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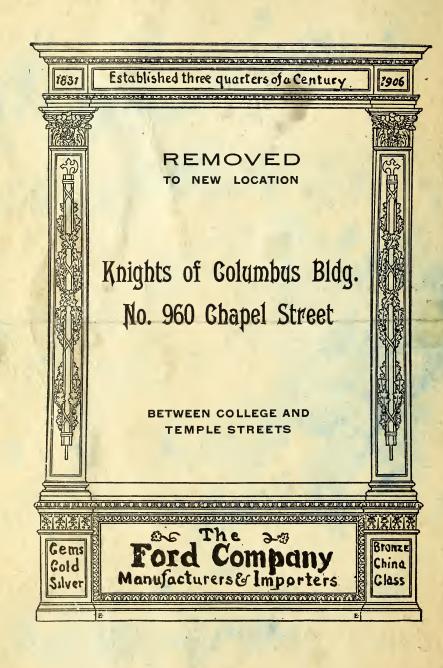
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To those who a Cook Forward to Posterity a with Knowledge Gained by a coking Back to Ancestry

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

NUMBER 1 FIRST QUARTER NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN

VOLUME XI

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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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Transcribed by ...

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

NUMBER 1 FIRST QUARTER NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN VOL

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This second decade begins with preparations for larger achievements in the valuable work it has so long pursued. In collaboration with the recently inaugurated "Journal of American History" extensive researches will be made and the results published simultaneously in both publications. By this co-operation and concentration, investigations will be made that would otherwise be impossible undertakings. It is essential that all sons and daughters of Connecticut should secure these invaluable researches through The Connecticut Magazine.

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Here Beginneth the First Part of the Eleventh Book

Showing the Manner of Life and the Attainment Chereof in the Commonwealth of a Diligent People

EDITED DV

Trancis Trevelyan Miller



THE

CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

VOLUME XI NUMBER 1

American Flag — The Ensign of Liberty

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON THE STARS AND STRIPES

BY

MRS. HENRY CHAMPION

AUTHOR OF THE BROCHURE "OUR FLAG"

Revised for this publication and copyright assigned to the author

THE sun never sets on the American flag! The triumphant proclamation of the British Empire that night never mantles her domain is now the exultation of the American people. The Lion has its compeer!

It is but two generations ago that the American Nation, like a black knight, entered the tournament of the Nations unarmored and unskilled with the unwieldy commercial lance.

Well might the Old World look upon it as brazen effrontery. Impoverished by the War for Independence and facing a financial crisis more serious than any of its experiences on the battlefield, the knight of the west looked to the east for the loan of sufficient funds to secure the bare sustenance of life—but without sympathy.

The aged monarchies proclaimed it

a hazardous risk and forecasted short life to the bold knight, pronouncing self-government as the vision of irresponsible theorists.

The tournament of the Nations has been swift. From thirteen scattered states in the wilderness the American Republic has swept from ocean to ocean. It has pushed the light of liberty to the far ice-bounds of Alaska. With a leap it has carried the dawn of a new day into the Hawaiian Islands and into the Philippines; it has extended its arm to struggling Cuba and Porto Rico as the champion of freedom, until to-day the American knight holds the commercial supremacy of the world, and with a wealth estimated at one-tenth of a trillion dollars, and increasing at the rate of twelve millions a day, it is the richest Nation on earth—in Men and gold.

American Flag—The Ensign of Liberty

UR flag, whose one hundred and thirtieth birthday we celebrate this June 14, 1907, was, like everything in nature or history, a growth, and to trace that growth takes us back to the National flag of the Mother Country.

One naturally asks, what flag floated over the early settlements of our country? What over its battle-fields previous to that June day in 1777, when by an act of Congress it was resolved "that the flag of the nation be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and thirteen stars, white on a blue field?"

Answering our question in order of time, we take first the earliest settle-

ments of the country.

Tradition tells us that the Norsemen, or Northmen, and the Danes landed between the years 986 and 1300 at several points at the extreme northeast of the continent, and even as far down the coast as the New

England shore.

Tradition also relates that an expedition from Iceland in 1347 landed near what is now Newport, Rhode Island—at which time the "Round Tower" was built. These expeditions no doubt planted some ensign or standard, as they took temporary possession, but no record of its design is left us.

In 1492, Columbus planted the Spanish flag on the Island of San Salvador, one of the Bahama group, and again in 1498 at the mouth of the Orinoco, South America. He supposed he had then reached the coast of Asia. According to Humboldt, Sebastian Cabot landed at Labrador in 1497, and planted the "Red Cross of St. George," the royal ensign of Henry the Seventh. If so, the English flag then for the first time floated over North American soil. But we narrow down our field of inquiry to what is now the United States and as we remember that for one hundred and sixty-nine years from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, or the one

hundred and fifty-seven years, from the wintry day when the Mayflower landed at Plymouth Rock, to the June day in 1777 when the stars and stripes were adopted—for this more than a century and a half the flag of England was our flag, we ask with interest, what was the flag of the Mother Country in those years?

