander of high rank. It may be owing in part to the infusion of this blood that of the men who have borne the name of Meigs in America over twenty per cent have been soldiers serving the colonies and the nation in the wars in which they have been involved from the early struggles with the Indians down to the present day. It was from ancestry such as this that the Return Jonathan line descended, and Middletown, Connecticut, has an especial interest in this line for the reason that it was the birthplace of the first and second of that name. The son of Janna and Hannah Willard Meigs who was given the name of Return became a resident of Middletown and married Elizabeth daughter of Jabez Hamlin thus founding a Middletown branch of the family which continued for several generations, but of which so far as I know, no representative bearing the name of Meigs now remains in the old home town.

The first Return Jonathan Meigs was a man in middle life when the War of the Revolution broke out. He was then the captain of a military company with which he marched to Boston at the Lexington alarm. He was

soon promoted to be major of his regiment and with it accompanied Benedict Arnold on his daring but illfated expedition to Quebec. He participated in the unsuccessful assault upon that place and was among those taken prisoners on that occasion. On being exchanged he rejoined his regiment, was promoted to be its colonel and greatly distinguished himself in the conduct of an expedition from the Connecticut shore to Sag Harbor on Long Island where he captured a considerable force of the enemy and destroyed a large quantity of stores without the loss of a single man. Later he with his regiment took part in the brilliant exploit of the storming of Stony Point under "Mad Anthony" Wayne, and whether the enterprises in which he was engaged called for the most unflinching courage, or for wise, clear-headed, management, he was always equal to the occasion. After the war he migrated to Ohio, and in the later years of his life represented the general government as its agent with the Cherokee Indians. He was greatly beloved by the Indians on account of the fairness of his dealings with them. They called him by a name which signified "The White Path." His portrait is not that of the typical fighter but carries suggestions of the philanthropist and philosopher as well. As I gazed upon it, it seemed that it might be a composite of John Greenleaf Whittier and William Tecumseh Sherman; two men who would hardly be placed in the same class, although I think they had some qualities in common, and Colonel Meigs had some in common with both. Colonel Meigs was twice married, his first wife being Joanna Winborn, the second, Grace Starr of Middletown.

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The second Return Jonathan Meigs was born, grew to manhood, and married in Middletown, but while yet a young man accompanied his father to Ohio where most of his subsequent life was spent and in the public life of that region he bore a conspicuous

part. The inscription upon his tombstone at Marietta, Ohio, records of him that "He successively filled the distinguished places of Judge of the Territory North West of the Ohio, Judge of Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, Senator in the Congress of the United States, Governor of the State of Ohio and Post Master General of the United States." Many incidents of his experiences in that new country are given which show him to have been a man of high character and exceptional ability.

I am greatly interested in this Return Jonathan line, and am unwilling to leave it without some mention of the third to bear that name. He was the son of a brother of Return Jonathan Meigs 2nd, and was born in Kentucky and up to the time of the Civil War was a resident of that state and of Tennessee. Being a strong Union man he was compelled to leave the South with the loss of nearly all his property, and most of his later life was spent in the city of Washington where he held the office of clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, discharging the duties of that office until his death in his gist year. An interesting incident of his earlier life was his candidacy for the Tennessee Constitutional Convention in 1834. He was a pronounced antislavery man and an advocate of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. He failed of election by one vote, and the amendment which he advocated also failed of passage in the convention by just one vote. How different might have been the course of subsequent events had this one vote in that election been cast on the other side. He was an able lawyer and was the author of a digest of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, a work which involved immense labor in its preparation and was very highly regarded by those who had occasion to use it. It was said of him that "in his law practice he could never reconcile himself to the charging of excessive fees, and was much inclined

to advise the settling of contentions which were brought to him, by mutual concessions or by arbitration rather than through the courts." Of his five sons, all born in the South, two rendered good service as officers in the Union army during the Civil War.

The first Return Jonathan Meigs had three brothers named John, Giles and Josiah, of whom the first two rendered creditable military service during the War of the Revolution, while Josiah who was the youngest of the family gained distinction as an educator and public officer. He was educated at Yale and was for several years a professor. He studied law and was for a few years engaged in the practice of his profession in the Bermuda Islands. Later he returned to this country and for a time held the position of president of the University of Georgia. He illustrated the versatility of the Meigs talent by conducting a newspaper and by service as surveyor-general of the United States, and commissioner of the Land Office. A son and grandson of his deserve mention here, both because of their eminent character and the importance of their work and also because of their descent from a Middletown family. The son was Dr. Charles D. Meigs of Philadelphia. I remark here that the medical profession seems to have had great attraction for members of the Meigs family. A goodly number of the men have been doctors and there is no more valuable servant of society than the skillful and faithful physician. Dr. Charles Meigs spent the active years of his life in the practice of his profession and as professor in the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. In some introductory remarks in one of his lectures he speaks revealingly of himself: "I acknowledge that I am an enthusiastic lover of my profession. My speech declares it and my whole past life is a perpetual proof of it. But I love that profession as a ministry, not as a trade." The story of his life abundantly justifies this declaration. His son writes of his daily life: "He was never idle. I never knew him to go to bed without a book in his hand. This is a literal fact. He had a large obstetric business and a large general practice neither of which were ever neglected. His meals were always taken in a hurry and often interrupted by calls to the office which to the last he would seldom refuse." In the midst of labors like these he found time to discharge his duties as instructor at the college and to become the author of a number of medical works of great value. The story of such a life gives proof that the reality of the strenuous life is no invention of modern days.

Some one has made the remark profound or otherwise, that great men run out in the third generation. Whatever measure of truth there may be in the statement as relates to exceptional brilliancy, I do not believe that it applies to the solid elements of character which constitute the best type of greatness. In proof whereof I cite the case of General Montgomery C. Meigs, quartermaster-general of the United States Army during the Civil War. He was the son of Dr. Charles D. Meigs, the grandson of Professor Josiah Meigs, the great grandson of Return Meigs of Middletown, and tracing his ancestry three generations further back we come to the Indian fighter, Simon Willard. General Meigs was not a great man according to some standards, but he was the kind of man who could carry heavy burdens of responsibility without flinching and without being crushed thereby. No matter how difficult the task he was called upon to do, it was always done and well While not so spectacular as service on the firing line, the effective administration of the business of an army is not of less importance as related to its success. And the quartermaster's department is the pack-horse of the army's business. It does every-

thing for the soldier except to supply him with food, arms and ammunition, and medical attention. The transportation of an army's equipment and supplies is often a task of immense difficulty and unless efficiently performed success is impossible. The magnitude of General Meigs' work may be inferred from the statement made upon his retirement from active service that he had administered appropriations amounting to over nineteen hundred millions of dollars, and this without a breath of suspicion resting upon either his ability or his integrity. I close this brief biography of General Meigs by quoting an endorsement made by General Tecumseh Sherman upon a report of General Meigs which is interesting as throwing light upon the character of both men. is as follows: "This report is in the handwriting of General Meigs and I therefore approve it, but I cannot read it."

I have made the statement that twenty per cent of the men of the Meigs family have been soldiers. From highest to lowest, scarcely a grade of the army is without its representation of the Meigs name and it may be that some one can grade these varied services according to their actual value but the task is beyond my powers and I shall not attempt it. I do not, however, think the genius of the Meigs family an especially warlike They were not combative, but they were patriotic; if fighting was to be done, they were ready to take hold and do good work at it. But they were no less apt and capable in the arts of peace. The record contains the names of many besides those already given, who have done good work in the professions and in various lines of business, not only throughout the United States but in Canada and South America as well. They have been bankers, brokers and merchants in the cities, miners and lumbermen on the frontiers, farmers in the East

and farmers in the West, and railroad builders, manufacturers and mechanics all over the country. The impression gained from the record of their lives is that such opportunities as came to them were improved, and the work which their hands found to do was well and faithfully done. Sometimes this opportunity was great, sometimes it was small; sometimes the field of work assigned them was inconspicuous, sometimes it was otherwise; but however it may have been no such thing as flinching or failure is, so far as I have discovered, recorded against them.

One can hardly select for mention one or two of these workers without passing over others equally worthy, but one for whose character I have felt a great admiration is Judge Henry Meigs of New York City. He was a son of Professor Josiah and grandson of Return, of Middletown. held public office as city magistrate, member of the state legislature, and representative in Congress. It was said of him that his own personal interests were but as stubble, to be trodden down whenever they arose to check him in the path of duty. A man of pure life with learning and sympathies as wide as human interests.

Another Henry Meigs, some of whose ancestors resided for a time in Middletown, was the noted South American railroad builder, the story of whose life with its repeated and disastrous business failures and final dazzling success reads more like a chapter from the Arabian Nights entertainment than a recital of real life in the nineteenth century. I like to record of him that when success finally came to him, he sought out his former creditors and paid his every obligation in full. But his career, interesting as it is, is exceptional rather than typical of the Meigs family. In general what measure of success they have won has been gained by industry and by the steady persistent application of approved business principles.

I find in the Meigs genealogy the names of several clergymen and they are credited with good work in their profession. Two of them were in the foreign missionary service. were the Rev. Benjamin Clark Meigs, for forty years a missionary of Ceylon, India, and the Rev. Frank E. Meigs, missionary in charge of the Christian College at Nankin, China. But it must be said that the ministry did not seem to be especially attractive to the Meigs family. There were among them many more doctors and lawyers than ministers. Two possible reasons for this have suggested themselves to me. One is that the members of this family did not as a rule possess the gift of fluent speech. With one exception I find no one of the Meigs family described as an orator. They were much more given to doing things than to talking about them. Even those among them who have won distinction as lawyers, were noted as diligent students and wise sellors rather than as eloquent advocates. I find no one recorded as an author except in the line of official or professional work. The second reason is not so easy to define. In general, these were good men and in their way religious men; church membership seems to have been general with them and I find among them many names which bear the prefix of "Deacon." Doubtless they accepted, at least theoretically, the orthodox theology of their day with its emphasis upon the doctrine of a future life and its relatively low estimate of this life; but practically the life that now with its duties, its labors, its opportunities for usefulness and beneficence, seems to have held their attention and absorbed their energies, and to have furnished them with a more fitting and perhaps more fruitful field of labor. They lived and wrought and rendered service in, and with reference to, this world, rather than to a future one. But not necessarily without reference to, and recognition of, the call of God to do work for Him somewhere in His

vineyard. The call to the ministry is sometimes spoken of as if it were the only life work to which men were called of God, and all the rest was a go-as-you-please. Is it not a better view, and more worthy both of God and of man, that God calls every man to his right place and work in life? By fitness, by inclination growing out of fitness, by opportunity, by surrounding conditions, rather than by mysterious communication—is the call of God made known to man, and he who listens to hear it, and yields obedience to it, will find that this view of any vocation lends wonderful dignity to the work and brings great comfort and contentment to the worker. So I would say of the men of the Meigs family that with but few exceptions they were called away from the ministry of preaching and to the ministry of other vocations.

An interesting and probably unforeseen result of the close and friendly association of Col. Return Jonathan Meigs with the Cherokee tribe of Indians was the founding of an Indian branch of the Meigs family. A grandson of Col. Meigs, the fifth of the number to bear the name Return Jonathan, married Jane Ross, daughter of John Ross, principal chief of the Cherokees, and his descendants have since been identified with the Cherokee nation. When the Civil War broke out, the Cherokees were divided in sympathy between the North and South, and as in many other cases, the line of division cut this family in two, sending two of the three brothers into the Union army and one into the Confederate service. All were good soldiers and since the return of peace to the nation, the tribe, and the family, they have all been prominent in the council of the tribe and have worked together for its best welfare. I think that members of the Meigs family everywhere have no cause to be ashamed of their Indian cousins. It seems hardly possible that the Cherokee nation can long maintain its separate existence. Of all the Indian tribes on the continent, it appears to have shown the greatest aptitude for civilized life. It seems destined to be absorbed into the great composite American race of the future, and it is quite possible that it may contribute thereto a valuable element.

I am unwilling to close this study in heredity, without an allusion which must be of the briefest possible nature, to a few of the women of the Meigs family who have enriched other names with the sterling qualities of the family character. One such was Mehitable, daughter of Giles Meigs of Middletown, who became the wife of Rev. Noah Porter of Farmington, and the mother of several children, of whom President Noah Porter of Yale, Miss Sarah Porter, founder of the celebrated Porter School for girls at Farmington, and Professor Samuel Porter of the Gallaudet College for the Deaf and Dumb, have won wide recognition as educators. Another was Clara Forsyth Meigs, granddaughter of Professor Josiah Meigs, who married Captain Richard Meade of the United States Navy. Two of her sons entered the naval service, doing good work and attaining high rank therein. Another was Mary Sophia, only child of Governor Return Jonathan Meigs, of Ohio, who married Judge John G. Jackson of Virginia, and whose descendants have been prominent people in civil and military life in West Virginia. I think myself entitled to mention in this connection, my own grandmother, Betty, daughter of Josiah Meigs of Madison, Connecticut, whose grandchildren and greatgrandchildren great-great and grandchildren, now living, have every reason to revere her memory.

The first settlers of Connecticut were led by men of heroic mold and their followers were worthy of such leadership. It has been said of those who first crossed the ocean from Old England to the New England, that they were a winnowed selection, from the contributing nations. Connecticut was largely settled by emigration

from Massachusetts and the difficulties and dangers of the venture repeated the winnowing process, and thus Connecticut received of the best which Massachusetts had to give. From its first settlement, until subsequent to the Revolutionary War, the settlers of this state were subjected to severe and varied tests of character and ability, all of which were successfully met. In war, in statesmanship, in religion and education, in social and family and individual life, no state nor nation held higher rank than did Connecticut. Of her people at that period of her history, a Connecticut poet has written, appreciatively as follows:

"VIEW THEM NEAR."

"At home, where all their worth and pride is placed,

And there their hospitable fires burn clear,

And there the lowliest farm-house hearth is graced

With manly hearts, in piety sincere;
Faithful in love, in honor stern and chaste,
In friendship, warm and true; in danger,
brave;

Beloved in life, and sainted in the grave."

And in illustration of his theme the poet marshals before us John Stark of Bennington. I quote again his words:

"When on that field his band the Hessian fought,

Briefly he spoke before the fight began: Soldiers, these German gentlemen are

For four pounds eight and seven pence per man,

By England's king; a bargain, as is thought.

Are we worth more? Let's prove it, now we can,

For we must beat them, boys, ere set of sun. Or Mary Stark's a widow.' It was done."

I want to bring forward one other quality in character of the early times in Connecticut, and I quote from the Poet Whittier the speech of Abraham Davenport, who when the mysterious Dark Day came, and alarm and apprehension were so general that a proposition to adjourn was made in the legislature of which he was a member, met the question thus:

"This well may be
The day of judgment which the world
awaits.

But be it so or not, I only know
My present duty, and my Lord's command
To occupy till he come. So at the post
Where he has set me in His providence,
I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,
No faithless servant, frightened from my
task,

But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls.

And, therefore, with all reverence, I would say,

Let God do His work. we will see to ours."

In the same group with this Abraham Davenport and John Stark and others of like character, I place the first Return Ionathan Meigs, contemporary with them in time, tried by the same severe tests, and found abundantly worthy of like high honor. It is not claimed in behalf of these men that they were faultless. Doubtless those who lived neighbors to them could point out in them faults in abundance, but we are not called upon to dwell upon those whatever they The work is not may have been. done by faultless men, but rather by those whose virtues overbalance and outrun, and finally master and subdue their faults. When this is true of any man it is so in the wise providence of God that his faults fade away and are forgotten while his work remains to bless succeeding generations. If God could only use faultless men for good work, the hope of the world would be faint indeed.

How faint and inadequate a picture this is, after all, of the subject matter of which it treats; here and there an individual life, and here and there an incident is touched upon, and from these the great movement of the life represented must be inferred. Not always is it true, that the life which is most conspicuous accomplishes the best work. Not always is it true that the incidents which are caught up and remembered are most illustrative of character. But from the data which we thus obtain we construct an ideal of the life of a family or of a nation. As in most other families, so in the case of the one which we have been considering, there doubtless were and are among its members, many of mod-

erate abilities and inferior attaiments, those who were fitted to be followers rather than leaders. But a good follower is just as essential to the success of any enterprise as is a competent leader. Every right minded leader recognizes this truth. I honor the rank and file of the army and the great body of silent, faithful, inconspicuous workers in every walk of life. Simply because of their numbers they cannot receive individual recognition, and for that reason I think care should be taken to give them as a class the honor which is their due.

If men are to work together and work efficiently, in the performance of the tasks of civilized society, there must be those who lead and direct, and those who follow and execute. As the potter in Longfellow's poem sings, while his wheel turns round and round and the plastic clay follows the motion of his hand:

"For some must follow and some command

Though all are made of clay."

What is it that determines as between two men, seemingly of equal ability, that one shall be a leader and the other a follower? Sometimes it seems to be mere accident-opportunity opening for one a door which remains closed for the other; sometimes it is a willingness on the part of one to take risks from which the other

shrinks. Many times it is faith, a strong confidence either in one's self or in the cause or enterprise in which one may be engaged or in an overruling power which can be depended upon for guidance and for strength to meet one's every need. One may possess this faith in larger measure or in more active exercise than another. Very slight indeed may be the distinction which determines the relative position of men in respect to this matter, and it is therefore happily true that capacity for leadership is largely possessed by those who are usually content to be followers. It was said of our regiments in the Civil Warand my own was one of them—that if every officer were to be suddenly removed his place could be instantly and capably filled from the ranks. Happy the cause for which such soldiers fight-fortunate the enterprise for which such men work.

And now, in taking leave of the Meigs family, I wish only to claim for its members, that whether in high or low station, as leaders or as followers, we may say of them that they have done well their part in the building of national life and character. May their descendants, and all who inherit the blood and traditions of the early settlement of Connecticut, realize the value of their legacy and prove

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themselves worthy of it.

FOUNTAIN THE

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EDITH TURNER NEWCOMB

I came upon a fountain far within a wood, Of whitest water, a wide-flashing crystal flood— Yet not one thirsting soul in that cool forest stood.

Deep in a city's heart I saw a well whose sting Of bitter waters to parched throats a curse did fling,— Then rose remembrance of that other hidden spring.

ORIGINAL SOURCES OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL DATA

AND

STUDIES IN ANCESTRY

GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT CONDUCTED BY CHARLES L. N. CAMP

This department is open to all, whether subscribers or not, and no fees are required. The queries should be as precise and specific as possible. The editor of this department proposes to give his personal attention to questions free of charge. Extended investigations will be made by him for a reasonable compensation. Persons having old family records, diaries or documents yielding genealogical information are requested to communicate with him with reference to printing them. Readers are earnestly requested to co-operate with the editor in answering queries, many of which can only be answered by recourse to original records. Queriets are requested to write clearly all names of persons and places so that they cannot be misunderstood. Queries will be inserted in the order in which they are received. All matters relating to this department must be sent to The Connecticut Magazine, Hartford, marked Genealogical Department. Give full name and post-office address.—Editor

RECORD OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ASHFORD, CONNECTICUT

TRANSCRIBED AND VERIFIED BY

MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

From the manuscript copy owned by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames

THE American Nation is but a congregation of families. Its foundation is the home; a community of homes is a township; of towns, a county; of counties, a state; of states, the United States—the American Republic. It is in the home that the character of a nation is molded, and the strongest influence over the home is its spiritual administration, or the Church. So closely related is the home and the church that the records of the latter are the true sources of much of the nation's history. These records, beginning with the arrival of the pioneers in the New World, are rich in

historical family data and through them can be traced the evolution of family character and the psychology or individual greatness inasmuch as it is influenced by heredity. In transcribing these records for permanent reference for students of American history—for family history is the foundation of national history—genealogists are doing an invaluable service to their country, a service that increases in its national value as the nation develops. It is from these intranscribed records that historians and scientists of the coming centuries will make their psychological deductions intracing the rise and fall of the nation—Editor

1718.

The following names are signed to the Church Covenant, made

November 26, 1718:

James Hale, John Mixer, Will'm Ward, Joseph Green, Isaac Mackgoon, Matthew [his mark] Thompson, William [his mark] Chapman, Benjamin Russel, Daniel Fuller, Isaac Kendal, John Fitts, Nath'l Fuller.

John Parry; signed November 26, 1718. Timothy Allen, signed October 12, 1757.

1756.

Mar. 29. The above and within covenant articles were seriously and solemnly consented to by all those whose names are here entered:

Isaac Kendal
Jonathan Avery
Jedidiah Dana
Thos. Tiffany
John Holmes
Jacob Dana
John Wright
Samuel Foster
James Hale
Joshua Eaton
Jacob boutel
William Chubb
Joseph Snow

Ebenezer Mason
Ezekiel Tiffany
Jacob Preston
John Southworth
John Preston
Josiah Holmes
Timothy Eastman

Nath'll Eaton
David Eaton
Joseph Whiton
Robert Knowlton
Nehemiah Smith
Elijah Whiton
Thomas Dexter
David Kendal
David Smith
Jonathan Baker

A

Non

ADMISSIONS.

1766

Nov.9 The sacrement of the Lord's supper was administered by the Rev. Mr. Leonard of Woodstock and Daniel Allen and his wife azubah dismissed from the Mansfield first-chh. were Rec'd into full communion.

1760

April 2nd Asa Chedel was received into the church

May 21 & 28 Ruth wife of Jacob Willison, and Anna Hoar, wife of Elijah and Martha Chedel, and John Chedel and Rachel his wife were received into the church.——

June 25 Increase Chedel and Anna his wife were received into the church.—Aug. 20 Elizabeth Messinger, Nathan Bicknell and Bulah his wife, as also Eunice Boutell wife of Jacob Boutel Jun'r were rec'd into the Chh.

Sept. 3rd Edward Sumner, and Experience his wife were received into the church.

Oct. 29. Sarah, the wife of Nathaniel Eaton, was received into the church, being dismissed from the First Chh. of Christ, in Woodstock.

Nov. 5. Samuel Allen and Elizabeth, his wife, were received into the chh.

Nov. 26. Jacob Kindall and Prudence, his wife, were received into the chh. and Elizabeth, wife of Ebenezer Bosworth, was received in at the same time.

1770.

Jan. 7. Joseph Holmes and Hannah, his wife, were received into the

Mar. 4. Benjamin Clark and Hannah, his wife; also Eleazer Warner and Joanna, his wife, were received into the chh.

Apr. 29. Caleb Hendee and Hannah, his wife, were received into the

July 5. Simeon Dean and Tamezin, his wife, were received into the chh.

July 22. Ezekiel Tiffany was received into this chh., being dismissed from the Chh. of Christ in Westford.

Aug. 5. William and Mehetabel Knowlton, were received into this chh.

Sept. 9. Hannah Humphry, wife of John Humphry, was received into this chh.

Sept. 30. Leah Winchester was received into the chh. Nov. 4. Bridget Knowlton was received into this chh.

Dec. 2. Martha Dana was received into this chh., being dismissed from the First Chh. of Christ in Stafford.

Dec. 16. Susannah Clark was received into the chh., being dismissed from the 3rd Chh. of Christ in Labanon.