About the year 1192, Richard Cœur de Lion had asked the aid of St. George, Bishop of Cappadocia. He gave the king as a banner what is now called the "Red Cross of St. George," and Edward III, about 1345, made St. George the patron

saint of the kingdom.

Under this flag Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Bartholomew Gosnold and others sailed with grants of land from Queen Elizabeth to found colonies in the new world, 1578-1587.

The generous, even reckless way, in which land was disposed of by these charters is shown by the boun-

daries given.

All the land between the latitude of Cape Fear, North Carolina, and Canada was given by the Queen and to be called "Virginia." It was to be divided into two districts; the southern part, from the latitude of Cape Fear to the mouth of the Potomac, and running back indefinitely into the wilderness, was given to the "London Company," and to be called Southern Virginia; the land from about the latitude of New York to Canada was given to the "Plymouth Company," and to be called Northern Virginia.

The strip of country between these two grants, about one hundred miles of coast, was to be a dividing line to avoid disputes as to territory, and neither company might make settlements more than fifty miles from its

boundary.

All these efforts to plant colonies proved failures. Lack of supplies and cold winters led the settlers to give up the project and return to England.

This "Red Cross of St. George"

The sunhing waters a pay por A squetry-townstripes

was England's flag until the year 1606, over two hundred and fifty

years.

In that year, 1606, Scotland was added to England, and King James I, in honor of the union, placed the "White Cross of St. Andrew" on the national flag, changing the field from white to blue. This diagonal "White Cross of St. Andrew" had been the badge of the Scots since the Crusades.

The union of the two crosses was called the "King's colors," or "Union colors," and the first permanent settlements in this country were made under its protection. It was the flag

of the Mayflower in 1620.

Massachusetts records speak of it

as in use in that colony in 1634.

In November of that year a Mr. Endicott of Salem defaced the King's Much excitement followed, a trial was held, when it was proven that it was not done with ill-intent to England, but the red cross was a relic of anti-Christ, having been given to England by a pope, and so was a cause of offense. After referring the matter to an assembly of ministers, and then to one court after another, it was proposed that the colony show no flag, and none was displayed.

Then arose a question. If captains of vessels returning to Europe were asked what colors they saw here, the truth might cause trouble. The matter was referred to Reverend John Cotton, who wisely suggested a way by which the growing spirit of independence might be satisfied and yet no offense be given. He said, "As the fort at the entrance of Boston harbor without doubt belongs to the King, the 'King's colors' should be used there." This was done, to the extent of showing them on the staff at the fort when a vessel was passing, but only then, and they were not used elsewhere in the colony. This was in 1636.

In 1643, the three colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Connecticut united, under the name of "The United Colonies of New England,"

but no flag was adopted.

In 1651, fifteen years after the Salem episode, the Court of Massachusetts ordered that the "Cross of St. George and St. Andrew" be used

in the colony.

Under Cromwell and Charles II, various minor changes were made in the flag of the Mother Country, but later the color was changed to crimson and the two crosses, which had covered the entire flag, were placed in the upper corner.

This was called the "Cromwell flag," and in that form was not accepted by the colonies; we continued to use the "King's Colors" till 1707, when we adopted the red flag, but substituted a device of our own

in place of the crosses.

All the pictures of New England flags from 1707 to 1776 show a red or blue ensign, field white, with a pine tree or globe in the upper corner, sometimes covering the entire field. The pine tree was oftener used.

Massachusetts had used the pine tree as her symbol for some time. It is on the silver coins of that colony, the die for which was cast in 1652, and used without change of date for thirty years. Trumbull, in his celebrated picture of the "Battle of Bunker Hill." in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, represents the red flag, white corner, green pine tree.

The Connecticut troops who took part in the exciting times that followed Lexington and Bunker Hill had a state banner with the state arms and the motto, "Qui transtulit

sustinet."

The troops of Massachusetts adopted the words, "An Appeal

Early New York records speak of different standards; indeed, the regiments from various states, hastening to the aid of Washington or his generals, carried flags of various devices; many having only a local interest and only used on the occasion that originated them.

The men at Lexington had neither uniform nor flags, but at Bunker Hill,

American Flag—The Ensign of Liberty

two months later, the Colonial troops had more the appearance of an army.

Among the flags described, the pine tree is most frequently mentioned, also a serpent coiled, ready to spring, with the motto, "Beware!" "Don't tread on me," or "Come if you dare!" The snake flag was used by the Southern states from 1776, to June, 1777. A chain of thirteen links, a ring, a tiger, and a field of wheat were also used as devices.

In October, 1775, Washington writes to two officers who were about to take command of cruisers: "Please fix on some flag, by which our vessels may know each other."

They decided on the "pine-tree flag," as it was called. This is frequently mentioned in the records of 1775 and 1776 as used by vessels.

The first *striped* flag was flung to the breeze and "kissed by the free air of Heaven," at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Washington's headquarters, January 1, 1776.