1771.

Apr. 7. Hannah Bugbee, the wife of Josiah Bugbee, was received into this Chh., being dismissed from the First Chh. of Christ in Windham.

Sept. 22. Margaret, the wife of John Scarborough, was received into the church.

1772.

July 12. Noah Morse and Merriam, his wife, and Esther Keyes, wife of Jonas Keyes, were received into the Chh.

Nov. 5. Silas and Mary Holt received into this Chh, being dismissed from Abington Chh.

Dec. 6. Nathanael Eaton was received into this Chh., being dismissed from the Chh. of Christ in New Concord.

1773.

Jan. 10. Amos Kendal and Zuruiah, his wife, were received into this Chh.

June 13. Anna Biles, wife of Eben'r Biles, was received into this church.

1774.

Mar. 27. Henry Lee and Rebecca, his wife, were received into full communion with this Chh.

May 8. Phineas Corssman was received into this Chh.

May 22. Jerusha Boutell, wife of Jacob Boutell, jun'r, was received into this church.

Aug. 28. Bethiah Foster, wife of Abraham Foster, was received into this Chh.

Nov. 6. Sarah, wife of Oliver Clark and Jerusha, wife of Samuel Clark, were received into this Chh.

1775.

Jan. 5. Elisha Ellis received into this Chh., being dismissed from 2d Chh. of Medway.

Apr. 2. Sarah Bozworth daughter of John Bozworth received into this Chh.

July 23. Deborah Owens was received into this Chh.

Aug. 13. Mary Powel wife of Rowland Powel was received into this Chh. Dismissed from Lebanon Chh.

Sept. 10. Mehetabel Cheney was received into ys Chh.

Nov. 18. William & Anna Bicknell his wife were received into this Chh. Nov. 26. Mary Snow wife of Joseph Snow and Annah wife of James Snow

were received into full communion with this Chh.

1776.

May 19. Dorcas wife of Benj Snow was received into full communion with this Chh.

Joseph & Irene Trisket were received into this Chh. June 23.

1777.

June 5. Hannah Handee Daughter of Caleb Handee was received into full communion with this Chh.

Aug. 3rd. Nathan & Betty Wright were received into ye Chh.; into full communion.

Aug. 10. Isaac Burnan was received into ye Chh., being dismissed from ye, and Chh. in Windam.

1778.

Jan. 11. Dinah Eaton, Daughter of David and Mary Eaton was received into this Chh.

May 31. Nathanael Loomis Jun'r received into ye Chh.

Aug. 2. Josiah Hendee & Fanny his wife were received into this Chh.

Oct. 18. Ebenezer Smith was received into ye Chh.

1779.

Sept. 5. Sarah Johnson, wife of Stephen Johnson was received into this Chh.

1780.

Aug. 27. Molly, wife of Samuel Snow Jun. was received into ye Chh.

Oct. 22. Hannah Snow wife of Jonathan Snow was received into ye Chh.

Dec. 17. Elizabeth Woodword, wife of Joseph Woodword was received into ye Chh.

1781.

Aug. 12.

Nov. 4. Esther Tiffany, wife of Simeon Tiffany was received into ye Chh. 1786.

Mch. 21st. Molley Kindle was received into full Communion.

1788.

Tune Isaac Perkins and Tamesin his Wife, was rec'd into Communion

1789. Sept. 16th Mr. Enoch Pond was recd into this Chh. by a Letter from ye Chh. of Christ in Wrentham-

Sephr. 27 Hannah Richards, wife of Thaddeus Richards, was received into this Chh. by a letter from ye first Chh. in Medway

1790.

Jan. 31st. Desire Snow, wife of Jos. Snow was rec'd in this Chh. by a letter from the first church in Mansfield.

Feby. 28 Eunice Torrey, Wife of David Torrey, was rec'd into ye Chh. at their Houses.

March 25 Sybel Burnham, wife of Br. Isaac Burnham Rec'd into this Chh. by a letter from the second Chh. in Woodstock

Peggy Pond, wife of our Rev'd pastor Rec'd into this Chh. by a Letter from the Chh. in Wrentham.

Mar. 28th Ziporah Mason, wife of Dea'n Eben'r Mason was rec'd into this Chh. by a letter from the Chh. in Tolland

July 22nd Jonathan Gould & Mary his wife were rec'd into this Chh. by a letter from ye first Chh. in Lebanon.

Sept. 26 Anna Wright, Daugt'r of Br. Nathan Wright rec'd into ye Chh.

1791

Novr. 27 Jonathan Snow was rec'd in this Church

1792

July 29 Esther Spalding, wife of Ephraim Spalding. Sept. 30th John Clark; Phebe Clark, wife of John Clark. Oct. 21 Zacheriah Bicknal.

1793.

May 5 Sarah Messenger, wife of Joel Messenger.

1794.

Feby. 16 Matthew Reed; Dorothy, wife of Matthew Reed.

1795.

Apr. 26 David Brown; Molly Brown, wife of David.

1797.

Sepr. 24 Esther Tiffany, wife of Simeon letter from Brimfield Chh.

1798.

Septr 16 Lemuel Clark, Israel Clark.

Esther Clark, wife of Israel, by a letter from Mansfield Chh.

Susannah Huntington, wife of Wightman.

Nov. 25. Lucy Chaffee, wife of Jonathan.

Mary Chaffee, daug'r of do.

Molly Snow wife of Bilarky.

Matthew Marcy.

Hannah Marcy, wife of Matthew.

Jerusha Marcy, daugh'r of do.

Betsy Marcy daug'r of do

Hannah daug'r of do Hannah Preston, wife of Zera.

Francis Clark.

Sally Clark—wife of Francis.

Esther Fletcher wife of Gurdon.

Desire Clark daug'r of Israel.

Jonathan Snow Jun'r.

Relief Snow-wife of Jon'a Jun'r.

Rebecca Marcy—daug'r of Reuben.

Lucinda Holt daug'r of Mary How. Sabrina How daug'r of Neh. How.

Clarina Bailey wife of John.

Saloma Swift wife of Asa.

Rhoda Snow daug'r of William.

Salinda Snow daug'r of do.

William Snow Jun'r—Son of do

Mehitable Mason—daug'r of Eben'r Jun'r.

Eliphalet Mason Son of do.

Lucinda Knowleton daug'r of Wid'w Anna

Silas Orcutt Son of John.

Hannah Triscott daug'r of Joseph.

John Mason, Jun'r Son of John.

Phebe Clark daug'r of John.

Sally Pond daug'r of Enoch. Nabby Heath Pond do of do.

John Pond Son of do.

1799.

Jan. 27. Reuben Marcy.
Rachel Marcy wife of Reuben.
James Clark.
Jerusha Clark wife of James.
Billy Snow.
Olive Snow wife of Billy.
Isaac Kendal.
Rachel Kendal wife of Isaac.
Zacheriah Bicknal.
Nancy Byles, daug'r of Josias.
Parcy Chaffee, daug'r of Jonathan.

Mar. 31st. Joseph Snow John Mason.

John Hendee.
Annis Hendee wife of John.
Sally Gaylord wife of Luther.
Jemena Preston

Olive Read, daug'r of Matthew.

Jemema Preston David Mason Son of Eben'r Jun'r.

May 26th Hosea Clark Zuruiah Clark wife of Hosea.

1805.

June 23 Molly Cook wife of Aaron Cook. Sept. 29. Oliver Clark.

1811.

Nov. 24th Mrs. Currance Judson wife of Rev. Philo Judson by letter from Chh. at Woodbury.

Jan. 13 Mary Stebbins—wife of Erastus Stebbins by letter from Chh. at Somers.

July 29 Widow Louis Kendal by letter from Chh at Westford.

Sept'ber Lethur Hammond & his wife, by letter from Chh at Farmington. 1816.

Nov. 24 Prudy Snow, wife of Eleazer, by letter from Chh. at Dedham. Died Febr. 27th, 1871, AE. 82.

Nov. 29. Mathew Read & his wife Lydia. By letter from the Church at Newhaven.

Oct. 2nd Unice Grant, by letter from Chh. Mansfield.

Males & Females

Sam'l Allen & his wife 1794, 1796
Benj'a Clark "" wife
Sampson Key & "
Caleb Hendee & "
Sam'l Bicknal & "
Nathan Wright & " -1796
Eli Kendal & his "
Isaac Perkins "" 1795
Isaac Burnam ""
Joseph Triscott ""

Jon'a Gould & his wife
Increase Chedle ""
Ebenezer Mason & "
Jonathan Snow ""
John Clark & "
Enoch Pond & "
Matthew Reed & his wife
David Brown ""
Israel Clark ""

Males

Jacob Boutwel-1794
William Chubb 1797
Ezekiel Tiffeny 1795
Eben'r Smith
Elisha Ellis 1796
Josiah Hendee-dismissed
Edward Sumner
Ephraim Bemis 1793
Zacheriah Bicknal 1798
Lem'l Clark-1802

Females

Wid'w Martha Dana 1799
Ursula Snow, wife of Oliver
Wid'w Ann Eaton
Wid'w patience Dana
Hannah Bugbee, wife of Jonah 1799
Ruth Wilson wife of Jacob
Wid'w Jerusha Boutwell dis.
Wid'w Sarah Snow 1797
Deborah Owen wife of Eben'r
Patience Farnham
Hannah Owen, wife of Benj'n
Wid'w Mehitable Knowlton

Wid'w Mary preston 1796 Mary How wife of Neh'h Sibil Mason wife of John Dorcas Snow wife of Benj'n Wid'w Hannah Snow Annah Snow wife of James Molly Clark wife of Israel Phebe Bicknal wife of Zach Jr. Molly Snow, wife of Sam'l. Charlot Bicknal-det Bulah Huntington Wid'w Penelope Chapman 1794 Wid'w Sarah Osgood 1794 Ruth Bosworth Wid. Rebeckah Conant Wid'w Lewis Wid'w Elesabeth Messinger Hannah Rechards wife Thad's. Jerusha Clark wife of Lem'l Anna Wright-dismissed Esther Spalding wife Eph'm Sarah Messenger wife Joel Elizabeth Woodward wife Joseph 1794 Susanna Huntington wife of Wightman

DISMISSIONS

1768

Jan. 17 Joseph Whiton, Jonathan Chaffee, Benj. Walker Manasseth Farnam, Elijah Whiton, John Smith

(Page 2 old record) Thomas Chapman, Ezekiel Tiffeney, & Joseph Chaffee were Recommended to Gather a church in Westford.

Feb. 15 Joseph Barney & his wife & James old & his wife were dismissed to the 2nd Chh. in Ashford

Aug. 28 Mary wife of Thomas Chapman Dismissed to the 2nd Chh. in Ashford Oct. 16

1760

Apr. 19 Nathaniel Eaton was dismissed from this church to the Chh. of Christ in New Concord.—

June II Rebecca, the wife of Joseph Whiton was dismissed from this church to the Chh. of Christ in Westford.

June 18 Mary Hastun the wife——— was dismissed from this to Westford Chh.

July 16 Sarah Eastman, wife of Philip Eastman was dismissed from this Chh. to the Chh.of Christ in Westford.

Aug 31 Anderson Dana and Susanna his Wife were dismissed from this Chh. to a Chh. about to be gathered at Wilksborough.

1775

Jan. 5 John Chedel and Rachel his wife Asa Chedel and Martha his wife, and John Bennett & Widow Martha Chedel & Anna wife of Elijah Hoor were dismis'd from this Chh. to a Chh. about to be gathered at Hartford, in the government of New York.

June 18 Sarah wife of Nathaneal Eaton Jun'r was dismissed from this Chh. to ve 2d Chh. in Mansfield.

July 6 John Holmes & his wife & Joseph Holmes and Hannah his wife was dismissed from ye Chh. to ye Chh. of Christ in Munson.

Sep't 13 Benj. & Bridget Sumner—Jonathan & Dorcas Chapman—Samuel & Hanna Snow—Simeon & Tammazin Dean & Elisha Wales, were dismissed from ye Chh. being about to embody into a Chh. in Eastford

Oct. 4 Mary Curtis & Dinah Eaton were dismissed to ye Chh. in Hannovah

Apr. 15 Amos Kendal & wife were dismissed from ys. Chh. to ye Chh. of Christ in Westford.——

1784

Feb.'r 2 Timothy Eastman and Esther his wife were Dismissed and recommended to the Chh. in Winsor, in Vermont State

Nov. 28 Henry Lee and Rebecca his wife were Dismissed from this church and recommended to the Church of Christ—where the providence of god shall fix them.

1790

June 22 Dea'n Nathaniel Loomis, his wife Sarah & Nath'l Loomis Jun'r were dismissed & recommended to ye B'r in Whitistown State of N. Y.

Aug't 1st Josiah Holmes was dismissed & recommended to ye Second Chh. in Stafford.

1791

July 31 Eleazer Warner dismissed to 2nd Chh. Mansfield

1793

Feb. 15 Anna Shepherd formerly Anna Wright dismissed to ye 1st Chh. in East Windsor.

1796

Jan. 31st. Josiah Hendee to ye Chh. in Walpoles New Hampshire.

1797

Apr. 14th Jerusha Mecham to ye Ch. in Stafford ye 1st

Sept. 16 Mehitable Preston formerly Knowlton, to ye Chh. in Hampton

Oct. I Rhoda Gilmore, formerly Snow, to ye 1st Chh. in Stafford.

1800

Nov. Molly Clark wife of Israel to be rec'd into any regular church.

1801

Jan. 11th Esther Tiffany to be rec'd into any regular chh-

Jan'y 25 Sally Coburn recommended to Xtian communion & had liberty to form into, or join any regular church

Feb. 15th Sabrina Colton, formerly Howe, recommended to ye church in West Hartford.

Lucinda Clark formerly Holt recommended to the chh. in West Hartford.

Sept. 13 Jonathan Gould & his wife to the Chh. in Sturbridge. 27 Annah Snow wife of James, to the Chh. in Beckett.

1802

Mar. 22 Rebecca Utley (formerly Marcy) to ye chh. in Andover. Nov. 28th Rufus Kendal to the Chh. in Westford.

1803

Nov. 19th Nancy Bicknal (Byles) to ye Chh. in Belchertown.

1805

Sept 29th Lois Kendal (formerly Clark to Chh. in Westford

Dec. 1st Susanna Huntington, Esther Fletcher to ye Chh. in New Haven Vermont

1809

May 14 David Brown & Molly his wife to the Chh. in Brimfield.

1810

Apr. 15 Israel Clark, Francis, Sally, James, Jerusha 2nd, Hosea, Zeruiah & Jerusha Clark recom'd with liberty to incorporate into a Chh. about to be formed in Chaplin Society in Mansfield.

1811

Apr. 21 Tryphena Paine to the 1st Chh. in Woodstock.
Olive Williams to the Chh. in Eaton. (?)

т8т2

Jan. 5 Desire Clark a member of this Chh., to the Chh. of Christ in Chaplin Society.

Feb.16 David H. Mason to the evangelical Reformed Chh. in Philadelphia.

1813

Dec. Eliphalet Mason was dismissed

1814

Hannah Tarbox was dismissed & recommended to the Chh. of Christ in Lynn Massachusetts.

1815

May 28 Voted to dismiss Joseph Trisket & Irena his wife & to give them a letter of recommendation to the Chh. of Christ in Pompey

1817

Wid. Hannah Dow to the church in Newhaven

Aprl. Polly Wood to the Church in Mansfield.

Nov. 30 Anna Williams to the Chh. in Northmansfield.

1820

Sarah Atwood the wife of Rev. Anson S. Atwood to the chh. of Christ in Mansfield.

July 30th Loiza Perkins to the Chh. of Christ in Hartford, under the pastoral care of Rev. Joel Haws

821

Sept. 23 Ruth Harlow to church in Westminster, Vermont Phebe Collins to church in Wilbraham, Mass.

1833

July Widow Sarah Burnham to the Chh. in Batavia, N. Y

Sept. 29 Abigail Lilly to the Chh. in South Mansfield

Oct. 13 Margaret Mason dismissed from the Church in Ashford and recommended to the Church in Towarda County of Bradford, State of New York.

MARRIAGES

Apr. I Jacob Fuller & Elizabeth

1722

Aug. 9 Benjamin Read & Mary Wilson

MARRIAGES BY MR. TIM'O ALLEN

1757

Nov. 16 Hugen Storrs & Jerusha Alden at Mrs. Bicknell's

Dec. 7 Calvin Eaton & Eliz'th Work at Mr. Works

Dec'r 14 William Knowlton & Mehitable Eaton at Josh'a Eaton's.

1758

Feb'y 20 Charles Burnham & Elizabeth Eastman at Reuben Marcy's

Mar. 2 Joseph Howard & Sarah Russel at Ingolsby Works.

Apr. 13 Joshua Pettis & Sarah Tory at My House

Apr. 20 Oliver Hencher & Eliz'th Flin at My House June 29 David Eaton & Mary Preston at Lt Jacob Preston's

Oct. 31 Jos. Fenton & Abigail Wright at Jo'n Wright's

May 9 John Chapman Jun'r & Sibill Dimick at my House

July 26 Increase Cheedle & Annah Allen at M'r Sam'll Allen's.

Nov. 15 W'm Bicknel & Amy Eaton at Nath'll Eaton's

1760

Dec. 23 Jo'n Peak & Sarah Coates at Widow Coates.

Dec. 25 Zachariah Whitney & Sarah Nanton at my House James Braman & Sarah Dana at Esq'r Dana's.

June 2 Allerton Cushman J'r & Harmony Allen Sec. Meet. House June 18 Jonathan Dana to Hannah Burnham at M'r Jon'n Barnham's

Nov. 5 John Cheedle to Mary Bosworth, Asa Cheedle to Martha Paddock at Benj. Sabin's

Nov. 12 Lemuel Holmes to Abigail Bicknell at Mrs. Bicknell's

Nov. 26 Walker Wakefield to Patience Pitts at My House

1762

Mar. Jacob Chapman & Eleonora Kindal at Wid'w Chapman's

Nov. 16 Jonathan Curtis & Dorothy Mason at my House

Dec. 18 Nathan Bicknell & Beulah Metcalf at Her Father's, Jos. Dana's

1763

Oct. 6 Sam'l Young & Lidia Drew at Mr. Boutell's.

1769

Mar. 23 Samuel Sibley & Milla Squire were married.

June 29 John Smith & Merriam Donnason were married.

Oct. 25 William Howard of Sturbridge & Zilpah Buggbee, Ashford.

Feb. 20 John Southward & Levina Dana were Married

Apr. 18 John Lassell & Elizabeth Dana

May 31 Jacob Preston & Sarah Howard

,, Aug 6 Jonas Keyes & Esther Bugbee

Aug. 20 Edward Bugbee & Thankful Curtis "

Dec. 10 Phenehas Jakis of Canaan & Hannah Lewis of Ashford.

"

Jan. 18 Thomas Morery & Penelopa Chapman.

Jan. 29 Samuel Whipple & Elizabeth Snow were married.

Feb. 14 Daniel Tenney & Priscilla Dana

Mch. 5 Noah Pain & Zeruiah Humphry

Nov. 14 James Snow & Annah Holmes

1772 Jan. 14 Thomas Stebbins & Sarah Tiffany were married Jan. 29 Amos Kendal & Zuruiah Chapman Mar. 4 David Chappman & Sarah Chubb Apr. 14 John Hale & Mehetable Knowlton May 20 Ephraim Spauldin & Esther Snow Nov. 5 Asa Eaton & Abigail Goodell Nov. 12 Benjamin Smith & Hannah Smith " Dec. 5 Philip Holmes of Hardwick & Anna Powers of Grenwich were married. 1773 Jan. 13 Joel Ward & Elisabeth Woodward were married Mar. 11 Cesar Negro servant to Benjamin Sabin & Dinah negro servant-girl to Capt. Benjamin Clark were married, with the consent of their masters. Mar. 30 Jonathan Snow & Hannah Chubb were married. Sept. 15 Stephen Burges & Susanna Abbot Nov. 2 Tiras Preston & Esther Eaton Nov. 11 Stephen Hyemes & Hannah Watkins " Nov. 6 Edward Fay & Sarah Torry Nov. 25 Sam'll Snow Jun'r and Molly Wilson Dec. 26 Ebenezer Wales & Annah Babcock; also James Keyes & Merriam Babcock were married. 1774 Jan. II Joseph Woodward & Elizabeth Sumner were married. Oct. 4 Hubard Smith & Keziah Snow Nov. I Abel Simmons & Hannal Holmes 1775 Jan. 2 Nehemiah How & Mary Holt Jan. 3 Joseph Chidey & Mary Baker were married. Jan. 12 Jonathan Curtis & Mary Preston " " Mar. 7 Elisha Smith Wales & Mary Watkins were married. June 11 Abner Loomis & Ruth Wilson Nov. 16 William Tiffany & Molly Clark Dec. 28 Simeon Tiffany & Esther Clark 1776 Mar. 21 Clap Sumner & Mehitable Lassel Mar. 28 Ebenezer Smith Jun'r & Hannah Weston May I Jonathan Chaffee & Lucy Allen were May 30 Nathan Stanton & Sarah Coggeswell were Sept. 2 Daniel Lewis & Sarah Lyon Sept. 19 Benjamin Pitts & Freelove Whipple Dec. 4 Stephen Hayward & Lucy Brooks ,, ,, Apr. 10 John Johnson & Sarah Byles May 21 Aaron Cook & Mary Cummins May 22 Abel Simmons & Mercy Haven Nov. Nathaniel Hayward & Priscilla Chubb were married Nov. 27 Samuel Bugbee & Thankful Snow " Adam Knox & Doritha Chaffee Dec. 13 Samuel Eaton Martha Tubbs Feb. 5 David Torrey & Eunice Bicknel Mar. 4 Walter Himes & Abigail Scarborough "

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Mar. 5 Ebenezer Mason & Christian Fitts were married

Mar. 23 Thomas Southworth & Rachel Cummins "

May 8 John Warren & Abigail Eaton were

Apr. 16 (John) Orcutt & Mary Hendee "

May 20 Joseph Palmer & Sarah Weld "

July 16 The Rev. Elisha Hutchinson & Mrs. Jerusha Cadwell.

1779

Feb. 18 Benjamin Hanfield & Bridget Lewis

May 20 Ezra Snow & Levina Case were married

Nov. 3 William Pine & Esther Palmer "

Nov. 11 Uriah Holt & Margaret Mason were married

Nov. 18 Josias Byles & Abigail Clark

Nov. 25 Lemuel Clark Jun'r & Elizabeth Bicknell

Dec. 9 Nathanael Bowdish & Betty Huntington

1780

Apr. 24 Josiah Eaton & Ann Knowlton

Dec. 3 Moses Horton & Silence Willison

1781

May 20 Billarca Snow & Molly Smith

Aug. 30 John Bicknel Jun'r & Anna Atwood; likewise

James Buggbee & Hannah Morgan Nov. 12 Stephen Eaton and Phanely Knowlton

1789

Sept. 22 Benj'a Sumner & Ruth Palmer

Nov. 24 Amasa Robinson & Harmony Chubb.

1700

Feb. 17 Amos Goodale of Westminster Ver't & Mehitable Hendee

Mar. 25 Ezra Bowtwell & Cyntha Williams

Benj'a Shaw of Benson State of Vermont & Sybel Eaton

Apr. I Joseph Wilson & Lenda Utley of Pomfret

Dec. 7 John Butler & Sally Brown

Dec. 23 Michael Swinington of pomfret & Lois Kendal

1791

Feb. 17 Andrew Works & Martha Phillips

21 Nehemiah Ripley of Windham & Amea Gould

Ap'l 7 Lovell Snow & Sarah Maynard of Pomfret.

Aug. 28 Zinglius Bullard & Sally Keys Sep. 22 Elijah Deans & Irena Sumner.

Oct. 20 —Backus of Canterbury & Sally Tuft.

Nov. 7 Thomas Phinney & Anna Preston

21 Thomas Chaffe & Abigail Knowlton Dec. 1 Reuben Marcy Jun'r & Hannah Sumner

25 Samuel Clark of Hardwick Mass. & Mehitable Ingersol

1792

Jan. 26 Smith Holt & Lydia Snow

Feb. 8 Thomas Peck of Brookfield Vermont & Priscilla Howard of Woodstock

9 Asa Phillips & Anna Work

Mar. 7 Cap't Josiah Sabin of Pomfret, to Wid'w Sarah Work

Apr. 29 Mr. Samuel Bicknal to Wid'o Mary Frink.

Aug. 26 Willard Watkins & Tryphosa Burnam

30 John Bayley & Clarissa Snow Sept. 27 Luther Gaylord & Sally Preston

Oct. 15 Isaac Farnam & Mehitable Snow

Nov. 14 Thomas Cheney & Polly Stowel 22 Ezra Smith & Roxana Kendal

27 Nathan Palmer & Polly Brown

29 Joshua Cogswell, Coventry & Thankful Eaton Dec. 10 Bela Ormsby, Manchester Vermont & Ruth Russ.

13 Gurdon Fletcher & Esther Clark, Mansfield

Feb. 9 Othniel Woodward & Zelinda Reed; David Keys & Sarah Sumner.

Feb. 17 John Frink & Roxania Bicknal

Mar. 3 Abial Albee of Willington & Polly Chandler, Ashford. Mar. 25 Stephen Carpenter of Killingly & Nancy Smith

Elijah Chapman & Esther Jennings.

Apr. 3 Whitmore Shepherd, Pomfret & Lucy Parish of Ashford.

May 12 Elias Frink & Clarina Holt

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF THE GENEALOGISTS

INFORMATION WANTED

- 172. (a) Williams-Cole-Stebbins-Stedman-Collins. Is the following Williams line correct?
 - 1. Richard Williams (married whom?)
 - 2. Mathew Williams m. Susanah Cole.
 - 3. Amos Williams b. 1646 m. 1670 Elizabeth.
 - 4. Samuel Williams b. 1675 m. 1697 Mary Stebbins.
 - 5. Amos Williams b. 1698 m. 1735 Mary Stedman.
 - 6. Jesse Williams b. 1751 m. 1771 Lois Collins.
 - 7. They removed from Rocky Hill, Conn. to Sandisfield, Mass.
 - (b) Cole. Who was Susanah Cole of Wethersfield, wife of Mathew Williams?
 - (c) Who was Elizabeth, wife of Amos Williams?
 - (d) Who was Mary Stebbins, wife of Samuel Williams?
 - (e) Who was Mary Stedman, wife of Amos Williams?
 - (f) Who was Lois Collins, wife of Jesse Williams?
 - (g) I find the name of Mathew given as one of the sons of Mary Williams Jennings. Was she daughter of Mathew and Susanah Williams?

- 73. I am also anxious to find records of Case-Clark-Hubbard. I am descendant of George Hubbard of Middletown through daughter, Mary Hubbard Raney.
 - (a) Wanted, parentage of Belinda Hubbard who m. Enoch Persons of Sandisfield, Mass. Belinda came from Middletown, Conn.
 - (b) Also Penelope Hubbard, who m. Benoni Gillette 1782 in Glastonbury, Conn.
 - (c) Who was Dorothy Stow who m. Jonathan Gilbert 1679?
 - (d) Who was Hannah Alling, m. Nathaniel Gilbert 1716?
 - (e) Who was Hannah Miller, m. Ebenezer Gilbert 1754?
- (f) Where can I find records of families named?
- 174. Lewis-Burnell. Would like to know if between 1810 and 1820, or perhaps earlier, there was a Lewis family in Bridgeport, Conn., a daughter of which marries a William Burnell. Are there any Burnells found there?
- C. J. B.

 175. Doolittle. Would like a copy of the Muster roll of Jonathan Meigs' reg. while at Morristown, N. Y., 1779-80. I am looking for the name of George Doolittle of Middletown who was in the regiment. He was my great

grandfather. I want his war record. J. C. W.

record. J. C. W.
176. Jones. In reply to query 77
Jones, I can, if desired, furnish your correspondent the names and dates of birth of all the children of Asa Jones⁵
Jabez⁴ Thomas³ Thomas² and Thomas, the immigrant. Can this correspondent furnish me the name of the wife Ann, who married Jabez Jones of Colchester, and her parentage?

F. F. F.

Tousey - Platt - Percival - Gilbert.
Thomas Tousey m. Mercy Platt between 1730 and 1765. Their son or grandson, Moses Tousey, m. Lydia Percival, daughter of Paul and Lydia (Gilbert) Percival; m. about 1798. Information of ancestry or descent of any of the above, Thomas Tousey, Mercy Platt, Paul Percival and Lydia Gilbert, will be much appreciated. They were all Connecticut people.

C. T. B.
178. Allen. Would like the given name of the father and information of the English ancestry of Jeremiah Allen who was born in 1698 and died Oct., 1775, in the 77th year of his age. His wife's name was Rachel. Jeremiah Allen had a son Thaddeus, b. Jan. 20, 1716, and a dau. Abigail, b. July 29, 1720. Thaddeus Allen had a wife Abigail and children: Sarah, b. June 15,

1741; Abner, b. Apr. 8, 1744; Caleb, b. Aug. 26, 1749; Abner, b. Sep. 16, 1754. Thaddeus d. Jan. 3 in eighty-first year of his age. Caleb died in his forty-ninth Caleb Allen m. Lydia Wheaton and had Nathan, b. Nov., 1771; Thaddeus, Nov. 30, 1773; Lydia, March 29, 1776; Abner, Nov. 27, 1777; Sarah, June 20, 1781; Vashty, 1783; Amasa, 1786; Caleb, Dec. 29, 1788; Persis, Nov. 7, 1794. Persis Allen, dau. of Caleb and Lydia, m. Arnold Joslyn Dec. 12, 1812; Ralph, Charles, Sarah, Harriet, Lurellia, Frank, William, Jane, Albert, James. William C. Joslyn, s. of Arnold and Persis, m. Dencey L. Pickett and had 5 surviving children, of whom Francis M. m. Anson Buchanan, and had a daughter, Martha Taylor Buchanan, who married William Richardson June 7, 1895. (From the old Bible of Jeremiah Allen, brought from England.) Four brothers in the early generations are supposed to have settled in Woodstock, Pomfret, Ashford and Killingly. F. M. B.

179. (a) Clark. Who was John Clarke who m. Elizabeth White, daughter of Nathaniel White of Middletown, Conn.?

(b) Hamlin. Wanted names of children of Giles Hamlin.

I. M. W.

SELF-HELPS IN STUDIES IN ANCESTRY—VALUABLE INFOR-MATION TO GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

173. (c) Gilbert-Stow. Jonathan Gilbert and Dorothy Stow, "dau. of Rev. Samuel Stow," m. June 22 (1679?) Rev. Samuel Stow m. Hope Fletcher, dau. of William, son of Thomas Stow, from

Hawkhurst Co., Kent, Eng., who m. Elizabeth Bigg.

173. (e) Miller-Gilbert. Hannah Miller, b. Nov. 16, 1734, married Ebenezer Gilbert. She was dau. of Ensign Benjamin Miller and Hannah (Robinson) Miller, granddaughter of Benjamin Miller and first wife, Mary (Johnson), and great granddaughter of Thomas Miller, born 1610, from Birmingham, England, to Rowley, Mass., and Middletown, Conn, wife Isabel. Her mother, b. 1706, was daughter of David Robinson and second wife Mary Atwater b. March 31, 1662, d. Oct. 17, 1746, widow of Ichabod Stow and daughter of David and Damaris (Sayer) Atwater. The ancestors of David Atwater and his wife Damaris have been traced back several generations David Robinson in England. was son of Mr. Thomas and Mary Robinson of Guilford, Conn., and was born 1660. Mary Johnson, wife of Benjamin Miller (m. Sept. 18, 1695), was daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Smith) Johnson (m. April 29, 1667) and granddaughter of Capt. Isaac Johnson who m. Elizabeth Porter Jan. 20, 1637, and was among the first to fall in the Narragansett campaign while gallantly leading his men across the fatal tree bridge at the entrance of the fort. Captain Isaac Johnson was son of John Johnson of Roxbury who came to America probably in the "Arabella," bringing wife Margery and children, was constable at Roxbury, 1630, freeman 1631, Deputy to the first General Court 1634 and many years following; a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company 1638, being clerk at its organization. He was surveyor-general of arms and ammunition and a man of large estate and influence.

175. Doolittle. The name of George Doolittle appears several times in the index of "Connecticut Men in the Revolution," and most, if not all of the entries refer to George Doolittle of Middletown.

1. Page 402. Private in Capt.

Churchill's Company, Third Battalion, Wadsworth's Brigade, Col. Comfort Sage of Middletown, Capt. Joseph Churchill of Chatham. Battalion raised June, '76, to reinforce Washington at N. Y. Served in N. Y. City and on L. I. Caught in the retreat from the city Sept. 15 and suffered some loss. Engaged at battle of White Plains Oct. 28. Time expired Dec. 25, '76.

2. Page 497. Militia Regiments 1771. George Doolittle joined the regiment April 7. Discharged May 19 a private; first lieutenant of company, David Smith; second lieutenant, Joseph Sage; ensign, Benj. Smith, many of the men in his company from Middletown, which formed part of Brigadier-General Erastus Wolcott's brigade. At Peek-

skill March-June, '77.

3. Page 210. Sixth regiment, raised for "Connecticut line," to continue through the war. Col. William Douglas died May 28, '77, and return Jonathan Meigs of Middletown was promoted to the office. The regiment went into camp at Peekskill in summer of '77, but frequently detached on expeditions or outpost duty on the lines above King's Served in August. Bridge. October on the Hudson in Parson's Brigade under Putnam, and engaged in all movements made in consequence of enemy's move against Ft. Montgomery, etc. Wintered '77-'78 at West Point and assisted in constructing permanent fortifications. "Meig's redoubt," etc.; also redoubts opposite on east side. In summer of '78 encamped with the main army under Washington at White Plains. Wintered in '78-'79 at Redding. In operations of '79 served with Connecticut division on east side of Hudson in "Heath's Wing," its Light Company under Captain Cham-

pion, detached to Meig's Light Regiment, and engaged at storming of Stony Point July 15, '79. Wintered '79-'80 at Morristown huts, N. J., and in movements of '80 served with the division on both sides of Hudson. On discovery of Arnold's treason Meigs' Regiment was ordered, with other troops, to repair forthwith to West Point in anticipation of advance of the enemy. Wintered '80-'81 at Camp, "Connecticut Village," near the Robinson house, opposite West Point, and then consolidated for formation of '82-'83. Name entered, George Doolittle of Middletown. Humphrey's company. enlisted May 1, '78, for the war. Corporal, Oct. 1, '80; sergeant, Jan. 1, '81.

Page 642 (a) George Doolittle. with rank of private, is recorded in the list of Connecticut pensioners, October of 1818, as re-

siding in New York.

179. (a) Clarke. John Clarke, who married Elizabeth White, was son of William Clark, an original settler of Haddam, where he died July 22, 1681, leaving an estate of £,412.18s. The date of John's birth is not known, but he is named in his father's will.

179. (b) Hamlin. Children of Giles: 1. Hester, b. Dec. 15, 1655, m. William Southmayd October, 1673.

2. Hon. John, b. Dec. 14, 1658, m. (1) Mary Collins; (2) Mrs. Sarah Bull.

3. Mary, b. Feb. 11, 1662, m. Rev. Noadiah Russell Feb. 20, 1689-90.

4. Mehitable, b. Nov. 17, 1664, m. Samuel Hooker June 28,

5. Giles, b. August 13, 1666.

6. William, b. Feb. 2, 1668, m. Susannah Collins May 26, 1692.

7. Richard, bapt. July, 1670.

RECORDS FROM STRAY FAMILY BIBLES

3. Bible of Sarah Smith b. June 16' 1703, dau. of Joseph and Ann; grand daughter of John "ye Smith" and Sarah Fowler, married Nathaniel Buckingham (s. of Thomas, 3 Samuel² Thomas¹) May 30, 1728. Pub. Oxford, 1723. Sarah Smith An. Domin 1724.

Sarah Buckingham.

My son Nathaniel Buckingham was Born March ye eigth day An Domin. 1728/9.

My Son Joseph Buckingham was Born the first Day of July An Dom'e 1730.

My Daughter Sarah Buckingham was born the 28th day of February An. Domi. 1733/4. My son, Abijah Buckingham

was Born June ye 22, An. Dom.

My Daughter Sybel Buckingham was Born September the —th, 1737.

My Son Oliver Buckingham was Born may 21, 1739.

My Son Ephraim was Born the Sixth Day of December, 1743. My Son Abel was Born on the twenty Second Day of May, 1745.

4. William Plumb 2nd, Jane P. Bacon to James G. Hollister.

Page 677 MARRIAGES

James Plumb married to Anna Griswold Jan. 22d 1784.

5.

William Plumb his son married to Aurelia Bowers, April 4th 1816. Jane Plumb and Wm. W. Bacon Nov. 20, 1834? Louezah Plumb & Enoch Hall 24 Oct. 1839. Aurelia E. Plumb & Henry E. Robinson Sep. 6th, 1841. Helen M. Plumb & John Barry, Feb. 16, 1854. William W. Plumb & Virginia A. Gale. Aurelia B. Robinson married second, then to Doc". Stephen G. Hubbard, January 10, 1861.

PAGE 678 BIRTHS

Died May 16, 1891.

James Plumb, July 1, 1785.
Hannah "Sept. 11, 1787.
Sarah Milnor, Dec. 6, 1790.
William, Dec. 27, 1794.
Emma, Oct. 19, 1796.
John Barry, born March 10, 1809.
Louis Fry Barry son Sept. 25, 1858.
Samuel Plumb Barry son Jany. 6, 1861.

Page 679

Grandfather Nathaniel Bowers Feb. 13, 1771. Grandmother Phebe wife July 4, 1773. Nathaniel Died Nathaniel. Died Phebe. Aurelia Bowers, March 20, 1799. Jane Plumb, Feb. 28, 1817. Louezah, Aug. 12, 1818. Aurelia Bowers, Jany. 5, 1821. Helen Mary, March 27, 1823. William Wallace, August 18, 1825. Caroline Augusta, July 9, 1831. Josephine Marion, Apr. 12, 1836.

DEATHS

Carolina Augusta Plumb, January 20, 1847, Aged 16. Josephine Marion, July 18, 1848. Louezah Hall, wife of E. C. Hall Oct. 7, 1859. William Plumb, Nov. 18, 1859. Anna Plumb, mother of William July 10, 1830. James Plumb, father of William Sep. 1, 1830. Aurelia Bowers Plumb, wife of William Plumb March 19, 1871. Jno. Barry, Jan. 12, 1876. Helen Mar Plumb, wife Apr. 16, 1877. Louis Frye Barry Jan. 11, 1880.

Lydia Kirkham
Her Book
God give her grace
Herein to look.
Enoch Sears's Bible after his
Mother's Decease.
Lydia Kirkham, Borne May 8th,
1760.
Elihu Kirkham Borne June 29th,
A.D. 1765.
Enoch Sears Borne Dec. 16th
A.D. 1779.
Rosanna Melinda Bunnel, Borne
Oct. 8th, A.D. 1797.

GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S GOWN

BY

FLORENCE M. WOODMANSEE

HIS is the gown Great Grandmother wore;
Alas, that its colors begin to fade!
Her hair had this groundwork's golden glint,
While her eyes were the violet's purpling tint
That bloom in its soft brocade.

What think you, as I looked it o'er, 'Twixt silk and lining, I found to-day? Creased and yellow and blotted with tears, In this old, old gown of the bygone years, Was a love note hidden away.

"To-night, as we meet in the minuet,
I shall read in your eyes for my joy or sorrow;
Polly, my darling, I love you so!
Will you not say 'Yes' before I go
To the war, as I must to-morrow?"

Great Grandfather's portrait looks down upon me, From its golden frame, with countenance grim, And well I know by his mein severe, The tender words that are pencilled here, Were never written by him.

What was her answer? None can say; Great Grandfather's name was Richard I know, Did she thrill with a glance to rapturous beat Or crush 'neath her pretty dancing feet The heart of her "true love, Joe?"

Ah, crumpled letter of long ago,
Emblem of somebody's pleasure or pain,
For all of the years, you full confess,
Though her lips said "no" her heart said "yes,"
By the teardrop's telltale stain.

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INVENTIONS OF CONNECTICUT CITIZENS

RV

HON. WILLIAM H. SCOVILLE

COMMISSIONER OF BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Excerpts from investigations pursued for the State of Connecticut-Complete material has been filed in the State Archives

HE inventive genius of Connecticut's citizens is well known. With a view of giving an exhibit of the number of patents issued to the citizens of Connecticut, with the ratio of population to each patent granted, the reports of the United States Patent Office have been examined from 1876 1905 inclusive—a period of thirty years. Commencing with the year 1876, it is found that there were 16,230 inventions, for which letters patent were issued in the entire country during that year, or one patent to every 2,398 of population. During

the year mentioned, citizens of Connecticut took out patents for 736 inventions, this number being one to every 730 of population based on the most recent census.

In 1877, the ratio of patent to population in the United States was one to every 2,959; in Connecticut one to every 885.

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tion, while Massachusetts was first with one to every 403, and Connecticut second with one patent to every 945 of population.

In 1880, when the census figures for that year became available, there was one patent issued to every 3,963 of population in the whole country, while Connecticut was first with one patent to every 120 of population, Massachusetts following.

In 1881 there were 15,118 patents issued to citizens of the United States or one to every 3,318 of population. Kansas was first, having to its credit one patent to every 837 of population, Connecticut second with one to every 898 of population and Rhode Island third, having one patent issued to every 994 of its citizens.

In 1882, the ration of population to each patent issued in the United States was 2,808, in Connecticut one patent to every 782 of population and Rhode Island one to every 980.

In 1883 there were 20,957 separate inventions for which letters patent were issued to citizens of the United States. This was one patent to every 2,393 of population. Connecticut stood first, one patent having been issued to every 705 of its citizens; Massachusetts one to every 820, and Rhode Island one to every 845 of population.

In 1884 the ratio of patents was one to every 3,638 citizens, while to citizens of Connecticut there was issued one to every 694 of population; Rhode Island one to every 909, and Massachusetts one to every 930.

In 1885, one to every 2,223. Connecticut was first, having one patent to every 615 of population, Massachusetts second with 794 citizens for each patent and Rhode Island third with one patent to every 963.

In 1886, one patent issued to every 2,351 of population, Connecticut again holding first place, with one patent to every 729. Massachusetts was second with one to every 842.

In 1887 there were 19,912 patents issued or one to every 2,519 of population, Connecticut again holding first place with one to every 790, Massachusetts, one patent to every 950 population.

In 1888, Connecticut one patent to every 820 of population; Massachusetts one to every 944. In the whole country the ratio of population to number of patents issued was 2,651 citizens for each invention.

In 1889, Connecticut was first with one patent to every 700 of population, Massachusetts one patent to 873. In the United States there was one patent issued to every 2,272 of population.

In 1890 there were 24,103 patents issued in the United States, or one to every 2,617 of population. Connecticut first, having one patent to its credit to every 796 citizens.

In 1891 one patent issued to every 2,970 of population; Connecticut one to every 1,018; Massachusetts one to every 1,055.

In 1892 one patent to every 2,943 of population, Connecticut one to every 955.

In 1893 there were 21,197 patents issued, or one to every 2,975, Connecticut still holding first place with one patent to every 976 citizens, Massachusetts taking second place with one to every 1,111.

In 1894 Connecticut's citizens received one patent to every 993 of popLeading Industries Hartford-continued



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E-TABLISHED 1896. GERALD W. HART, Pres.

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ESTABLISHED 1848. CAPITAL \$800,000

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TYPEWRITERS

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ulation, Massachusetts one to every 1,335.

In 1895 the ratio was one patent to every 3,162 of population, Connecticut having one to every 927.

In 1896 Connecticut had one patent to every 759, while in the entire country there wer 2,963 citizens for each patent issued.

In 1897 there were 21,508 patents or one to every 2,932 of population. To citizens of Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 786 of population. Massachusetts was second in rank, being credited with one to every 1,180 citizens.

In 1898 one patent to every 3,242 of population in the United States, while to Connecticut citizens the ratio was one patent to every 933 of population.

In 1800 there was one patent issued

to every 2,851 of population in the whole country, Connecticut showing one to every 945 of population, ranking first among all the states.

In 1900, making comparisons with the census figures for that year, there was one patent issued to every 3,327 of the population in the whole country. Connecticut with one to every 1,203, Massachusetts with one to every 1,607, and Rhode Island one patent to every 1,623 of population.

In 1901 there were 23,890 patents issued, one to every 3,194 of population, Connecticut again taking first place, having to its credit one patent to every 1,198 of population. Massachusetts one to every 1,472, Rhode Island one to every 1,581 of population.

In 1902, Connecticut, one to every 1,240, Massachusetts one to 1,439, Rhode Island one to every 1,558, while in the United States there was on patent issued to every 3,143 of population.

In 1903 there was one patent issued to every 2,743 citizens of the United States. Connecticut takes first place

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New London, Conn.

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ORGANIZED 1868. CAPITAL \$300,000

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

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J. H. Van Newkirk, Asst. Treas.
Theodore E. Smith, Sec.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

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INCORPORATED 1887. CAPITAL \$75,000

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D. O. ROGERS, Vice-Pres. and Treas. E. J. SKINNER, Sec.

CHUCKS

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Leading Industries in New Britain-continued

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METAL TRIMMINGS FOR SUSPENDERS AND GARTERS; SNAP FASTENERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS' NAILS.

again this year with one patent to every 996 of population, Rhode Island, one to every 1,224 of population.

In 1904 there were 27,539 patents issued, one to every 2,771 of population. Connecticut retains first place with one patent to every 1,097 of population; Massachusetts one to every 1,351, and Rhode Island one invention to every 1,509 of population.

In 1905 the figures used include those found in the official Gazette of the United States Patent Office during the period from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905. This-is made necessary for the reason that the fiscal year of the "Patent Office" expires December 31st in each year, while the material in this report can only include data covering a period expiring at an earlier date. From the source above referred to it develops that during the period mentioned there were issued to citizens of Connecticut governmental authorization for 736 patents, forty-nine designs, forty-three trade marks, three prints and four labels, a total of 835, or one invention to each 1,080 of pop-

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

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Well Curbs and Fixtures, Pumps.

ulation. The total number of separate claims represented by these inventions were 5,431, and the various locations or individuals represented 841. This latter number is explained when it is made known that in some instances letters patent were issued in the name of two persons.

Going further into the investigation discloses the interesting information that of the 168 towns in Connecticut, sixty-six contained residents to whom patents had been issued during the period considered.

To summarize, assuming that Connecticut holds first place in 1905, in ratio of population to each patent issued, it is found that during the thirty years 1876-1905 inclusive, the state has maintained its supremacy in respect of the inventive genius of its citizens among the aggregation of states and territories for twenty-four of the thirty years, comparisons with which are made in this chapter.

Moreover, it should be added that in each of the six years when first place as to ratio of population to patents issued was taken from Connecticut, its place was second. At no time

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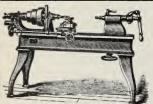
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> during the thirty-year period considered was Connecticut's position lower than second in comparison with

all the states and territories, as regards patents issued to its citizens with the ratio of population to each patent granted.

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ing material that will be of benefit, put into lasting form. Our business management is trying to place before the public a Magazine which has no superior as far as workmanship and quality is concerned. It is without doubt one of the factors that is making CONNECTICUT what it is among its sister states.



INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH OF CONNECTICUT

Herewith is a list of townships in Connecticut with the names of the leading manufacturing concerns as officially recorded with the State—According to recent Government report the combined capital of Connecticut industries is \$373,283,580, employing 181,529 at annual wages of \$87,942,628, and producing goods valued at \$369,082,091—Concerns named in heavy type are presented in full detail in preceding pages.

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Case, F. L. Paper Co.

ANSONIA

Ansonia Brass & Copper Co.
Ansonia Electrical Co.
Ansonia Flour & Grain Co.
Ansonia Novelty Co.
Ansonia Novelty Co.
Ansonia O. & C. Co.
Cameron, H. P.
Coe Brass Manufacturing Co.
Cook, H. C. & Co.
Cook, H. C. & Co.
Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.
Gardner, J. B. Sons
Gaylord, F. L. Co.
Omega Steel Tool Co.
Phelps, H. D.
Redshaw, S. G.
S. O. & C. Co.
Union Fabric Co.

AVON

Climax Fuse Co.

BARKHAMSTED

Rogers Rake Co. (Pleasant Valley)

BEACON FALLS

Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co. Bronson, Homer D. Co.

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American Bridge Co. (East Berlin) Am. Paper Goods Co. (Kensington) Berlin Construction Co. (Kensington) Moore, R. A. & Son, (Kensington) Peck, Stow & Wilcox (East Berlin) Seward Rubber Co., (Kensington)

BETHEL

Baird Untiedt Co.
Bethel Hat Forming Co.
Bethel Manufacturing Co.
Bethel Silk Co.
Clark, Frank W.
Ellis Wood Working Co.
Farnum & Fairchild.
Fountain Cigar Co.
Higson & Co.
Judd & Co.
Judd & Co.
Judd & Dunning Hat Co.
Reid, John
Shepard, Geo. A. & Sons Co.
Short, Edwin Hat Co.

BOZRAH

Fairbanks & Plainfield (Bozrahville). Harrison Schick & Pratt (Bozrahville). Palmer Bros. Co. (Fitchville).

BRANFORD

Malleable Iron Fittings Co.

BRIDGEPORT

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American Lacquer Co.
American Tube & Stamping Co.
Armstrong Manufacturing Co.
Ashcroft Manufacturing Co.
Atlantic Manufacturing Co. Atlas Shear Co.
Automatic Machine Co.
Automatic Scale Co.
Baker Machine Co. Baker Machine Co.
Batcheller, George C. & Co.
Beach, Fred F.
Beach, J. W.
Belknap Manufacturing Co.
Berkshire Mills
Benton, F. A. & Son
Bias Narrow Fabric Co. Birdsey & Somers Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co. Bradley, H. C.
Braitling, Fred K.
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Bridgeport Boiler Works Bridgeport Brass Co. Bridgeport Chain Co.
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Crucible Co., The
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal
Co. Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co. Bridgeport Electro Plate Co. Bridgeport Enamel Dial Co. Forge Co.
Foundry & Machine Co.
Hardware Mfg. Co.
Hydraulic Co. Bridgeport Bridgeport Bridgeport Bridgeport Bridgeport Hat Manufacturing Co. Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co. Bridgeport Metallic Packing Co. Bridgeport Motor Co. Inc. Organ Co. Bridgeport Bridgeport Paper Box Co. Bridgeport Paper Box Co.
Bridgeport Patent Leather Mfg. Co.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co.
Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co.
Bryant Electric Co.
Bryant Electric Co. Bullard Machine Tool Co. Burns & Co.
Burns & Co.
Burnst, Silver & Co.
Burritt, A. W. Co.
Canfield, H. O.
Canfield Rubber Co. Challenge Cutlery Corp. Columbia Nut & Bolt C Columbia Nut & Bolt Co.
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Connecticut Clasp Co.
Connecticut Tool Co.
Connecticut Web. Co.
Consolidated Safety Valve Co.
Cooper, R. H.
Cornwall & Patterson Mfg. Co.
Coulter & McKenzie Machinery Co.
Crockett, David B. Co.
Crown Corset Co. Crown Corset Co.
Crown Paper Box Co.
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Fairchild & Shelton
Farist Steel Co.
Fray, John S. & Co.
Frederickson Bros. & Co. Frederickson Bros. & Co.
Gates Carriage Co.
Gaynor & Mitchell Manufacturing Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grant Manufacturing & Machine Co.
Hall, C. W. Carriage Co.
Halsey, R. B. & Co.
Hamilton, John
Hammond Co.
Handy & Harmon
Hatheway Manufacturing Co. Hatheway Manufacturing Co. Hincks & Johnson Hoffman, Henry C. & Co. Hotekhiss, Edward S. Housatonic Rubber Works Hubbell, Harvey
Hurlburt, W. S. Building Co.
Hurwood Manufacturing Co. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co. International Silver Co. Ives Manufacturing Co. Yes Manufacturing Co. Jennings, Bros. Manufacturing Co. Jennings, Bros. Manufacturing Co. Jones, James S. H. Knapp, George S. Krause, A. L. Krause, W. E. Krause, A. L.
Krause, W. E.
Leeds Marine Equipment Co.
Liberty Cycle Co.
Locke Steel Belt Co.
Locomobile Company of America
Marigold-Foster Printing Co.
Metal Ware Manufacturing Co.
Millor Exput. Lumber Co. Miller, Frank, Lumber Co. Mills, W. S. Model Machine Co. Monumental Bronze Co. Moore, C. W. Naugatuck Valley Ice Co. New England Novelty Co. Nilson, A. H. Machine Co. Osborn, George R. & Co. Pacific Iron Works Palmer, N. & Co. Parrott Varnish Co. Parsons, R. E. Co.
Peck & Lines
Pequonnock Foundry, Inc.
Perkins Electric Switch Mfg. Co.
Platt, O. S.
Read Carpet Co.
Rowell, W. G. & Co.
Royal Equipment Co.
Salt's Textile Manufacturing Co.
Schwab, Alois
Schwing, John Corporation.
Sewing Machine Cabinet Co.
Sieman Hard Rubber Corp.
Silliman & Godfrey Co.
Smith, E. H. H. Silver Co.
Smith, W. A. Building Co.
Smith & Egge Manufacturing Co.
Spring Hard Rubber Co.
Springfield Manufacturing Co.
Spring Perch Co.
Standard Card & Paper Co.
Standard Coupler Co.
Sterling, Hugh Parsons, R. E. Co. Peck & Lines

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

Swinnerton & Sniffen Mfg. Co.
Tait & Sons Paper Co.
Taylor, Thomas P.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Union Typewriter Co.
Wakeman, Albert
Walter, Edward P.
Warner Bros. Co.
Warren, Edmund
Weildich Bros. Manufacturing Co.
Weir, James W.
Weld Manufacturing Co.
Wellington & Co.
Wellington & Co. Wellington & Co.
Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.
Wheel & Wood Bending Co.
White Manufacturing Co.

BRISTOL

American Silver Co.
Am. Bit & Auger Co. (Forestville)
Andrews, C. E. (Forestville)
Barnes, Wallace Co.
Bartholomew, H. S. (Edgewood)
Barrett, W. L.
Birge, N. L. Sons Co.
Blakeslee Novelty Co.
Bristol Brass Co.
Bristol Brass Co.
Bristol Manufacturing Co.
Clayton Bros.
Dunbar Bros.
Horton, Everett
Horton Manufacturing Co.
Ingraham, E. Co. Ingraham, E. Co.
Ladd, W. C.
Liberty Bell Co.
Manross, F. N. (Forestville)
Mills, D. E. (Whigville)
Mills, H. J.
New Departure Manufacturing Co.
Penfield Saw Works
Root, C. J.
Sessions Cloek Co. (Forestville)
Sessions Foundry Co.
Sessions, J. H. & Son
Smith, Ira B.
Snyder, L. H. & Co.
Turner & Deegan (Edgewood)
Turner Heater Co.
Warner, A. H. & Co.
Webler, B. P.
Young Bros. (Forestville) Ingraham, E. Co. Ladd, W. C.

BROOKFIELD

Lennox Shear Co.

BURLINGTON

Hartigan, W. R.

CANAAN

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Johnson, Lindell & Co.

CANTERBURY

Cutler Mills Co. (Packerville)

CANTON

Collins Co. The (Collinsville)

CHATHAM

Bevin Bros. Mfg. Co. (East Hampton) Brown, H. B. & Co. (East Hampton) Carpenter, L. S. & Son (E. Hampton) East Hampton Bell Co. (E. Hampton) Gong Bell Mfg. Co. (East Hampton) Hill, N. N. Brass Co. (East Hampton) Star Bros. Bell Co. (East Hampton) Summit Thread Co. (East Hampton) Tibbals Oakum Co. (Cobalt)

CHESHIRE

Ball & Socket Mfg. Co. (West Ches.) Cheshire Brass Co. (W. Cheshire) Harry, James W. & Son (W. Cheshire) Hubbell, M. B. & F. S.

CHESTER

Bates, C. J.
Brooks, M. S. & Sons
Chester Manufacturing Co.
Deuse, J. S.
Ferguson, J. R. & Co.
Jennings, Russell Manufacturing Co.
Rogers Brush Works
Ryan, M. L.

COLCHESTER

Brown Bros. (Comstock Bridge) Norton, C. H. (No. Westehester)

COLUMBIA

Case Leather Works (Hop River)

CORNWALL

Mallison, C. Co. (West Cornwall)

COVENTRY

Armstrong, Henry (South Coventry)
Dady, John A. (S. Coventry)
Kingsbury Box & Printing Co. (S. Coventry) Traey, E. A. (South Coventry) Washburn, A. & Son Co. (S. Coventry) Wood, T. H. (South Coventry)

CROMWELL

Stevens, J. & E. Co.

DANBURY

American Hatters' & Furriers' (
Armstrong, Isaae & Co.
Barnum, Elmer H.
Beltaire Bros. & Co.
Boeseh Manufaeturing Co.
Brainard & Wilson Co.
Clark Box Co.
Connett Hat Co.
Danbury Brass Works
Danbury Co.
Danbury Medical Printing Co.
Danbury Shirt Co.
Davenport, A. S.
Delohery Hat Co.
Doran Bros.
Ferry-Hallock Co. American Hatters' & Furriers' Corp. Ferry-Hallock Co. Foster Bros.
Green, John W. & Sons, Inc.
Green Soft Hat Manufacturing Co.
Hawes Von Gal Co. Heim Machinery Co. Heim Machinery Co.
Hoffman, C. A.
Holley, S. C. & Co.
Horch, C. M.
Hovt, Walthausen & Co.
Irving, J. G.
Kinner, Geo. A.
Lee Hat Manufacturing Co.
Lee Soft Hat Co.
Loewe, D. E. & Co. Loewe, D. E. & Co. Mallory, E. A. & Sons MeArthur Bros. MeArthur Bros.
McLachlan, H.
Meeker Bros. & Co.
Millard Hat Co.
Morelock & Husk
Murphy, J. B. & Co.
National Hat Co.
New Machine Co.
Neff, T. W. & Co.

Peck Fur Co. Robinson Fur Cutting Co. Rogers Silver Plate Co. Romans, C. A.
Roth, Max
Rundle & White
Russell, Tomlinson Electric Co.
S. A. G. Hat Co.
Sherman, George B.
Simon & Keane Simon & Keane Simon, Philip Sunderland, W. W. Turner Machine Co. Tweedy, F. D. & Co. Vass Chemical Co. Young, P. & Sons

DEEP RIVER

(See Saybrook.)

DERBY

Alling, A. H. & C. B. Birmingham Iron Foundry. Brewester Corset Co. Derby Comb Co. Graham Manufacturing Co. Howe Manufacturing Co. Kelly, Fergus.
Morse, E. A.
Patrick, N. J.
Peterson Hendee Co. Sterling Co. The.
Sterling Pin Co.
U. S. Rapid-Fire Gun & Power Co.
Williams Typewriter Co.

DURHAM

Merriam Manufacturing Co.

EASTFORD

Tatem, M. E.

EAST HADDAM

Brockway & Meckinsturn (Moodus)
Brownell, C. E. & Co. (Moodus)
Hall, Lincoln & Co. (Moodus)
Neptune Twine & Cord Mills (Moodus)
New York Net & Twine Co. (Moodus)
Purple, A. E. (Moodus)

EAST HARTFORD
Case & Marshall (Woodland Mill)

Case & Marshall. (Woodland Mill)
East Hartford Mfg. Co., (Burnside)
Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. (Burnside)
Walker, J. H. (Burnside)

EAST LYME

Niantic Manufacturing Co.

EAST WINDSOR

Broad Brook Co. (Broad Brook) Warehouse Pt. Silk Co. (W'house Pt.)

ENFIELD

Bridge, A. D. (Hazardville)
Bushnell Press Co. (Thompsonville)
Gordon Bros., (Hazardville)
Hartford Carpet Co. (Thompsonville)
Stowe, J. D. & Son, (Scitico)
Upson, Martin Co., (Thompsonville)
Westfield Plate Co., (Thompsonville)

ESSEX

Comstock, Cheney & Co. (Ivoryton) Conn. Valley Mfg. Co. (Center Brook) Dickerson, E. E. & Co. Essex Wood Turning Co.

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

Lenifect Co. Looby & Fargo (Center Brook) Tiley, Pratt & Co.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield Motor Co. Fairfield Rubber Co. Jeliff, C. O. Mfg. Corp (Southport)

FARMINGTON

Am. Writ'g. Paper Co. (Unionville)
Broadbent, J. & Son, (Unionville)
Case Mfg. Co. (Unionville)
Hart Mfg. Co. (Unionville)
Jones, R. F. (Unionville)
Monce, S. G. (Unionville)
Taft, Geo. E. (Unionville)
Union Cut. & Hdw. Co. (Unionville)
Upson Nut Co. (Unionville)

GLASTONBURY

Conn. River Spar Mill (So. Glast'by)
Crosby Mfg. Co. (East Glastonbury)
Glastonbury Knit. Co. (Addison)
Glazier, Franklin & Son (Hopewell)
Naubuc Paper Co.
Riverside Paper Mfg. Co.
Roser, Herman, (East Glastonbury)
Wausuc Mills Co. (Hopewell)
Williams Bros. Mfg. Co.
Williams, J. B. Co. The

GREENWICH

American Felt Co. (Glenville)
Brooklyn Ry. Supply Co. (Mianus)
Brush, Joseph
Greenwich Yacht Yard.
Palmer Bros. (Cos Cob & Mianus)
Reynolds, G. M. (Glenville)
R., B. & W. Bolt & Nut Co. (Glenvil')

GRISWOLD

American Thread Co., (Glasco) Ashland Cotton Co. (Jewett City) Aspinock Co. (Jewett City) Burleson, A. B. & Co. (Jewett City) Jewett City Textile Nov. Co. (Jew.C.) Slater, Wm. A. Mills, (Jewett City)

GROTON

Eastern Ship Building Co. Palmer, Rob't & Son Co. (Noank) Salter, John & Son.

GUILFORD

Case, O. D. Co. Guilford Wheel Mfg. Co. Knowles-Lombard Co. Sachem's Head Canning Co. Spencer, I. S. Sons

HADDAM

Cutaway Harrow Co. (Higganum) Higganum Hardware Co. (Higganum) Russell Mfg. Co. (Higganum)

HAMDEN

Cook, Willis Miller (Mt. Carmel) Henry, J. T. Mfg. Co. New Haven Web Co. (Centerville) Mt. Carmel Bolt Co. (Mt. Carmel) Woodruff, W. W. & Son (Mt. Carmel)

HARTFORD

Andrews & Peck Co.
Aetna Stamp Works
Andrews, S. M.

Arknot Co. Atlantic Screw Works Austin Organ Co. Austin Organ Co.
Baker Electric Co.
Barber Ink Co.
Barrett Bros.
Beach, H. B. & Son
Beecher & Eitel
Beseman & Bostwick
Billings & Spencer Co.
Birkery C. Birkery, C.
Bishop, E. C. & Co.
Bladon, G. L.
Blake, E. J. Biadon, G. L.
Blake, E. J.
Brewing Appliance Spec. Co.
Bronson & Robinson Co.
Bronson & Robinson Co.
Burch, George W.
Burr Index Co.
Burr, J. B. & Co., Inc.
Calhoun Show Print Co.
Callaghan, C. J.
Capewell Horse Nail Co.
Capitol Foundry Co.
Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.
Cheney Bros.
Clark, Edred W.
Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co.
Conn, Steel & Wire Co.
Cook, Asa S. Co.
Cook, Charles C.
Cooley & Trevor Mfg, Co.
Craig, J. M.
Cushman Chuck Co. Cushman Chuck Co. Cushman Chuck Co.
Daniels, L. C., Grain Co. The
Daniels Mill Co. The
Davis, I. B. & Son,
Dodd Lithographic Co
Dresser, Charles H. & Co.
Electric Vehicle Co.
Evants Machine Co. Evarts Machine Co. Fenn-Sadler Machine Co. Fernside, G. W. Franklin Electric Mfg. Co. French, H. A. Garvan, P. Ger & Posner Gerstein, I. Gray & Prior Machine Co. Gray Tel. Pay Station Co. Green & Bayer Green & Bauer Harman, H.
Harriman Motor Works
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co.
Hart Mfg. Co. The
Hartford Bedstead Co. Hartford Bedstead Co. Hartford Board Co. Hartford Box Co. Hartford Builders' Finish Co. Hartford Dairy Co. Hartford Electric Machine Repair Co. Hartford Engine Works Hartford Engine Works Hartford Faience Co. Hartford Foundry Corp. Hartford Hat & Cap Co. Hartford Heating Co. Hartford Leather Goods Co. Hartford Lumber Co. Hartford Mach. Screw Co. Hartford Manufacturing Co. Hartford Mattress Co. Hartford & New York Trans. Co. Hartford Pattern & Model Co. Hartford Pattern & Model Hartford Printing Co.
Hartford Pulp Plaster Corp.
Hartford Rubber Works
Henry & Wright Mfg. Co.
Hitchcock & Curtiss Knitting Co.
Hodaley, E. J.
Hogan Mfg Co.
Hotchkiss, E. E.
Howard, James L. & Co.
Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Jewell Belting Co.
McClary, John Wood Working Co. McClary, John Wood Working Co. Jewell Pin Co.

Johnson-Pratt Co.
Johnson, F. G. Co.
Johnson, F. G. Co.
Jones, O. H.
Kelley Bros. Relley Bros.
Kellogg & Bulkeley Co.
Knox, Frank J. Co.
Laragy, P.
Law, F. A.
Legate Manufacturing Co.
Leschke & Pletcher
Levy & Hurwitz Levy & Hurwitz
Lippman, B. & Son
Little, H. B. & Co.
Lockwood, William H.
Loveland, A. C. & Co.
Maslen, Stephen Corp.
McCue, C. T. Co.
McKone Bros.
McNie, Malcolm
Melrose Silver Co. Merrow Machine Co.
Mugford, A.
Mutual Machine Co.
National Machine Co. National Machine Co.
Ney, John M. & Co.
Nichols Paper Box Co.
Nonotuck Silk Co.
Olds, William & Co.
Organ Power Co.
Park Knitting Works
Pease, C. A. & Co.
Peck, R. S. & Co.
Perkins Corp.
Phænix Brass Foundry Co.
Pheenix Iron Works Corp. Phoenix Iron Works Corp. Phoenix Manufacturing Co. Phoenix Manufacturing Co.
Pickering, W. H. & Co.
Pindar, A. Corp.
Pimpton Mfg. Co.
Pope Manufacturing Co.
Pratt & Cady Co.
Pratt & Whitney Co.
James Pullar & Co.
Purvis Adam James Pullar & Co.
Purvis, Adam
Remsen Mfg. Co. The
Resnik, P.
Rhodes, L. E.
Richman, Jacob M.
Rockwell, J. W.
Rogers, S. L. & G. H. Co.
Schwartz, Myers & Gross
Shea, C. W.
Sicourney Tool Co. Sigourney Tool Co. Silver Bros. Simons & Fox Slate, Dwight, Machine Co. Smith, Northam & Co. Smith-Worthington Co. Soby, Charles
Spencer Automatic Screw Co.
Springer, E. O.
Standard Co. Standard Co.
Standard Foundry Co.
Standard Foundry Co.
Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg. Co.
Stoddard & Caulkins
Swift, M. & Sons
Talcott, William H.
Taylor, Edwin Lumber Co.
Taylor Mfg. Co.
Thompson, John Press Co.
Topping Bros.
Tucker, W. W. & C. F.
Tuttle Plating Co. Tuttle Plating Co.
Underwood Typewrit'r Mfg.Co. U. S. Env. Co. (Plimpton Div.) Vanderbeek Tool Works Veeder Manufacturing Co. Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. Whittemore, W. L. & Son Whitney Manufacturing Co. Wiley, William H. & Son Co. Williams & Carleton Co. Windsor Cut Stone Co.

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

HEBRON

Turner, P. W. (Turnerville)

HUNTINGTON

Adams Mfg. Co. (Shelton)
Bassett, D. M. Bolt Works (Shelton)
Bassett, R. N. Co. (Shelton)
Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton)
Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton)
Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton)
Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton)
Birmental, S. & Co. (Shelton)
Dairy Mach. & Con. Co. (Shelton)
Derby Rubber Co. (Shelton)
Griffin Button Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
Meyer Iron & Brass Foundry (Shelton)
Meyer Iron & Brass Foundry (Shelton)
National Fold. Box & Paper Co.
(Shelton)
O. K. Tool Holder Co. (Shelton)
Radcliffe Bros. (Shelton)
Silver Plate Cutlery Co. (Shelton)
Star Pin Co. (Shelton)
United Box Board & Paper Co.
(Shelton)
Western Met Bestered Co. (Shelton)

(Shelton)
Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelton)
Whitlock Ptg. Pres Co. (Shelton)

KILLINGLY

Arnold, O. S. (Williamsville)
Assawaga Co. (Dayville)
Attawaugan Co. (Attawaugan)
Brigham Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Danielsonville Cotton Co. (Danielson)
Danielson Worsted Co. (Danielson)
Davis & Brown Woolen Co. (Dayville) Davis & Brown Woolen Co. (Dayville)
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co. (Danielson)
Larkin Reed Co. (Danielson)
Marcus M. H. & Bros. (Elmville)
Nichols, James A. (Danielson)
Pequot Worsted Co. (Danielson)
Quinebaug Co. (Danielson)
Smith, Fred R. (E. Killingly)
Thayer Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Williamsville Mfg Co. (Williamsville)

LITCHFIELD

Bantam Mfg. Co. (Bantam) Echo Farm Corp. (Bantam) Flynn & Doyle (Bantam) Northfield Knife Co. (Northfield)

LYME

Taylor, H. E. & Co.(Hadlyme)

MANCHESTER

American Writing Paper Co.
Bon Ami Co.
Brookside Paper Co. (So. Man)
Case, Willard A.
Case Bros. (Highland Park)
Cheney Bros. (So. Man.)
Foulds, William Co.
Glastonbury Knit. Co. (Mchr. Green)
Hilliard, E. E. Co. (Buckland)
Lydall & Foulds Paper Co.
Lydall, H. & Foulds
Norton Elec. Instrument Co.
Robertson, J. T. Co.
Rogers Paper Mfg. Co. (So. Man)
Spring Silk Co. (So. Man.)
Treat, Orion

MANSFIELD

Hanks, O. C. (Spring Hill)
Kirby, G. J. Co. (Mansfield Hollow)
McFarland, James S. (Mansfield C'ter)
Mansfield Organ Pipe Co. (M'fid Dep.)
Pollock, M. (Conantville)
Ross, John L. (Eagleville)
Smith, E. L. (Gurleyville)

MERIDEN

Aeolian Co. Bergen, J. D. Co. Bliss, E. A. Co. Bliss, E. A. Co.
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.
Brown & Dowd Mfg. Co.
Conn. Tel. & Elec. Co.
Cornell & Andrews
Curtiss Way Co.
Dodd, Chas. T.
Doolittle, E. J.
Foster-Merriam & Co.
Fox, C. F.
Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co.
Hall, A. J. & Co.
Hall, W. B.
Handel Co.
Helmschmied Mfg. Co. Helmschmied Mfg. Co. International Silver Co. International Silver Co.
Jones, A. H. Co.
Kelsey Press Co.
Lines, H. Wales Co.
Manning, Bowman & Co.
Meriden Curtain Fixture Co.
Meriden Cut Glass Co.
Meriden Cutlery Co.
Meriden Fire Arms Co.
Meriden Gravure Co.
Meriden Machine Tool Co.
Meriden Woolen Co. Meriden Woolen Co. Merriam, A. H. Miller Bros. Cutlery Co. Miller Bros. Cuttery C. Miller, Edward & Co. Morehouse Bros. Co. Morehouse Bros. Co. Niland, J. J. & Co. Parker Bros. Parker, Charles Co. Parker Clock Co. Schenck, M. B. & Co. Schenck Governor Co. Schenck Governor Co. Schunuck, C. E. Silver City Plate Co. Sprenenberg & Co. Todd Electric Mfg Co. Wallace, F. J. Wheeler, F. & Son Wheeler, W. W. Co. Wilcox & White Co. Wusterbarth Bros.

MIDDLEFIELD

Lyman Gun Sight Works Rogers Mfg. Co. (Rockfall) Russell Mfg. Co. (Rockfall) Smith, Otis A. (Rockfall)

MIDDLETOWN

Arawana Mills
Allison Bros.
Annual Wind Clock Co.
Broderick Carriage Co.
Chapman, W. H. Co.
Coles & Co.
Coles & Co.
Eisenhuth Horselvis Vehicle Co.
Elv. E. A. Bouglass, W. & Fr.

Eisenhuth Horselvis Vehicle Co
Ely, E. A.
Evans, J. B.
Goodall Hammock o.
Goodyear Rubber Co.
Hubbard, H. W.
Keating Motor Co.
Kirby Manufacturing Co.
Leeds & Catlin Co.
Loewenthal, Gustav
Meech & Stoddard
Merchant Silk Co.
Middletown Silver Co.
New England Enameling Co.
Omo Manufacturing Co.
Pelton & King
Portland Silk Co.
Read, A. O. Co.
Rockfall Woolen Co.

Rogers & Hubbard Co. Russell Manufacturing Co. Smith, J. O. Mfg. Co. (Little River) Tryon, Jasper Warner, M. R. & Sons (Little River) Watrous, C. H. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.

MILFORD

Reeves Manufacturing Co. Rostand Manufacturing Co. Vanderheof & Co.

MONTVILLE

Kaplan Bros. (Chesterfield)
Massasoit Mfg. Co. (Oakdale)
Monarch Woolen Mill
Palmer Bros Co.
1'equot Mills
Robertson, C. M. Co.
Un. Dye Wood & Ext. Co. (Uncasville)
Uncosville Mfg. Co. (Uncasville) Uncasville Mfg. Co. (Uncasville)

NAUGATUCK

Diamond Labratory Co. (Union City)
Dunham Hosiery Co.
Goodyear's India Rub. Glove Mfg. Co.
Goodyear's Metallic Rubber Shoe Co.
Metal Finishing Co. (Union City)
Naugatuck Chemical Co.
Naugatuck Mfg. Co. (Union City)
Naugat'ck Mall. Iron Co. (Union City)
United States Rubber Co. United States Rubber Co. Russell, J. W. Manufacturing Co. Smith, E. F. & Sons (Union City) White & Wells Co.

NEW BRITAIN

Adkins Printing Co. American Artificial Stone Co. American Hosiery Co. American Artificial Stone Co.
American Hosiery Co.
American Needle Works
Beaton & Bradley Co.
Brady, T. H.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
Corbin, H. H. & Son
Corbin Motor Vehicle Corp.
Corbin, P. & F.
Corbin Screw Corp.
Curtis, O. F.
Donahue, J. D.
Flannery, P. J.
Hart & Cooley Co.
Humason & Beckley Mfg. Co.
Judd, O. S.
Landers, Frary & Clark
Lines, C. W.
Malleable Iron Works
Minor & Corbin Box Co.
Mwller, L. J.
National Spring Bed Co.
New Britain Co-op. Building Co.
New Britain Machine Co.
New Britain Machine Co.
North & Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co.
Olmstead, H. B. Co.
Parker Shirt Co.
Pinches, John Co.
Porter & Dyson Co. Parker Shirt Co.
Pinches, John Co.
Porter & Dyson Co.
Riley & Beckley Manufacturing Co.
Roach, William
Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.
Skinner Chuck Co.
Stanley Rule & Level Co.
Stanley Works
Taplin Manufacturing Co.
Traut & Hine Mfg. Co.
Union Manufacturing Co. Union Manufacturing Co. Vulcan Iron Works White, C. J. & Co.

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

NEW CANAAN

Benedict & Co. Jeliff, C. O. & Co. Lane, Frank I. Rockwell Bros.

NEW HARTFORD

Bancroft, George W. Chapin-Stevens Co. (Pine Meadow) Smith, D. P. & Son Co. (Pine Meadow) Standard Brush Co.

NEW HAVEN

Acme Wire Co. Adlerhurst Iron Co. Alling, Geo. Sons Co. American Rivet Co. American Rivet Co.
Anthony & Scovil Co.
Armstrong, M. & Co.
Atlas Manufacturing Co.
Barnes Tool Co.
Barnem, S. H.
Barnum, W. T. & Co.
Bates, L. C. & Co.
Baumann Rubber Co.
Belden Machine Co. (Westville)
Benham, J. T. Benham, J. T.
Benton-Armstrong Folding Box Co. Best Manufacturing Co.
Bigelow Co.
Bird, C. H. Co.
Bishop Box & Paste Co.
Boyer, G. W.
Bradley, Smith & Co.
Brett, E. P.
Brooks, C. J.
Brooks Corset Co.
Brown, R. H. & Co.
Brown & Stoddard Co.
Buckingham Routh Co.
Burgess, E. A. Best Manufacturing Co. Buckingham Routh Co.
Burgess, E. A.
Burn, W. S. Manufacturing Co.
Candee, L. & Co.
Capasso, A.
Carsoll, F. M.
Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co.
Celluloid Starch Co.
Clark, David H. Co. The
Coe & Brown
Columbia Hosiery Co.
Conn. Adamant Plaster Co.
Conn. Fat Rend. & Fert. Corp.
Conn. Pants Mfg. Co. Conn. Fat Rend. & Fert. Corp.
Conn. Pants Mfg. Co.
Cott.-A Lap Co.
Cowles, C. & Co.
Crampton, J. M.
Cronan, P. J. Paper Box Co.
Curtiss & Pierpont Co.
Dann Bros. & Co.
Davis, R. G.
Defiance Button Machine Co.
Demarest, A. T. & Co.
Dillon & Douglas
Dorman Lithograph Co.
Doroff, M. S.
Douglass, B. H. & Co.
Doyle, John T. Co.
Druen, B.
Eastern Machinery Co.
Economy Manufacturing Co. Eastern Manufacturing Co. Elm City Engineering Co. Elm City Lumber Co. Ely, C. Upham Everhart Pop Corn & Candy Co. Everhart Pop Corn & Candy Co Facth, Anton Fair Haven Art Glass Co. Falcon Rubber Co. Farren Bros. Co. Fitch, W. & E. T. Co. Fitzmorris, Robert Flanagan, Matthew Foskett & Bishop Co. The Frankenberger, H. & Co. Geometric Tool Co. (Westville) Gibbs, H. J.

Gilbert Manufacturing Co.
Globe Silk Works
Goodrich, J. F. & Co.
Graham, James & Co.
Graves, F. D.
Green, J. F.
Griest, Mfg. Co. (Westville)
Griffith, J. H. & Sons
Grilley Co. The
Griswold, George M.
Hauff, F. A.
Hall, H. & Co.
Harris-Hart Co.
Hemming Bros. Hemming Bros. Hendryx, Andrew B. Co. Henn, A. S. & Co. Herrick & Cowell Hickok Co. Hoggson & Pettis Mfg. Co. Hoggson & Pettis Mfg. Co.
Holaday, A. E. Manufacturing Co.
Holcomb, H. C.
Hocker, Henry & Co.
Howard Co.
Howe & Co.
Hubbell, M. B., F. S.
Hubbell, Merwin & Co.
Hygienic Ice Co.
Lideal Manufacturing Co. nygienic Ice Co.
Ideal Manufacturing Co.
Imperial Granum Co.
Ives, H. B. & Co.
Jacobs Bros. & Co.
Johnstone & Gerrish
Kafka, A. & Co.
Kilborn & Bishop Co.
Kilfeather John. P. Kilfeather, John P.
Killam, Henry Co.
Kutchuck, J.
Lambert, George D.
Levine Bros. Magnus Metal Co. Mallory, Wheeler Co. Manning, C. M. Marlin Fire Arms Co. The McKenzie, George M. McLagon Foundry Co. McLagon Foundry Co.
Metal Manufacturing Co.
Miner & Peck Mfg. Co.
Moffat, W. J.
Molloy, James F. & Co.
Morgan & Humiston Co.
Munson & Co.
Narrow Fabric Corp.
National Cosket Co. National Casket Co.
National Folding Box & Paper Co.
National Flee Bending Co.
National Steel Foundry Co.
National Wire Corp. National Wire Corp.
New England Broom Co.
New England Dairy Corp.
New England Mfg. Co.
New England Stool Co.
New England Stool Co.
New England Stone Co.
New England Warp Co.
New Era Lustre Co.
New Have Anyone & December 1 New Haven Awning & Dec'g. Co.
New Haven Boiler Works
New Haven Button Co.
New Haven Carriage Co.
New Haven Clock Co.
New Haven Iron & Steel Co. New Haven Manufacturing Co. New Haven Pulp & Board Co. New Haven Penje & Board Co. New Haven Rendering Co. New Haven Rug Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co. New Haven Spring Co. New Haven Toy & Game Co. New Haven Upholstering Co. New Haven Upholstering Co.
Newman, I. & Sons
North, O. B. &. Co.
Norton Bros. & White Co.
Ochsner, A. & Sons Co.
Oriental Emery Co.
Osterweiss, L. & Sons
Page, Samuel K.
Parker, Jos. & Son Co. (Westville)
Peck Bros. & Co.
Peckham, John A.
Perpente Manufacturing Co.

Pfleghar, F. P. & Son Phillips, Thos. & Son Prentice, George G. & Co. Price, Lee & Adkins Co. Rattan Manufacturing Co. Reade, Chas. W. Button Co. Recording Fare Register Co. Remfler & Thompson Reynolds Brass Foundry Reynolds Brass Foundry
Reynolds & Co.
Reynolds, James Mfg. Co.
Rottman, B.
Rowland, F. C. & A. E.
Sargent & Co.
Savage, B. B. & Co.
Schollhorn, William Co.
Scoville & Peck Co.
Scabrook & Smith Cariage Co.
Sealmess Rubber Co.
Setlow. M. & Son Seamless Rubber Co. Setlow, M. & Son Seward, M. & Son Co. Sheahan & Groark Sheldon, E. B. Co. Shepard, H. G. & Sons Sneidon, E. B. Co.
Shepard, H. G. & Sons
Shoninger, B. Co.
Shuster, F. B. Co.
Smith, A. H. & Co.
Smith, Edward F. & Co.
Smith, E. S.
Smith, H. Sons.
Smith, H. Sons.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, W. J. & Co.
Smith & Twiss
Snow, L. T.
Sperry & Amos Co.
Steinertone Co.
Steinertone Co.
Steinertone Co.
Steiner & Sackett Co.
Stiles, A. C. Anti-Friction Metal Co.
Strouse, Adler & Co.
Strouse, I. & Co.
Ten Brock, George A. & Co.
Thompson, H. G. & Son
Todd, Henry H. Todd, Henry H. Todd, James E. Todd, James E.
Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co.
Valley Farm Creamery Co.
Warner, G. F. Mfg. Co.
Wilbowelty Co.
Wilbour Corp. The
Wilson, Robert
Williams, F. E. Co.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Yale Gas Stove Co.
Yale Univ. Carpenter's Shop
Yudkin, Samuel Yudkin, Samuel

NEWINGTON

Newington Paper Co.

NEW LONDON

Bingham Paper Box Co.
Boss, C. D. & Son
Brainard & Armstrong Co.
Brown Cotton Gin Co.
Buckley, M. D.
Chappell, F. H. & A. H. Co.
Douglass, H. R.
Fowler, F. C.
Heath & Hawthorn
Hopson, Chapin Mfg. Co.
Ladd, F. M.
New England Carpet Lining Co.
New London Electro Plating Co.
New London Marine Iron Works
New London Motor Co.
New London Wash Silk Co.
Palmer Bros. Co.
Rogers, William G.
Sheffield Dentrifice Co.
Spiers Bros.
Steam Bottling Co.
Thames Tow Boat Co.
Trumbull Marine Co.
Tvler, George G.
Whiton, D. E. Machine Co.

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

NEW MILFORD

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co. Eastern Lounge Co. New Milford Hat Co. Northrop, J. A. & Son

NEWTOWN

Borden's Condensed Milk Co. Crowe, Patrick (Botsford P. O.) Curtiss, S. & Son Fabric Fire Hose Co. (Sandy Hook) S. H. Reclaiming Wks. (Sandy Hook)

NORFOLK

Aetna Silk Co. Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co.

NORTH CANAAN

Barnum, Richardson Co. (E. Canaan)

NORWALK

American Paper Pail & Box Co.
Arnold Co. Inc.
Artistic Bronze Co. (S. Norwalk)
Automatic tool Co. (E. Norwalk)
Automatic tool Co. (S. Norwalk)
Austin & Craw (S. Norwalk)
Barthol, Otto Co. (S. Norwalk)
Battes, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Bates, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Bates, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Boese, Peppard & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Carman & Seymour (E. Norwalk)
Carolial Foundry & Mach. Co. (East
Norwalk)
Craw, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Crofut & Knapp Co. (S. Norwalk)
Dennis & Blanchard (S. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (S. Norwalk)
Hatch, Bailey & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Hatch, Bailey & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Hotchkiss, E. H. & Co.
Hubbell, W. B. (S. Norwalk)
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.
Jerome Paper Co.
Knapp Box Co. (S. Norwalk)
Lockwood Mfg. Co. (S. Norwalk)
Lockwood Mfg. Co. (S. Norwalk)
Lockwood Mfg. Co. (S. Norwalk)
Loth, Joseph & Co.
Lounsbury, Matthewson Co. (S.N'wk)
Malkin, A. R.
Mather, H. W. (S. Norwalk) Lounsbury, Bissel & Co. (Winnipauk)
Lounsbury, Mathewson Co. (S.N'wk)
Malkin, A. R.
Mather, H. W. (S. Norwalk)
Meeker Union Foundry Corp.
McKibben, Geo. N. Mfg. Co. (S.N'wk)
Miller, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Muller Gloria Mills (Winnipauk)
New England Food Co. (E. Norwalk)
Nichols Underwear Corp. (S. N'wk)
Norwalk Box Co., (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Brass Company
Norwalk Brass Company
Norwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Louch Company
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Postal Typewriter Company
Rough Hat Co. (S. Norwalk)
R. & G. Corset Co. (R. Norwalk) Simons, Ernest Manufacturing Co. St. George Pulp & Paper Co. St. Johns, Chas. S. (S. Norwalk) Trowbridge, C. S. (S. Norwalk) Tuttle, H. A. Mfg. Co. (E. Norwalk) U. S. Alcohol Refining Co. (S. N'wk) U. S. Foundry & Sales Co. (S. N'wk) Universal Hat Co. (S. Norwalk) Volk Hat Co. (S. Norwalk) Waldron & Riordan (S. Norwalk)

Walhizer & Dreyer (S. Norwalk) Wheeler, A. C. Wheeler Bros. (S. Norwalk) Wilson, J. C. & Co. (S. Norwalk)

NORWICH

American Wood Work. Machine Co. Barber, M. A. Bard, Union Company Blissville Mills, Inc. Brown, Robert Chelsea File Works Clinton Mills Company Crescent Fire Arms Company Davenport, W. H. Fire Arms Co. Dawley, H. F. & A. J. Falls Company Gilbert, N. S. & Sons Givernaud Bros. Glen Woolen Mills Glen Woolen Mills Goodwin Cork Company Gould, A. Green, M. J. Gulliver, A. H. Hall Bros. Hiscox, James A. Hiscox Company Hopkins & Allen Arms Company Hubbard, A. H. Company International Silver Company Johnson & Company Kellogg-McCrum-Howell Company Kuebler, C. A. Lester & Wasley Lester & Wasley
Manning, A. R. (Yantic)
Martin, J. B. Company
Mohawk Paint & Chemical Co.
Norwich Belt Manufacturing Co.
Norwich Nickel & Brass Company
Norwich Silk Company
Norwich Silk Company
Ossawan Mill Company
Ossawan Mill Company Ossawan Mill Company
Page, Wm. H. Boiler Company
Pequot Brass Foundry
Ponemah Mills (Taftville)
Porter, H. B. & Son Company
Prentice, C. W. (Taftville)
Puritan Manufacturing Company Punitan Manuacturing Con-Quinlan, John C. Reliance Worsted Company Ring, M. B. Scott & Clark Corp. Shetucket Company Stetson, V. S. Shetucket Company
Stetson, V. S.
Strom, Peter
Thames Arms Manufacturing Co.
Tobin Manufacturing Company
Turner, Emerson P. Manufacturing Co.
Ulmer Leather Company
Uncas Paper Company
Uncas Specialty Company
United States Finishing Company
Vaughn Foundry Company, Inc.
Yantic Woolen Co. (Yantic)

ORANGE

American Buckle Co. (W. Haven)
Mathushek Piano Mfg. Co. (W. H.)
Sanderson Fertilizer & Chemical Co.
West Haven Buckle Co. (W. Haven)
West Haven Mfg. Co. (West Haven)
Wire Novelty Co. The (W. Haven)
Yale Safe & Iron Co. (W. Haven)

PLAINFIELD

Aldrich, Mfg. Co. (Moosup)
American Woolen Co. (Moosup)
Babcock, W. P.
Cranska, Floyd (Moosup)
Lees, W. S. Co. (Central Village)
Plainfield Woolen Co. (Cent. Village)
Torrey, Bros & Co. (Central Village)
Wauregan Company (Wauregan)

PLAINVILLE

Bristol Manufacturing Company Bristol Manufacturing Company Calor, C. H. Carter, E. T. Carter, L. H. Clark, A. N. & Son Clark Castor Company Elm City Brass & Rivet Company Hills, Edwin Lamb, B. & Company Norton & Jones Osborne & Stephenson Mfg. Company Trumbull Electric Co.

PLYMOUTH

Cooper, D. G. (Terryville)
Eagle Lock Co. (Terryville)
Greystone Mfg. Co. (Greystone)
Terry, Andrew Co. (Terryville)

PORTLAND

Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quartz Co. Gildersleeve, S. & Sons (Gildersleeve) Ideal Mfg. Co. (Gildersleeve) Main Products Company New England Enameling Company Policing Company Company Company Company Company Company Company Pickering Governor Company

PRESTON

Lucas, B. Co. (Poquetannoc)

PUTNAM

Bosworth Bros. Case, W. D. & Co. Dady, John A. Corp. Hammond & Knowlton Co. Hampton Silk Co. Johnson, E. E.
Johnson, W. S.
Kent, C. M. & E. B.
Monohansett Manufacturing Co. Morse Mills Co. Morse Mils
Nightingale Mills
Powhatan Mills
Putnam Box Corp.
Putnam Foundry & Mach. Co.
Putnam Manufacturing Co. Putnam Silk Co. Putnam Woolen Co. Robbins, E. E.
Royal Knitting Mills
Union Novelty Co.
Wheaton Bldg. & Lumber Co.

RIDGEFIELD

Bennett, R. O. (Branchville) Bdpt. Wood Finishing Co. (B'ville) Gruman, Geo. B. (Branchville)

ROCKY HILL

Billings, C. E. Mfg. Co. The Champion Manufacturing Co. Frisbie, L. T. Co.

ROCKVILLE (See Vernon)

ROXBURY

New England Quartz Co.

SALISBURY

Barnum, Richardson Co. (Lime Rock) Borden's Condensed Milk Co. (L. R.) Holley, Mfg. Co. (Lakeville) Salisbury Cutlery & Handle Co.

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

SAYBROOK

Denison Bros. (Deep River)
Potter & Snell (Deep River)
Pratt, Read & Co. (Deep River)
Williams & Marvin Mfg. Co. (D. R.)

SEYMOUR

Arethusa Spring Water Co.
Beach, S. Y. Paper Co.
Brixey, W. R.
Day, H. P. & E.
Fowler Nail Co.
Garrett & Beach
Humphreyville Manufacturing Co.
Matthews, H. A. Manufacturing Co.
Matthews, H. A. Manufacturing Co.
New Haven Copper Co.
Rimmon Manufacturing Co.
Seymour Iron Foundry Co.
Seymour Manufacturing Co.
Seymour Manufacturing Co.
Smith, J. M.
Swan, James Co.
Tingue Manufacturing Co.

SHELTON (See Huntington)

SIMSBURY

Ensign, Bickford & Co. Ensign, R. H. Tariffville Lace Mfg. Co. (Tariffville)

SOMERS

Somersville Mfg. Co. (Somersville)

SOUTHBURY

Hawkins Co. (South Britain) Diamond Match Co. (Southford)

SOUTHINGTON

Actna Nut Co.
Atwater Mfg. Co. (Plantsville)
Beaton & Corbin Mfg. Co.
Blakeslee Forging Co. (Plantsville)
Clark Bros. & Co. (Milldale)
Clark Bros. & Co. (Milldale)
Frost, L. D. & Son (Marion)
Peck, Stowe & Wilcox Co.
Southington Cutlery Co.
Smith, H. D. Co. (Plantsville)
Thompson, Drop & Forge Co. P'ville)
Wolcott Hardware Co. (Plantsville)
Wood, G. E. Tool Co. (Plantsville)

SPRAGUE

Airlie Mills (Hanover)
Baltic Mills Co. (Baltic)
Eastern Strawboard Co. (Versailles)
Shetneket Worsted Mills (Baltic)
Totokett Mills Co. (Versailles)
Uncasville Mfg. Co. (Versailles)

STAFFORD

Amidon, S. B. (Staffordville)
Beckwith Card Co. (Stafford Springs)
Bradway, C. P. (W. Stafford)
Ellis, J. J. & A. D. (Stafford Springs)
Fabyan Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)
Fabyan Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)
Faulkner Woolen Mill (Stafford S.)
Faulkner Woolen Mill (Stafford S.)
Faulkner Woolen Mill (Stafford S.)
Faulkner Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)
Paton, A. B. Mfg. Co. (Stafford S.)
Phænix Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Riverside Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Riverside Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Smith & Cooley (Stafford Springs)
Stafford Worsted Co. (Stafford S.)
Warren Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)

STAMFORD

Atlantic Insulated Wire & Cable Co. Baer Bros.
Ball Manufacturing Co. Beck, Frederick & Co.
Bickensderfer Manufacturing Co.
Boas Thread Co.
Boston Artificial Leather Co.
Brown, Christian
Celluloid Zapon Co.
Chemical Works of America, Inc.
Co-operative Cigar Co.
Davenport & Tracy
Diamond Ice Co.
Excelsior Hardware Co.
Hale, Henry S.
Hefinnos Manufacturing Co.
Hoyt, Lyman Son & Co.
Imperial Manufacturing Co.
International Power Vehicle Co.
Jerals & Townsend Mfg. Co.
Lounsbury & Soule
Moll, Joseph H.
Muench, George
Murphy Manufacturing Co.
Oven Equipment & Mfg. Co.
Phillips, Chas. H. Chemical Co.
(Glenbrook)

Roth, Max
Schleicher Sons' Piano Co.
St. John's Wood Working Co.
Stamford Foundry Co.
Stamford Gas Stove Co.
Stamford Iron Works
Stamford Manufacturing Co.
Stamford Motor Co.
Stamford Rubber Supply Co.
Star Manufacturing Co.
Wagner, Michael
Waterside Mills
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.

STERLING

U. S. Finishing Co.

STONINGTON

Allen Spool & Printing Co. (Mystic)
Amèrican Thread Co. (Westerly P. 0.)
American Velvet Co. (Westerly P. 0.)
Atwood-Morrison Co.
Cottrell, C. B. & Sons (Westerly P. 0.)
Atwood-Morrison Co.
Cottrell, C. B. & Sons (Westerly P. 0.)
Hasbrook Motor Works (W. Mystic)
Homes Ship Bldg. Co. (W. Mystic)
Lantern Mills Silex Works (Mystic)
Lantern Mills Silex Works (Mystic)
Lorraine Mfg. Co. (Westerly P. 0.)
Maxson & Co. (Westerly P. 0.)
McDonald, M. C. (Mystic)
Miller, A. R. Sons
Mystic Motor Works (Mystic)
Mystic Mfg. Co. (Mystic)
Mystic Woolen Co. (Old Mystic)
Packer Mfg. Co. (Mystic)
Rossie Velvet Co. (Old Mystic)
Rossie Velvet Co. (Old Mystic)
Westerly Woolen Co. (Westerly P. 0.)
Whitford, Urban (Old Mystic)

STRATFORD

Oronoque Paper Mill (Oronoque)

SUFFIELD

Bissell, L. P. Ranney, S. O.

THOMASTON

Northfield Knife Co. (Reynolds Bridge) Plume & Atwood Mfg. Co. Thomas, Seth Clock Co. Thomaston Knife Co.

THOMPSON

French Riv. Text. Co. (Mechanicsville) Grosvenordale Co. (Grosvenordale) Keegan, Lawrence (Wilsonville) Murdock, T. G. & Son (New Boston) Tatem, J. B. & Sons (W. Thompson)

TOLLAND

Sumner, Wm. Belting Co.

TORRINGTON

Coe Brass Mannfacturing Co. Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Co. Excelsior Needle Co. Hendey Machine Co. Hothkiss Bros. Co. Perkins, E. A. Electric Co. Progressive Manufacturing Co. Standard Manufacturing Co. Torrington Manufacturing Co. Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co. Union Hardware Co. Warrenton Woolen Co.

TRUMBULL

Radcliffe, C. E. (Long Hill) Toucey, R. G. (Long Hill)

UNIONVILLE (See Farmington)

VERNON

American Mills Co. (Rockville)
Avery, Bates Co. (Ellington)
Belding Bros. & Co. (Rockville)
Hockanum Co. (Rockville)
Martin's, E. J. Sons (Rockville)
Murlless, H. B. (Rockville)
Ncw England Co. (Rockville)
Ravine Mills Co.
Regan, J. J. Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Rock Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Springville Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Swett, R. K. Co.
Talcott Bros. (Talcottville)
U. S. Envelope Co. (Rockville)
Vernon Woolen Co.

VOLUNTOWN

Briggs Manufacturing Co.

WALLINGFORD

Backes, G. W. & Sons
Backes, M. Sons
Backes, M. Sons
Biggins, Rogers Co.
Haller-Brown Co. (Yalesville)
Hamden Manufacturing Co.
Hodgetts, W. J.
International Silver Co.
Jennings & Griffin Mfg. Co. (Tracy)
Judd, H. L. & Co.
N. Y. Insulated Wire Co.
Parker, Chas. Co. (Yalesville)
Rogers, S. L. & G. H. Co.
Wallace, R. & Sons Mfg. Co.
Wallingford Co., Inc.
Yale, C. I. Mfg. Co. (Yalesville)

WATERBURY

American Manufacturing Co. American Mills Co. American Pin Co. (Waterville) American Ring Co. Barlow Bros. Co. Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co. Blake & Johnson Bristol Co. Berbecker & Rowland (Waterville)

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

Chase Rolling Mill Co. Coe Brass Co. Coe Brass Co.
Cross & 'Speirs Machine Co.
Daly, M. J. & Sons
Draher, John
Fry, B. H. & Co.
Hartley, George
Hemingway, M. & Sons
Henderson Bros.
Hygeia Ice & Cold Storage Co.
International Silver Co. Judd, W. B. Kalbfleisch, F. H. & Co. Lane Manufacturing Co. Lane Manufacturing Co.
Macauley, J. J.
Manufacturers' Foundry Co.
Manville Bros. Co.
Manville, E. J. Machine Co.
Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.
Matthews & Willard Mfg. Co.
McCarthy & Moore
Morden, L. M.
National Wire Mattress Co.
New England Watch Co.
Noera Manufacturing Co.
Novelty Manufacturing Co.
Phœnix, Fred
Platt Bros. & Co. Platt Bros. & Co.
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.
Randolph-Clowes Co. Risdon, S. A.
Rowbottom Mach. Co. (Waterville)
Scoville Manufacturing Co. Scottle Manufacturing Co. Shoe Hardware Co. Smith & Griggs Mfg. Co. Smith, J. E. & Co. Standard Electric Time Co. Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co. Tracy Bros. Co. Tracy Bros. Co.
Upham, George
Waterbury Battery Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Waterbury Brass Coods Corp.
Waterbury Brass Goods Corp.
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Waterbury Button Co.
Waterbury Clock Co. Waterbury Clock Co.
Waterbury Crucible Co. Waterbury Cruelole Co.
Waterbury Machine Co.
Waterbury Machine Co.
Waterbury Paper Box Co.
Waterbury Paper Box Co.
Waterbury Wire Die Co.
Waterbury Co. (Waterville) Waterville Cutlery Co. (Waterville) Welch, H. L. Hosiery Co. (W'ville) Weyand, Henry Co. White, L. C. Co. White & Wells Co.

WATERFORD

Booth Bros. Robinson, F. P. Paper Co. (Q. H Woodworth, N. A. (Quaker Hill) Hill)

WATERTOWN

Baird Machine Co. (Oakville) Hemingway & Bartlett Silk Co. (Watertown) Hemingway, M. & Sons Silk Co. (Watertown) Oakville Co. (Oakville) Smith, Seymour & Son (Oakville) Woolson, J. B. (Watertown)

WEST HARTFORD

Goodwin Bros. Pottery Co. (Elmwood) Park Brick Co. (Elmwood) Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Elmwood)

WESTPORT

Atlantic Starch Co. Bradley, G. W. Sons Computing Scale Co. (Saugatuck) Doscher Plane & Tool Co. (Saugatuck) Embalmers' Supply Co. Embalners Supply Co. Kemper, Charles H., Jr. Lees Manufacturing Co. Saugatuck Mfg. Co. (Saugatuck) Wakeman, Rufus (Saugatuck) Westport Paper Co.

WETHERSFIELD

Hartford Blower Co.

WILLIMANTIC (See Windham)

WILLINGTON

Conn. Woolen Mill (E. Willington) Hall, Gardner & Son Co. (S. W'ton)

WILTON

Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co. (Georgetown)

WINCHESTER

Brown Mach. Co. (Winsted)
Carter & Hakes Mach. Co. (Winsted)
Dudley, Geo. & Son Co. (W'td)
Empire Knife Co. (Winsted)
Flexible Rubber Goods Co.
Gilbert, Wm.L. Clock Co. (W'd)
Goodwin & Kintz Co. (W'd).
Harrison, B. J. & Son Co. (Winsted)
Moore, Franklin Co. (Winsted)
Morgan Silver Plate Co. (Winsted)
New England Knitting Co. (Winsted)
New England Knitting Co. (Winsted)
New England Knitting Co. (Winsted)
Richards, Benjamin & Co. (Winsted)

Richards, T. C. Hardware Co. (W'std)
Roe, John W. (Winsted)
Strong Mfg. Co. (Winsted)
Wilcox, George C. (Winsted)
Winsted Cabinet Co. (Winsted)
Winsted Edge Tool Works (Winsted)
Winsted Hosiery Co. (W'td)
Winsted Mfg. Co. (Winsted)
Winsted Silk Co. (Winsted)
Winsted Yarn Co. (Winsted)

WINDHAM

American Thread Co. (Willimantic)
Bosson Fibre Board Co. (N. Windham)
Chaffee Mfg. Co. (Willimantic)
Harris, C. R. (N. Windham)
Hartson, L. M. Co. (N. Windham)
Hillhouse & Taylor (Willimantic)
Holland Mfg. Co. (Willimantic)
Latham & Crane (Willimantic)
Mall, E. H. & Son (N. Windham)
Smith & Winchester Co. (S. Windham)
Smith & Winchester Co. (Willimantic)
Turner, A. G. (Willimantic)
Turner, A. G. (Willimantic)
Vanderman Plumb. & Heat. Co.
(Willimantic)
Willimantic Cotton Mills Corp.
(Willimantic)
Willimantic Machine Co. (Willimantic)
Willimantic Machine Co. (Willimantic)

WINDSOR

Eddy Manufacturing Corp. Hartford Paper Co. (Poquonock) Health Underwear Co. (Poquonock) Merwin, G. J. (Rainbow)
Merwin, G. J. (Rainbow)
Rainbow Mill (Rainbow)
Windsor Collar & Cuff Co.

WINDSOR LOCKS

American Writing Paper Co. American writing Paper Co.
Clark, Geo. P. Co.
Dexter, C. H. & Sons
Horton, E. & Son Co.
Medlicott Co. The
Montgomery, J. R. Co. Montgomery, J. R. Co. Whittlesey Paper Co. Windsor Locks Machine Co. Windsor Silk Co.

> WINSTED (See Winchester)

WOODBURY

Amer. Shear & Knife Co. (Hotchkissville) Curtis, Daniel & Sons

CONNECTICUT PRODUCTS AND MANUFACTURERS

Concerns named in heavy type are given in full detail in preceding pages.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES | Winchester Repeating Arms Co. Curtiss · Way Co. (Meriden)

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

Cutaway Harrow Co. (Higganum)

AMMONIA Standard Co. (Hartford)

AMMUNITION

Am. & British Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) Union Metallic Cartridge Co. " U S Rapid Fire Gun & Powder Co. (Derby)

(New Haven)

ARM BANDS

Blakesley Novelty Co. (Bristol)

AUTOMOBILES

Electric Vehicle Co. (H't'f'd.) Electric venus.
Pope Mfg Co.
Corbin Motor Vehicle Co. (N.B.)
Locomobile Co. of America (Bridgep't)
Eisenhuth Horseless Vehicle Co.
(Middletown) AUTO COOLERS AND CONDENSERS

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co.(Htfd.)

AUTO SPECIALTIES

Uncas Specialty Co. (Norwich)

BEDSTEADS (Metallic)

Hartford Bedstead Co.(Htfd.) Nat'l Spg. Bed Co. (N. Brit.) Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelt'n)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

Minor Corbin Box Co.

BELLS

Liberty Bell Co. (Bristol)
New Departure Mfg Co. (Bast Hampton)
Bestin Bros Mfg Co. (East Hampton)
East Hampton Bell Co. (Gong Bell Mfg Co. (Waster)
N' N' Hill Brass Co. (Star Bros Bell Co. (Bristol)

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BELTING (Leather)

Jewell Belting Co. (Hartford)
Coe & Brown
Norwich Mfg Co. (New Haven)
Norwich Mfg Co. (Norwich)
Ulmer Leather Co. (Bridgeport)
William Sumner Belting Co. (Tolland)

BICYCLES

Popε Mfg. Co. (Hartford)
Eagle Bicycle Mfg Co. (Torrington)

BICYCLE SUPPLIES

Liberty Bell Co. (Bristol)
New Departure Mfg Co. (Hartford)
Post & Lester
Liberty Cycle Co. (Bridgeport)

BLANK BOOKS

Curtiss-Way Co. (Meriden) Waterbury Blank Book Mfg Co. (Waterbury)

BLUING

Standard Co. (Hartford)

BOATS

Hartford & N Y Transportation Co.

(Hartford)
Thames Tow Boat Co. (New London)
Trumbull Marine Co.
Leeds Marine Equip. Co. (Bridgeport)
Palmer Bros (Cos Cob)
Greenwich Yacht Yard (Greenwich)
Norwalk Launch Co. (Norwalk)
Internat. Power Vehicle Co.

Internat. Power Vehicle Co. "Stamford Motor Co. S. Gildersleeve & Son (Gildersleeve) E. A. Ely (Middletown)

BOILERS

H B Beach & Son (Hartford Bigclow Co. (New Haven) Kew Haven Boiler Works Randolph-Clowes Co. (Waterbury) Hopson Chapin Mfg Co. (New London) Spiers Bros.

Kellogg-McCrumm-HowellCo.(N'wch) Wm H Page Boiler Co.
Bridgeport Boiler Works (Bridgeport)

BONE GOODS

Rogers & Hubbard Co. (Middletown) Rogers Mfg Co. (Rockfall)

BOOKS & BINDING

Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.(Htfd.) Price, Lee & Adkins (New Haven) Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Co. " Middlesex County Printery (Portland)

BOXES (Paper)

H J Mills (Bristol)
C J Callaghan (Hartford)
Hartford Box Co. "
Nichols Paper Box Co. "
H H Corbin & Son (New Britain)

S G Redshaw (Ansonia)
E J Doolittle (Meriden)
C E Schumick (Meriden)
C E Schumick (Meriden)
C E Schumick (Naugatuck)
Benton-Armstrong Fold. Box Co.
Bishop Box & Paste Co. (New Haven)
Bishop Box & Paste Co. "P J Cronan Paper Box Co. "Munson & Co. "Munson & Co. "Munson & Co. "W J Hodgetts (Wallingford)
Waterbury Paper Box Co. (Waterbury)
White & Wells Co.
Bingham Paper Box Co. (N. London)
Norwich Paper Box Co. (Norwich)
Frank W Clark (Bethel)
John Reid
Bridgeport Paper Box Co. (Bridgeport)
Compressed Paper Box Co. (Danbury)
Clark Box Co. (Danbury)
Clark Box Co. (CA Romans)

Clark Box Co.
C A Romans
S Curtiss & Son
Am. Paper Pail & Box Co. (Newtown)
Knapp Box Co.
Norwalk Box Co.
S C Trowbridge
Nat'l. Fold. Box & Paper Co. (Shelton)
L S Carpenter & Son (E. Hampton)
C H Watrous

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Knapp Box Co.
South Norwalk
C Son (South Norwalk)
L S Carpenter & Son (E. Hampton)
C H Watrous

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Knapp Box Co.
(Norwalk)
Knapp Box Co.
(South Norwalk)
(South Norwalk)
(South Norwalk)
(Morrous)

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Knapp Box Co.
(South Norwalk)
(Morrous)

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Knapp Box Co.
(South Norwalk)
(Morrous)

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Knapp Box Co.
(South Norwalk)
(South Norwalk)
(South Norwalk)
(South Norwalk)
(Morrous)

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Knapp Box Co.
(South Norwalk)
(Morrous)
(Morrowalk)
(Morrowa

Kingsbury Box & Ptg. Co.(S.Coventry) BOXES (Wood)

Bronson & Robinson Co. (Hartford)
J W Rockwell
Chas T Dodd
Chas S St Johns
Putnan Box Corp
(Putnam)

BRASS GOODS

Bristol Brass Co. (Forestville) (Hartford)
Brewery Appliance Specialty Co. (Ansonia)
Homer D Bronson Co. (Beacon Falls)
Andrew B Hendryx Co. (New Haven)
Rostand Mfg Co. (Milford)
H A Matthews Mfg Co. (Seymour)
H L Judd & Co. (Wallingford)
Am. Ring Co. (Waterbury)
Novelty Mfg Co. (Waterbury)
Novelty Mfg Co. (Waterbury)
Novelty Mfg Co. (Waterbury)
Waterbury Mfg Co. (Waterbury)
Waterbury Mfg Co. (Waterbury)
Materbury Mfg Co. (Shorwich)
Materbury Mfg Co. (Shorwalk)
Materbury Mfg Co. (Stamford)
Materbury Mfg Co. (Winsted)

BRASS (Sheet)

Bristol Brass Co. (Bristol)

BRICKS

Park Brick Co. (Elmwood) Eastern Machinery Co. (New Haven) Howard Co.

BROOMS

New England Broom Co. (N. Haven) Geo W Bancroft (New Hartford)

BRUSHES

" W L Whittemore & Son (Hartford) (New Britain) Standard Brush Co. (New Hartford)

Flexible Rubber Goods Co. (Winsted) Looby & Fargo Rogers Brush Works (Chester)

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

(New Britain)
Russell & Erwin Mfg Co. "
P & F Corbin "
Stanley Works "

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

H Wales Lines Co. (Meriden)

BUTTONS

New Haven Button Co. (New Haven)
Chas W Reade Button Co. "
E F Smith & Sons
Lane Mfg Co. (Union City)
Platt Bros & Co.
Waterbury Button Co.
L C White Co.
Elmwood Button Co.
Hatheway Mfg Co.
Patrick Crowe
Saugatuck Mfg Co.
Griffin Button Co. (Shelton)

CALENDERS

Curtiss-Way Co. (Meriden) Beckwith Print. Co. (Norwich)

CANNED GOODS

Knowles-Lombard Co. (Guilford) Sachems Head Canning Co. (Guilford)

CARDBOARD

Naubuc Paper Co. (Glastonbury)
Riverside Paper Mfg Co.
Hartford Board Co. (Hartford)
Case Bros (Highland Park)
Wausuc Mills Co. (Highland Park)
Willard A Case (Manchester)
Wm. Foulds Co.
Brookside Paper Co. (So. Manchester)
Rogers Paper Mfg Co.
New Haven Pulp & Board Co. (N.H.)
Diamond Match Co. (Southport)
Eastern Straw Board Co. (Versailles)
C H Norton (N. Westcheshire)
Standard Card & Paper Co. (B'port)
Tait & Sons Paper Co. ("

Westport Paper Co. (Shelton)
Bosson Fibre Board Co. (Chaplin)
F L Case Paper Co. (Andover)
R K Swett Co. (Vernon)

CARPETS

Hartford Carpet Co. (Thompsonville) Upson, Martin & Co. Reid Carpet Co. (Bridgeport)

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

Stanley Rule & Level Co. (New Britain)

CARRIAGE CLOTH

Clinton Mills Co. (Norwich) Fairfield Rubber Co. (Fairfield)

CARRIAGES & PARTS

Guilford Wheel Mfg Co. (Guilford) M Armstrong & Co. (New Haven)

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

| A T Demarest & Co. (New Haven. |
|-------------------------------------|
| J F Goodrich & Co. " |
| H C Holcomb |
| Henry Hooker & Co. " |
| Henry Killian Co. " |
| New Haven Carriage Co. (New Haven, |
| |
| Samuel K. Page " |
| Seabrook & Silith Carriage Co. |
| M Seward & Son Co. |
| James W Harry & Son Co. |
| (W. Cheshire) |
| M B Ring (Norwich) |
| Scott & Clark Corp. " |
| Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co. |
| (Bridgeport) |
| Gates Carriage Co. " |
| C W Hall Carriage Co. " |
| Hincks & Johnson " |
| Wheel & Wood Bending Co. " |
| W P Babcock (Plainfield) |
| Flynn & Doyle (Bantam) |
| Standard Mfg Co. (Torrington) |
| Broderick Carriage Co. (Middletown) |
| |
| J. B. Evans |

CASTINGS (Brass)

E J Blake J M Craig (Hartford) Phænix Brass Foundry Co. (New Britain) Wm. Roach F L Gaylord Co. H D Phelps (Ansonia) Edward Miller Co. (Meriden) C Upham Ely (New Haven) James Graham & Co. Green Reynolds Brass Foundry Pequot Brass Foundry (Norwich) Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal Co.
P J Donovan Brass Foundry Co.
W G Rowell & Co.
Danbury Brass Works (Danb (Bridgeport) Birmingham Brass Co. (Shelton) (Stamford) Christian Brown

CASTINGS (Iron)

Sessions Foundry Co. (Bristol)
Capitol Foundry Co. (Hartford)
Hartford Foundry Corp.

"I Laragy
Phenix Iron Works Corp. "
Standard Foundry Co. "
Malleable Iron Works (New Britain)
D. E. Whiton Machine Co. (New London)
Vulcan Iron Works
E T Carter (Plainville)

Vulcan Iron Works
E T Carter (Plainville)
Champion Mfg Co. (Rocky Hill)
Malleable Iron Fittings Co. (Branford)
Birmingham Iron Foundry (Derby)
I S Spencer's Sons (Guilford)
S H Barnum (New Haven)
McLagon Foundry Co. "
G F Warner Mtg Co. "
Robert Wilson
Seymour Iron Foundry Co. (Seymour)
Naugatuck Malleable Iron Co. (Union City)

Manufacturer's Foundry (Waterbury)
Waterbury Farrel Fdy. & Mach. Co.
'Vaughn Foundry Co. (Norwich)
A B Miller Sons (Stonington)
Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co.
(Bridgeport)

R E Parsons Co.

Pequonnock Foundry Inc.

Arnold Co., Inc.

(Norwalk)

Meeker Union Foundry Corp.

U S Fdy & Sales Co. (So. Norwalk)

Meyer Iron & Brass Fdy. (Shelton)

Putnam Fdy. & Mach. Co. (Putnam)

Andrew Terry Co.

H B Murlless

(Rockville)

S B Amidon

(Staffordville)

CASTINGS (Steel)

National Steel Fdy Co. (New Haven) A C Stiles Anti-Friction Metal Co. "

CHEMICALS

Naugatuck Chemical Co. (Naugatuck)
F B Kalbfleisch Co. (Waterbury)
Mohawk Paint & Chemical (Norwich)
General Chemical Co. (Bridgeport)
Vass Chemical Co. (Danbury)
Chas. H. Phillips Chem. (Glenbrook)

Chemical Wooks of America Inc.
(Stamford)

CHINA WARE Helmschmied Mfg Co.

(Meriden)

CHUCKS (Lathe) Cushman Chuck Co.

Jacobs Mfg Co. (Hartford)
Skinner Chuck Co. (N. Brit.)
Union Mfg Co.
E Horton & Son Co. (Windsor Locks)
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co.
(New Haven)
D. E. Whiton Machine Co.
(New London)

CLOCKS

E Ingraham Co. (Bristol)
H C Thompson Clock Co. (Sessions Clock Co. (Forestville)
Parker Clock Co. Meriden)
New Haven Clock Co. (Waterbury)
Waterbury Clock Co. (Winsted)

Wm L Gilbert Clock Co. "Goodwin & Kintz Co. "Annual Wind Clock Co. (Middletown)

CLOCK PARTS

Young Bros (Forestville) Reeves Mfg Co. (Milford) Bridgeport Enamel Dial Co. (Bridgeport)

COIN REGISTERS

Burdick-Corbin Co. (Hartford) Henry Killian Co. "

COMBS

Derby Comb Co. (Derby) Pratt, Read & Co. (Deep River)

CORKS

Goodwin Cork Co. (Norwich)

CORSETS

Brewster Corset Co. (Derby)
Brooks Corset Co. (New Haven)
Gilbert Mfg Co. (New Haven)
Hickok Co. "
I Newman & Sons "
I Strouse & Co. "
Strouse-Adler & Co. "
Henry H. Todd Geo, C. Batcheller & Co. (Bridgeport)
Birdsey & Somers Crown Corset Co. "
Downer, Hawes & Co. "
Warner Bros Corset Co. (S. Norwalk)
R N Bassett Co. (S. Norwalk)
R N Bassett Co. (S. Norwalk)

COTTON GOODS

Arawana Mills (Middletown)
J Broadbent & Son (Unionville)

J R Montgomery Co. (Windsor Locks) Ansonia O & C Co. (Ansonia) New England Warp Co. (New Haven) Baltic Mills Co. (Baltic) Baltic Mills Co.
Ashland Cotton Co.
Win. A Slater Mills
Am. Thread Co.
Palmer Bros Co.
Pequot Mills
Mystic Twine Co. (Jewett City) (Glasco) (Montville) (Mystic) (New London) New England Carpet Lin. Co.

Pliceville Mills Inc. (Norwich) Falls Co. Shetucket Co. Peter Strom Emerson P Turner Mfg Co.
U S Finishing Co.
Massosoit Mfg Co.
Am Thread Co. (Si (Oakville) (Stonington) Lorraine Mfg Co. Totokett Mills Co. (Versailles) (Voluntown) Briggs Mfg Co.
C W Prentice
Uncasville Mfg Co.
Uncasville Mfg Co.
Ernest Simpons Mfg Co. (Taftville) (Versailles) (Norwalk) Adam Mfg Co. Lee's Mfg Co. Attawaugan Co. (Shelton) (Westport) (Attawaugan) W S Lees Co. (Central Village) Danielsonville Cotton Co. (Danielson) Quinebaug Co. Fred R Smith
Aldrich Mfg Co.
Floyd Cranska
Cutler Mills Co.
Monohansett Mfg Co. (E Killingly) (Moosup) (Packerville) (Putnam) Moss Mills Co. Nightingale Mills Powhatan Mills Putnam Mfg Co. Wauregan Co. (Wauregan)
Williamsville Mfg Co. (Williamsville)
Ann Thread Co. (Williamstile)
Windham Co. (Williamstic)
Williamantic Cotton Mills Corp. " E H Mall & Son M H Marcus & Bros (N Windham) (Elmville) (Grosvenordale) Grosvenordale Co. Summit Thread Co. (East Hampton)
Russell Mfg Co. (Higgaum)
C E Brownell (Moodus)
Hall, Lincoln & Co. (Moodus) Neptune Twine & Cord Mills
N Y Net & Twine Co.
A E Purple
M Pollock (Cona · (Conantville) John L Ross Gardner Hall & Son (So. (Eagleville) Willington) Ravine Mills Co.

CRUCIBLES

Waterbury Crucible Co. (Waterbury) Bridgeport Crucible Co. (Bridgep't)

CUTLERY (Pocket)

Humason & Beckley Mfg Co.

(New Britain)
Southington Cut. Co. (Southington)
Miller Bros Cut. Co.(Meriden)
Waterville Cut. Co. (Waterville)
Challenge Cut. Corp. (Bridgeport)
Holley Mfg Co. (Lakeville)
Northfield Knife Co. (Northfield)
Northfield Knife Co. (Reynolds Bridge)
Thomaston Knife Co. (Thomaston)
Empire Knife Co. (Winsted)

CUTLERY (Table)

Landers, Frary & Clark,
(New Britain)
Hart Mfg Co.
Union Cut. & Hdw. Co.
Meriden Cut. Co.
Internat. Silver Co.(Norwich)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Hartford Dairy Co. (Hartford) New England Dairy Corp (N. Haven) Valley Farm Creamery Co. Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Newtown)

DIES

Everett Horton (Bristol)
Ira B Smith (Bristol)
L E Rhodes (Hartford
Meriden Mach Tool Co.
(Meriden)

Waterbury Wire Die Co. (W'tbury)
Conn Tool Co. (Bridgeport)

DRESS SHIELDS

Omo Mfg Co. (Middletown)

DRESS STAYS

Union Fabric Co.

bric Co. (Ansonia)

DRILL PRESSES

Henry & Wright Mfg Co. (Hartford)

DROP HAMMERS

Bilings & Spencer Co. (Htfd.) ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Arknot Co. (Hartford)
Baker Electric Co. (Hartford)
Franklin Electric Mfg Co. (Hartford)

Green & Bauer
Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co.
Hart Mfg Co.
Johns-Pratt Co.
Norton Elec. Instrument Co.

T H Brady (New Britain)
Trumbull Elec. Co. (Plainville)
Eddy Mfg Corp (Windsor)
Ansonia Electric Co. (Ansonia)
H P Cameron Elec Mfg Co. (Meriden)
Acme Wire Co. (New Haven)
A E Holaday Mfg Co.
N Y Insulated Wire Co. (Wall'gford)
Waterbury Battery Co. (Waterbury)
Bryant Electric Co. (Bridgeport)
Perkins Elec. Switch Mfg Co. (Torr'gton)

ELECTRIC FUSES

Johns-Pratt Co. (Hartford)

ELECTRIC INSULATORS

Johns-Pratt Co. (Hartford)

ELECTRIC SWITCHES

Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co. "

(Hartford)

Hart Mfg Co. "

ELECTROTYPES.

A Mugford
Robert Weller
A Pindar Corp.
Hartford Engraving Co.
R S Peck & Co.
W T Barnum & Co.
Best Mfg Co.
E B Sheldon Co.
Curtiss-Way Co.
(Meriden)
W W Wheeler Co. (Meriden)

F A Benton & Son

(Bridgeport)

(Stamford)

EMERY (Ground)

Oriental Emery Co. (New Haven) Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co. (Bridgeport) Springfield Mfg Co.

ENAMELED GOODS.

New England Enameling Co.
(Middletown)
New England Enameling Co. (P'land)

ENGINES

Hasbrook Motor Works (Mystic)
N. London Marine Iron Works (Now London)
Acme Oil Engine Co. (Bridgeport)
Pacific Iron Works
Royal Equipment Co.
Norwalk Iron Works (S. Norwalk)
International Power Vehicle Co.

ENGINES (Gasoline)

Harriman Motor Works
Hartford Engine Works
Evarts Mfg Co.
F A Law Mach Co.
New Britain Mach Co.
J W Lathrop
Mystic Motor Works
New London Motor Co.
Fairfield Motor Co.
Fairfield Motor Co.
Fairfield Motor Co.
Fairfield Motor Co.
Stamford Motor Co.
Stamford Motor Co.
E E Johnson
Eagle Bicycle Mfg Co.
H W Hubbard
Keating Motor Co.

(Hartford)
(Mystic)
(Kystic)
(Kystic)
(Mianus)
(Fairfield)
(Mianus)
(Stamford)
(Stamford)
(Chutnam)
(Torr'gton)
(Middletown)
(Middletown)

ENGINE GOVERNORS

Pickering Governor Co. (Portland)

ENGRAVING (Photo)

A Mugford
Hartford Engraving Co.
Robert Weller
A Pindar Corp.
Brown & Stoddard Co.
Curtiss-Way Co.
W W Wheeler Co. (Meriden)

ENGRAVING (Wood)

A Mugford (Hartford)
Rebert Weller
Calhoun Show Print Co.
A Pindar Corp.
R S Peck Co.

ENVELOPES

Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. (Burnside)
Hartford Mfg Co. (Hartford)
U S Envelope Co.
Am Paper Goods Co.
W J Moffat (Kensington)
U S Envelope Co. (Kensington)
U S Envelope Co. (Rockville)

EXTRACTS

(Meriden)

FABRICS

Arawana Mills
New Haven Web Co.
Cott.-A-Lap Co.
Narrow Fabric Corp
Am Mills Co.
Jewett City Textile
Ponemah Mills
Bias Narrow Fabric Co.
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co.
Conn Web Co.
Conn Web Co.
Hefumos Mfg Co.
Star Mfg Co.
Russell Mfg Co.

(Maderbury)
(Waterbury)
(Waterbury)
(Waterbury)
(Taftville)
(Waterbury)
(Jewett City)
(Bridgeport)
(Bridgeport)
(Long Hill)
(Winnipauk)
(Stam Mig Co.
(Rockfall)

FAIENCE (Architectural)

Hartford Faience Co. (H'f'd)

FIREARMS

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co. (Hartford)
Meriden Fire Arms Co. (Meriden)
Parker Bros. (Meriden)
Arlin Fire Arms Co. (New Haven)
Marlin Fire Arms Co. (Now Haven)
Winchester R'ptg. Arms Co. (Norwich)
W H Davenport Fire Arms Co. (Norwich)
W H Davenport Fire Arms Co. (Norwich)
Thopkins & Allen Arms Co. (Tobin Mfg Co. (Tobin Mfg Co. (Rockfall)

FIREWORKS.

G W Backes & Sons (Wallingford)
M Backes Sons

FISH LINES (Silk)

E J Martin's Sons (Rockville)

FLATWARE

Melrose Silver Co. (Hartford) Biggins-Rogers Co. Wall'gford)

FOOD PRODUCTS

Imperial Granum Co. (N. Haven)
C D Boss & Son (New London)
New England Food Co. (E. Norwalk)
Echo Farm Corp (Bantam)
Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Canaan)
Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Lime Rock)

FOOTWEAR

Benedict & Co. (New Canaan)
Frank I Lane
Lounsbury, Matthewson & Co.
(S. Norwalk)
Lounsbury & Soule
W D Case & Co.
W S Johnson
Goodyear Rubber Co. (Middletown)

FORGINGS (Drop)

Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd.)
Blakeslee Forging Co. (Plantsville)
Kilbourn & Bishop Co. (New Haven)
Bridgeport Forge Co. (Bridgeport)

FURNACES

(Stamford) Turner Heater Co. (Bristol

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

FURNITURE

O D Case Co. (Guilford) O D Case Co. (Guilford)
Eastern Lounge Co. (New Milford)
B J Harrison Son Co. (Winsted)

FUSES

Climax Fuse Co. (Avon) Ensign, Bickford & Co. (Simsbury)

GARTERS

Blakesley Novelty Co. (Bristol) C J White & Co. (New Britain)

GERMAN SILVER

Bristol Brass Co.

(Bristol)

GLASS (Cut)

J D Bergen Co. (Me International Silver Co. (Meriden) Meriden Cut Glass Co. J J Niland

GLASS CUTTERS

W L Barrett

(Bristol)

GLASSWARE

A J Hall & Co. (Meriden)
P J Handel Helmschmied Mfg Co. (Meriden) Fair Haven Art Glass Co. (N. Haven) Bridgeport Art Glass Co. (Brdgep't)

GOLD LEAF

G L Bladon John M Ney & Co. M Swift & Sons (Hartford)

GONGS

W C Ladd

(Bristol)

GRAPHOPHONES

Am. Graphophone Co. (Bridgep't)

GAUGES

Ashcroft Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) D G Cooper (Terryville) D G Cooper (Terryvine GUNS (Machine & Gatling)

Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co. (Hartford)

GUNS

Am. & British Mfg Co. (Bridgep't) U S Rapid Fire Gun & Power Co. (Derby)

HAMMOCKS

Arawana Mills (Middletown) Goodall Hammock Co. (Middletown)

HARDWARE

(Bristol) Ira B Smith Clayton Bros Clayton Bros

Grilley Co.

J Root

W C Ladd

J H Sessions & Son

L H Snyder

New Departure Mfg Co.
Collins Co.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox

(Collinsville)

(E. Berlin)

Grilley Co.

A S Henn & Co.

H B Ives & Co.

Mallory Wheeler Co.
Metal Mfg Co.
James F Molloy & Co.
National Wire Corp
New Haven Spring Co.

H S Bartholomew (Edgewood) Turner & Deegan
Am. Bit & Augur Co. (Forestville)
C E Andrews
" C E Andrews
Capewell Horse Nail Co. (Hartford)
Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd.) Billings & Spence C T McCue Co. Pratt & Cady Co. W W & C F Tucker Whitney Mfg Co. R A Moore & Son H Lydall & Foulds (Kensington) (Manchester) Orion Treat L D Frost & Son (Marion) Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.

(Marlon)

(Milldale)

(Milldale) (New Britain) P & F Corbin Corbin Screw Corp. Hart & Cooley Co. O S Judd Landers, Frary & Clark North & Judd Mfg Co. Russell & Erwin Mfg Co. Stanley Rule & Level Co. Stanley Works Taplin Mfg Co.
Traut & Hine Mfg Co. Union Mfg Co. C H Calor L H Carter A N Clark & Son (Plainville) Clarke Castor Co. Elm City Brass & Rivet Co. Edwin Hills Osborn & Stephenson Osborn & Stephenson

Atwater Mfg Co. (Plantsville)
Peek, Stow & Wilcox Co. "
H D Smith Co. "
Wolcott Hdw. Co. "
G E Wood Tool Co. "
Aetna Nut Co. (Southington) (Southington) Beaton & Corbin Mfg Co. Peek, Stow & Wileox
Westfield Plate Co. (Thompsonville) H W Humphrey S G Monce Unionville) Upson Nut Co. Bailey Mfg Co. (Wethersfield) Ansonia Novelty Co. (Ansonia) H C Cook & Co.
J B Gardner Sons. S O & C Co. Graham Mfg Co. (Derby) Howe Mfg Co. Fergus Kelly
J T Henry Mfg Co.
Brown & Dowd Mfg Co.
Foster-Merriam & Co. (Hamden) (Meriden) H Jones Co. Manning Bowman & Co, Chas Parker Co.
M B Schenek Co.
F J Wallaee
Wusterbarth Bros Willis M Cook
Mt. Carmel Bolt Co.
W W Woodruff & Son Co. (Mt. Carmel) Am. Rivet Co. (New Haven) Atlas Mfg Co. R H Brown & Co. W S Burn Mfg Co. W S Burn Mfg Co. C Cowles & Co.

B Druen
W & E T Fitch Co.
Robert Fitzmorris

Grilley Co.

O B North & Co. Perpente Mfg Co. Sargent & Co. Wm Schollhorn Co. M Seward & Son Co. A H Smith & Co. L T Snow Hobart E Smith
Fowler Nail Co.
Garrett & Beach
Humphreyville Mfg Co.
Little River Mfg Co. (Seymour) James Swan Co. Hawkins Co. Naugatuek Mfg Co. Hamden Mfg Co. (So. Britain) (Union City) (Wallingford) Am. Mfg
Blake & Johnson
B H Fry & Co.
Mattatuek Mfg Co. (Waterbury) L M Morden Noera Mfg Co. Shoe Hardware Co. Noeth Ardware Co.
Smith & Griggs Mfg Co.
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Berbecker & Rowland Mfg Co.
(Waterville)
(Waterville) West Haven Buckle Co.
West Haven Mfg Co.
Griest Mfg Co.
West Mayen (Wastell No. 1) Griest Mfg Co. (Westville)
New London Vise Works (N. London)
Bard, Union Co: (Norwich) Bard, Union Co: Chelsca File Works Puritan Mfg Co. R O Bennett (Branchville) Geo B Gruman Aeme Shear Co. (Bridgeport) Atlantie Mfg Co.
Atlas Shear Co.
Automatic Scale Co.
Buridseport Hdw Mfg Co.
Burns, Silver & Co. Columbia Bolt & Nut Co. Con. Safety Valve Co. Cornwall & Patterson Mfg Co. John S Fray & Co. Edward S Hotchkiss D M Bassett Bolt Works
Shelton Co. (Shelton)
Davenport & Tracy (Stamford)
Excelsior Hardware (O. Greystone Mfg Co. (Greystone)
Seymour Smith & Son (Oakville)
Chesin Stance Co. (Pina Moodow) Seymour Smith & Son (Oakville)
Chapin Stevens Co. (Pine Meadow)
Eagle Lock Co. (Terryville) Chapin Stevens Co.
Eagle Lock Co.
Progressive Mfg Co.
Torrington Mfg Co.
Turner & Seymour Mfg Co.
Union Hardware Co.
Franklin Moore Co.
T C Richards Hdw. Co.
Strong Mfg Co.
Conn. Valley Mfg Co. (Center Brook)
Chester Mfg Co.
J S Deuse " J R Dense
" J R Ferguson & Co.
" Jennings, Russell Mfg Co.
" H E Taylor & Co. (Hadlyme)
" Higganum Hdw. Co. (Higgnaum)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

(Little River) (Middletown) M R Warner & Sons (L W H Chapman Co. (N Wilcox, Crittenden & Co.

HARNESS HARDWARE

North & Judd Mfg Co. (New Britain)

HARNESSES

Peck & Lines

(Bridgeport)

HATS

S M Andrews (Hartford) Vanderhoef & Co. (Milford)
H Frankenberger & Co. (New Haven)
Baird Untiedt Co. (Bethel)
Bethel Mfg Co.
Farnum & Fairchild "" Bethel Mig Co.
Farnum & Fairchild
Higson & Co.
Judd & Co.
Judd & Dunning Hat Co.
Edwin Short Hat Co.
Beltaire Bros & Co.
Connett Hat Co.
Denbury Co. (Danbury) Danbury Co.
Delohery Hat Co.
John W Green & Sons Inc.
Green Soft Hat Mfg Co. Green Soft Hat Mig Co. Hawes, Von Gal Co. S C Holley & Co. Hoyt, Walthausen & Co. Lee Hat Mig Co. Lee Soft Hat Co. D E Loewe E A Mallory & Sons H McLachlan Meeker Bros & Co.
Millard Hat Co.
J B Murphy & Co.
National Hat Co.
Rundle & White
S A G Hat Co. 66 Simon & Keane
A C Wheeler
Otto Barthol Co.
Crofut & Knapp Co.
Dennis & Blanchard (Norwalk) (S. Norwalk) A A Hodson & Co. W B Hubbell 66 Rough Hat Co. Volk Hat Co. J C Wilson & Co. 66 Walhizer & Dreyer New Milford Hat Co. (N. Milford)

HAT FORMING & FINISH-ING

Bethel Hat Forming Co. Bridgeport Hat Mfg Co. (Bethel) (B'dg'p't) A S Davenport
F D Tweedy & Co.
C M Horch (Danbury) Hat Forming Co. (S. Norwalk) Universal Hat Co.

HEATERS (Feed Water)

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Htfd.) I B Davis & Son Foskett & Bishop Co. National Pipe Bending Co. (N. Haven)

HOSIERY

Am. Hosiery Co. (N. Britain)
Dunham Hosiery Co. (Naugatuck)
Columbia Hosiery Co. (N. Haven)
Radeliffe Bros. (Shelton) Winsted Hosiery Co. (W'sted)

ICE (Artificial)

Hygienic Ice Co. (New Haven) Hygenia Ice & Cold Stor. (W'terbury)

Naugatuck Valley Ice Co. (B'dg'port) Diamond Ice Co. (Stamford)

INDEX BOOKS

Burr Index Co. (Hartford)

Standard Co. (Hartford IRON OR STEEL (Bar) (Hartford)

New Haven Iron & Steel Co. (N. H.) Barnum, Richardson Co. (E. Canaan)

JEWELRY

Porter & Dyson Co. (N. Brit.) C R Harris (N. Windham) C R Harris

KEYS

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain)

KNIFE HANDLES

Salisbury Cut. & Handle Co. (Sal'b'y)

KNIT GOODS

Royal Knit. Mills (Putnam)

LACE CURTAINS

Tariffville Lace Mfg Co. (Tariffv'lle)

LACQUERS

New Era Lustre Co. Am. Lacquer Co. David B Crockett Co. Parrott Varnish Co. Celluloid Zapon Co. (New Haven) (Bridgeport) (Stamford)

LADDERS

E C Bishop & Co. (Hartford)

LAMPS

Edward Miller & Co. (M'den) Scoville & Peck Co. (N. Haven) Stevens & Sackett Co. Matthews & Willard Mfg Co (W'bury) Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. Goodwin & Kintz (Winsted)

LATHES

Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Meriden) New Haven Mfg Co. (N. Haven) E E Johnson (Putnam) Brown Machine Co. (Winsted)

LEATHER

Herman Roser (E. Glastonbury)
Jewell Belting Co. (Hartford)
Bridgeport Patent Leather Mfg Co.
(Bridgeport)
Geo Dudley & Son Co. (W'ted)
Case Leather Works (Hop River)

LEATHER (Artificial)

Boston Artificial Leather Co. (Stamford)

LEATHER GOODS (Fancy)

Hartford Leather Goods Co. (Hartford)

George A Shepard & Sons Co. (Bethel) Fred K Braitling (Bridgeport) Chas H Kempner, Jr. (Westport) E E Robbins (Putnam) (Putnam)

LETTER BOXES Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain) LITHOGRAPHS

Calhoun Show Print Co. (Hartford) Dodd Lithographic Co.
Kellogg & Bulkeley Co.
Dorman Lithographing Co. (N. Haven)

LOCKS

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain) A Ochsner & Sons Co. (N. Haven)

MACHINERY

Pratt & Whitney Co. (Htfd.)
Edred W Clark
Cooley & Trevor Mfg Co.
Fenn-Sadler Machine Co.
Gray & Prior Machine Co.
Carlyle Johnson Mach Co.
Wutual Machine Co.
Wutual Machine Co.
Without Machine Co. National Machine Co.
Phoenix Mfg Co.
W H Pickering & Co.
L E Rhodes L E Rhodes
Sigourney Tool Co. "
Dwight Slate Machine Co. "
John Thompson Press Co. "
Whitney Mfg Co. (N. B'tain)
North & Pfeiffer Mfg Co. "
Lamb & Co. (Plainville) North & Pfeiffer Mig Co.

B Lamb & Co.

Norton & Jones

Thompson Drop Forge Co (Plant'v'lle)
C E Billings Mig Co. (Rocky Hill)
George P Clark Co. (Windsor L'ks)
Windsor Locks Mach Co.
H C Cook Machine Co. (Ansonia)
Farrel Foundry & Mach Co.

Meriden Mach Tool Co. Meriden Mach. Tool Co.

(Meriden) H Merriam Wheeler & Son C J Brooks E A Burgess Est. F M Carroll (New Haven) F M Carroll
Defiance Button Machine
Eastern Machinery Co.
Elm City Engineering Co.
George M Griswold
Hemming Bros
Herrick & Cowell
George M McKenzie
F P Pfleghar & Son
George E Prentice & Co.
Reynolds & Co.
James Reynolds Mfg Co.
F C & A E Rowland
F B Shuster Co.
W J Smith & Co.
Smith & Twiss Smith & Twiss H G Thompson & Son Co. J M Smith (Seymour) Cross & Spiers Mach Co. (Waterbury) John Draher Manville Bros Waterbury Farrel Fdy. & Mach Co. "Waterbury Mach Co." (Waterville) Rowbottom Mach Co.

Ha

M

As

Har

MAS

Flex

Rowbotton Mach Co. (Westville)
Standard Machinery Co. (Mystic)
D E Whiton Mach Co. (New London)
Am Woodworking Mach Co. (Norwich) M A Barber A Gould Hiscox Co. Lester & Wasley

Connecticut Products and their Manufacturers

| Atwood-Morrison Co. (Stonington) | 1 |
|--|----|
| A L Adams (Bridgeport) Automatic Mach Co. | 1 |
| Baker Mach Co. " | ١ |
| H C Bradley " | |
| Bridgeport Fdy. & Mach Co. "Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co." | ı |
| Bullard Mach Tool Co. " | l |
| Coulter & McKenzie Mach Co. " | l |
| Curtis & Curtis Co. "Grant Mfg & Mach Co. " | l |
| A H Nilson Mach Co. " | ١, |
| Special Mach Co. " | 1 |
| Edward P Walter " James W Weir " | ı |
| Boesch Mfg Co. (Danbury) | l |
| Doran Bros | 1 |
| Heim Mach Co. | ľ |
| Morelock & Husk New Mach Co. " | 1 |
| Turner Mach Co. " | |
| Colonial Fdy. & Mach Co. E. Nor'w'k) | 0 |
| H A Tuttle Mfg Co. J W Craw (S. Norwalk) | i |
| George N McKibben Mfg Co. " | 5 |
| J W Miller | 1 |
| Computing Scale Co. (Saugatuck) | 6 |
| Dairy Mach'y & Construc. Co. (Shel'n) Ball Mfg Co. (Stamford) Cooper Murrely Co. | |
| George Muench Co. Stamford Iron Works | A |
| Larkin Reed Co. (Danielson) | 1 |
| Willimantic Mach Co. (Willimantic) | I |
| Smith & Winchester Co. (S. Windham) | 7 |
| J A Northrop & Son (N. Milford) Baird Machine Co. (Oakville) | 1 |
| Hendey Machine Co. (Torrington) | 1 |
| Brown Machine Co. (Winsted) | E |
| H B Brown & Co. (E. Hampton) A O Read Co. (Middletown) | C |
| A O Read Co. (Middletown) Brockway & Meckinsturn (Moodus) | F |
| | S |
| MACHINERY (Clock) | V |
| Everett Horton (Bristol) | A |
| J H Sessions & Son " | J, |
| MACHINERY (Registering) | F |
| C J Root (Bristol) | F |
| MACHINERY (Screw) | CJ |
| Hartford Machine Screw Co. | O |

Hartford Machine Screw Co. (Hartford)

MACHINERY (Wood Screw)
Asa A Cook Co. (Hartford)

MACHINES (Sewing)

Merrow Machine Co. (Htfd.) Model Mach Co. (Bridgeport) Wheeler & Wilson

MACHINISTS' TOOLS

Billings & Spencer Co. (Htfd.) (Hartford)

MANTELS

Hartford Faience Co. (Htfd.)

MASSAGE (Rubber Brushes)
Flexible Rubber Goods Co.
(Winsted)

MATTRESSES

B Rottman
B B Savage & Co.
Samuel Yudkin

Hugh Sterling Rufus Wakeman (Bridgeport) (Saugatuck)

MATTRESSES (Woven Wire)

Hartford Bedstead Co.(Htfd.) National Wire Mattress Co. (Waterbury)

(Waterbury) MECHANICAL NOVELTIES

Reeves Mfg Co. (Milford)
Weld Mfg Co. (Bridgeport)

METALLIC PACKING

Bridgeport Metallic Pack Co. (Bridgeport)

METAL WORKING

Goodwin & Kintz Co. (W'sted) Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg Co.
Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. (Ansonia) Coe Brass Mfg Co. Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co. (Meriden) Adlerhurst Iron Co. Buckingham, Roth Co. Curtiss & Pierpont Co. (N. Haven) Curtiss & Fierpont Co.

Levine Bros "
Magnus Metal Co. "
Wm A T Smith
New Haven Copper Co. (Seymour)
Metal Finishing Co. (Union City)
Benedict & Burnham Co. (Waterbury)
Chara Palling Mill Co. Chase Rolling Mill Co. Coe Brass Co. Randolph-Clowes Co. Scovill Mfg Co. Waterbury Brass Co. Henry Weyand Co. Cheshire Brass Co. (W. Cheshire) Am. Tube & Stamping Co.(Bridgeport)
W Beach Bridgeport Brass Co. Farist Steel Co. Handy & Harmon G Drouve Co. C W Moore John Schwing Corp. John Equipment & Mfg Co. (St'ford) Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. (Thom'ton) W Moore

MILL SUPPLIES

E H Jacobs Mfg Co. (Danielson) L M Hartson Co. (N. Windham)

MONUMENTAL WORKS

Stephen Maslen Corp. (Htfd.)

H D Burnham,
Thos Phillips & Son
John Salter & Son
Henry Gardner
F M Ladd
C A Kuebler
Monumental Bronze
Co. (Bridg)port

MOTORS

Bridgeport Motor Co. (Bridgeport)

MOTOR CARRIAGES

Electric Vehicle Co. (Htfd.

MUCILAGE

Standard Co. (Hartford)
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Aeolian Co. (Meriden)
Wilcox & White Co.

MUSICAL RECORDS

Leeds & Catlin Co. (Middletown)

OAKUM

Tibbals Oakum Co. (Cobalt)

OIL HEATERS

Edward Miller & Co. (M'den)

ORGANS

Wilcox & White Co. (M'den) Bridgeport Organ Co. (Bridgeport)

ORGANS (Church)

Austin Organ Co. (Hartford) H Hall & Co. (New Haven)

ORGAN MOTOR & PUMPS

Organ Power Co. (Hartford)

ORGAN PIPES

Mansfield Organ Pipe Co. (Mansfield Depot)

ORGAN (Stops & Knobs)

Denison Bros (Deep River)

ORNAMENTAL GOODS

(Winsted)
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co. "
Goodwin & Kintz Co. "

OVERGAITERS

Wm H Wiley & Son Co. (Hartford)

PAINTS

Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co. (Bridgeport)

PAPER

East Hartford Mfg Co. (Burnside) Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. J II Walker P Garvan (Hartford) (Manch'ter) Am Writing Paper Co. Lydall & Foulds Paper Co. Newington Paper Co. (1 (Newington) Hartford Paper Co. (Rainbow) G J Merwin Rainbow Mill J D Stowe & Son (Scitico)
Am Writing Paper Co. (Unionville)
Casc Mfg Co.
Am Writing Paper Co. (Windsor Lks) Anchor Mills Paper Co. Whittlesey Paper Co. C H Dexter & Son (W. Locks) (Woodland) Case & Marshall Inc. Paper Co.
(New Haven)
(Seymour)
(Westville) Cashin Card & Glazed Y Beach Paper Co. Jos Parker & Son Co. Brown Bros (C (Comstock Bridge) Harrison Shick & Pratt (Bozrahville) C M Robertson Co. A H Hubbard Co. Uncas Paper Co. (Montville) (Norwich) F P Robinson Poper Co. (W'terford) N A Woodworth McArthur Bros (Danbury)

Jerome Paper Co. (N. St. George Pulp & Paper Co. Oronoque Paper Co. (Or Frederick Beck & Co. (St. St. George Pulp & Co. (St. St. George Pulp & Co. (St. St. George Pulp & Co. (St. Geor

Avery Bates Co.

(Norwalk)

(Oronoque) (Stamford)

(Ellington)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

(New Haven)

Geo Alling Sons Co. Bradley Mfg Co.

VEHICLES (Elec. & Gasoline)

Electric Vehicle Co.(Hartford)

VENTILATING SYSTEMS

Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg Co. (Hartford) (Wethersfield) Hartford Blower Co.

WAGONS

James Pullar & Co. (Hartford) Geo. A. Ten Brock & Co. (N. Haven)

WATCHES

New England Watch Co. (Waterbury) Waterbury Clock Co.

WATER WHEELS

C P Bradway

(W. Stafford)

WINDOW SHADES

Meriden Curtain Fixture Co. (M'den) J M Crampton (New Haven)

WIRE

(Seymour) W R Brixey Seymour Mfg Co. Geo Hartley (Waterbury) (Stamford) Atlantic Ins'l. Wire & Cable Co.

WIRE GOODS

Hartford Bedstead Co. (Htfd.) Conn. Steel & Wire Co.
Edward F Smith & Co. (New Haven) Wire Novelty Co. Acme Wire Works (West Haven) (Bridgeport) Gilbert & Bennett Mfg Co (Georgetown) (New Canaan)

O Jeliff & Co. C O Jeliff Corp. M S Brooks & Sons (Southport) (Chester) Potter & Snell (Deep River)

WIRE MATTRESSES (Woven)

Hartford Bedstead Co. (Htfd.)

WIRE SPECIALTIES

Geo A Kinner Geo B Sherman

(Danbury)

WITCH HAZEL

Johnson & Co. (Norwich) E E Dickerson & Son Lenifect Co. (Essex)

WOOD SPECIALTIES

A H Warner & Co. R H Cooper (Bristol) C J Bates

N J Patrick Morehouse Bros

E P Brett 66 David H Clark Co.
Dann Bros & Co.
Elm City Lumber Co.
C Upham Ely Anton Faith J H Griffith & Sons Hubbell Merwin & Co. Johnstone & Gerrish M Manning Morgan & Humiston Co. New England Stool Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co. Norton Bros & White Co. Remfler & Thompson H G Shepard & Sons Sperry & Amos Co. W R Hartigan Andrews & Peck Co. (Burlington) (Hartford) C H Dresser & Son H A French Harman H Harman
Hartford Builders Finish Co.
Hartford Lumber Co.
John McClary W W Co.
Wm. Olds & Co.
C W Shea
Stoddard & Caulkins
Edwin Taylor Lumber Co.
A D Birge (Haz.
O F Curtis (New
Now Brit Co-poperative Bldg. O F Curtis (New Britain)
New Brit. Co-operative Bldg. Co. (New Brit. Plan. & Mold. Works (George E Taft (Unionville)
James E Todd (New Hayen)
Yale University (James E Todd (New Hayen) Wilbur Corp
Yale University Carpenter Shop
J J Macauley (Water
J E Smith & Co.
Tracy Bros Co.
George Upham
Haller Brown Co. (Yales (Waterbury) (Yalesville) Charles Parker Co. F H & A H Chappell Co. (N. London) H R Douglass Heath & Hawthorn Wm G Rogers George G Tyler (Norwich) N S Gilbert & Sons James A Hiscox H B Porter & Son Co. S Stetson (Stonington) (Bethel)

Maxson & Co. Ellis Wood-Working Co. A W Burritt Co. Frederickson Bros & Co. (Bridgeport) H C Hoffman & Co. W S Hurlbut Bldg Co. James S Jones Frank Miller Lumber Co. Sewing Machine Cabinet Co. W A Smith Bldg Co.

Albert Wakeman
Elmer H Barnum
Foster Bros
W W Sunderland
Joseph Brush (Danbury) (Greenwich) (Norwalk) (E. Norwalk) (S. Norwalk) R Malkin Carman & Seymour Hatch, Bailey & Co. H W Mather Waldron & Riordan

Doscher Plane & Tool Co. (Saugatuck)
Lyman Hoyt Son & Co. (Stamford)
Imperial Mfg Co.
Frank Miller Lumber Co.
St. Johns' Wood-Working Co.

"Toprout Proper & Co. (Control Villege)

H Cooper (Bridgeport)
J Bates (Chester)
WOOD WORKING

A Morse (Derby)
J Patrick (Meriden)
W Russell Mfg Co. (Naugatuck)

W Russell Mfg Co. (Naugatuck)

St. Johns' Wood-Working Co. (Central Village)
Torrey Bros & Co. (Central Village)
Taken & Fattem & Central Village)
Taken & Fattem & Co. (W. Thompson)
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Johnson Lindell & Co. Hotchkiss Bros Co. (Canaan) (Torrington) John W Roe George C Wilcox Winsted Cabinet Co. (Winsted) M L Ryan (Chester) M L Ryan Williams & Marvin Co. (Deep River) Wood Turning Co. (Essex) Essex Wood Turning Co. Custav Loewenthal Jasper Tryon Henry Armstrong (Middletown) (S. Coventry)

WOOLEN GOODS

Broad Brook Woolen Co. (B. Brook) E E Hilliard Co. (Buckland) Crosby Mfg Co. (E. Glastonbury) Hitchcock & Curtiss Knit. Co. (Htfd.) Park Knit. Works Gordon Bros (Franklin Glazier & Son Meriden Woolen Co. Tingue Mfg Co. Shetucket Worsted Mills Fairbanks & Plainfield (Niantic Mfg Co. Airlie Mills Monarch Woolen Mill Mystic Moolen Co. Aystic Woolen Co. A B Burleson & Co. Gordon Bros (Hazardville) (Hopewell) (Meriden) (Seymour) (Baltic) (Bozrahville) (E. Lyme) (Hanover) (Montville) (Mystic) A B Burleson & Co. (Jewett City) A B Burleson & Co.
Palmer Bros
Glen Woolen Goods
Hall Bros
Reliance Worsted Co.
B Lucas Co.
Westerly Woolen Co.
Yantic Woolen Co.
Cylindrograph Embroi (New London) (Norwich) (Poquetannoc) (Stonington) (Yantic) Cylindrograph Embroidery Co.

(Bridgeport)

Am. Felt Co.

(Glenville) Lounsbury, Bissell & Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Mills Co.
Plainfield Woolen Co. (Cent. Village)
Danielson Worsted Co. (Danielson)
Pequot Worsted Co. (Danielson)
Pequot Worsted Co. (Danielson) Assawaga Co. (Dayville)
Davis & Brown Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Thayer Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Therench River Textile (Mechanics: III) (Mechanicsville) Am. Woolen Co. T G Murdock & Son Putnam Woolen Co. (Moosup)
(New Boston)
(Putnam)
(Wilsonville) Lawrence Keegan
Wm Sibley
Warreton Woolen Co.
Winsted Yarn Co.
Daniel Curtis & Sons
Rockfall Woolen Co.
Conn. Woolen Mill (E. Willington)
Mm. Mills Co.
Hockanum Co.
See England Co.
J J Regan Mfg Co.
Rock Mfg Co.
Springville Mfg Co.
Somersville Mfg Co.
Somersville Mfg Co.
E A Tracy
Phænix Woolen Co.

(Winsted)
Widdletown
(Rockville)
(Rockville)
(Somersville)
(Somersville)
(Somersville)
(Sc. Coventry)
(Stafford) Lawrence Keegan Phœnix Woolen Co. (Stafford) Riverside Woolen Co. Beckwith Card Co. (Stafford Springs) J J & A D Ellis Fabyan Woolen Co. Faulkner Woolen Co.
Faulkner Woolen Mill
F T Mullen & Co.
A B Paton Mfg Co.
Smith & Cooley
Stafford Worsted Co.
Warren Woolen Co.
Fabyan Woolen Co. (Staffordville) Faulkner Woolen Mill Garland Woolen Co. Talcott Bros (Talcottville) Vernon Woolen Co. (Vernon)

The Progressive State of Connecticut

Has an area of 5,004 square miles.

Has a population of approximately 975,000, ranking 29th among the states.

Has 8 counties, 168 towns, 18 cities and 26 boroughs.

Was settled in 1636, and in 1639 adopted the first written constitution in all history.

Has had 61 governors in 266 years.

Has 218,522 registered voters, and at the last election cast 191,127 votes.

Has a grand list of \$677,396,711.

Has about 215,500 children of the school age of from 4 to 16 years.

Has 1,586 public schoolhouses; has public school property valued at \$11,741,000; expends about \$3,560,000 a year on public schools; and has a state school fund of \$2,023.527.

Has four colleges, three theological schools one medical school and four state normal training schools.

Has schools for the deaf and dumb, for the blind and for the feeble-minded.

Has one state prison, 10 county jails, a reform school for boys and a similar institution for girls.

Has 2 federal courts, supreme and superior courts, 8 common pleas courts, I district court, 40 city, bor-

ough and town courts and 112 probate courts.

Has a legislature composed of 255 representatives and 35 senators.

Has about 1,320 clergymen, 1.615 doctors and 475 dentists.

Spends slightly over \$3,000,000 a year to keep the machinery of state government lubricated.

Has 19 public and private hospitals for sick and injured, 2 state and 13 private hospitals for the insane, 19 old people's homes, 8 county temporary homes for dependent children, 17 orphan asylums and 86 almshouses.

Expends about \$770,000 a year for relief of town paupers.

Has a state constitution which is 87 years old and which has been amended 31 times.

Has 128 public libraries.

Has 5 customhouse districts and about 440 post offices.

Has 37 daily, 12 semi-weekly, 91 weekly and 9 Sunday papers.

Has had no direct state tax since 1889, and has practically no state debt.

Has 6 life-insurance companies, 24 fire-insurance companies and 4 miscellaneous insurance companies.





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\$20,000,000.

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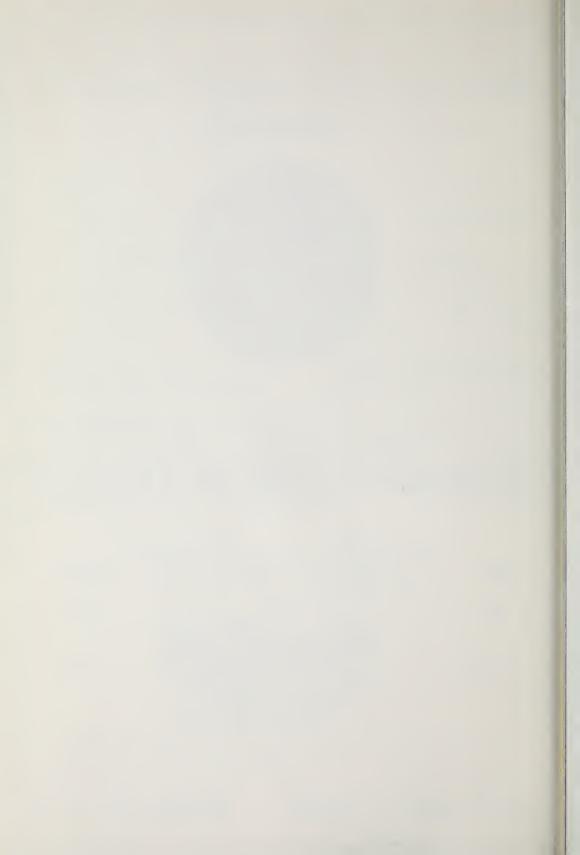
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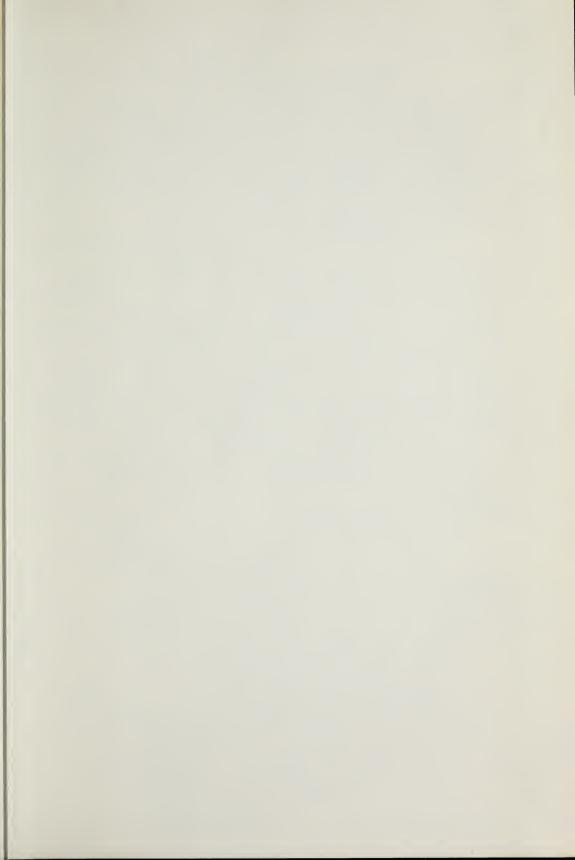
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