Washington says: "We hoisted the Union flag in compliment to the United Colonies, and saluted it with

thirteen guns."

It had thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field. Similar flags were used later in the year.

When reported in England, it was alluded to as "the thirteen rebellious

stripes."

In 1775 a navy of seventeen vessels, varying from ten to thirty-two guns, was ordered. Says Lieutenant Preble: "The senior of the five first lieutenants of the new Continental Navy was John Paul Jones. He has left it on record that the 'Flag of America' was hoisted by his own hand on his vessel, the 'Alfred,' the first time it was ever displayed by a man-of-war." This was probably the same design as the Cambridge flag, used January 1, 1776, and was raised on the "Alfred" about the same time. No exact date is given.

We come now to the time when the

crosses of St. George and St. Andrew were taken from the striped Union flag, and a blue field with white stars was substituted for the symbol of English authority.

Thirteen states had bound themselves together as the "United States

of America." They were:

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,

Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

and Georgia.

One hundred and thirty years ago this June fourteenth, 1907, the American Congress in session at Philadelphia resolved, "that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; the union to be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation, the stars to be arranged in a circle."

Here we may ask, what suggested

the "Stars and Stripes?"

It has been said in answer, that the words "representing a new constellation" refer to the constellation Lyra, symbol of harmony; that this suggested the *stars*. As to the stripes, some writers refer us to the stripe which, in the absence of uniform, marked the rank of Continental soldier, by orders from headquarters at Cambridge, July 24, 1775.

Says another writer, in answer: "The flag of the Netherlands." It had become familiar to the Puritans during their twelve-years' sojourn in Holland, and its triple stripe, red, white and blue, suggested the stripes

and the three colors.

Another answer has been, that Washington found in the coat of arms of his own family a hint from which he drew the design for the flag.

The coat of arms of the Washington family has two red bars on a white ground, and three gilt stars above the top bar. A careful search among the records of that family

The Sun Never Sets on the Stars and Stripes

fails to discover any connection. Says one of their genealogists: "There are several points of resemblance between our coat of arms and the flag of the country." The three stars are explained as meaning in heraldry that the estate passed to the third son.

In an English genealogy of the family, the author refers to the matter as entirely without foundation, and adds: "At this time Washington was only commander-in-chief of the army, and Congress arranged the flag; besides, he was not at all popular, then, there being a strong movement to supplant him with Sir Horatio Gates, fresh from the victory of Saratoga."

Certainly, Washington himself never referred to any connection between his coat of arms and the flag, and his pride of family might have led him to do so, had any connection

existed.

It has seemed to me, from a careful study of the subject, that to no one thing, but to a blending of several, especially of several flags, are we indebted for the design of our own.

It is said that a committee had been appointed, three weeks before the June fourteenth when the stars and stripes were adopted, who were to consider the subject and report on a general standard for all the troops of colonies; that the committee, consisting of General Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel Ross, called on Betsy Ross, widow of John Ross, who kept an upholsterer's shop on Arch street, Philadelphia, and passing into the back parlor to avoid public view they asked Mrs. Ross if she could make a flag after a design they showed her. She said she would She suggested changing the stars that Washington had drawn with six points, the English rule, to five points, the French rule. Her suggestion was accepted. Our flags always have the five-pointed stars, our coin the six-pointed. There is no doubt but that Betsy Ross made the first flag and that she made them for the government for several years. There is an entry of a draft on the United States Treasury, May, 1777: "Pay Betsey Ross £14, 12s. 2 d. for flags for fleet in Delaware river."

It is claimed that the first using of the stars and stripes in actual military service was at Fort Stanwix, renamed Fort Schuyler, now Rome, New York, in 1777. August third, of that year, the fort was besieged by the English and Indians; the brave garrison were without a flag, but one was made in the fort. The red was strips of a petticoat furnished by a woman, the white was from shirts torn up for the purpose, and the blue was a piece of Colonel Peter Gansevoort's military cloak. The siege was raised August 22, 1777.

The first anniversary of American independence was celebrated July 4, 1777, at Philadelphia, at Charleston, South Carolina, and other places.

Records of the exercises are preserved, and the flag adopted a few weeks earlier is mentioned as used.

Thirteen stripes and thirteen stars are mentioned as used at Brandywine, September 11, 1777, at Germantown, October 4, 1777, and to have floated over the surrender of Burgoyne.

This flag cheered the patriots at Valley Forge the next winter, it waved at Yorktown, and shared in the rejoicings at the close of the war.

The shipping of the country seems to have been slow to adopt any par-

ticular form of flag.

In 1789, when Washington took the presidential chair for his first term, there were thirteen states in the Union, none having been added in the twelve years since 1776, nor were any added till Vermont came into the Union, two years later in 1791, and Kentucky in 1792. In consequence of these additions the Senate in Congress passed a bill, in 1794, increasing the number of stars and stripes to fifteen, to take effect the next year, 1795. When the bill came to the House it caused considerable debate. Said one wise prophet, "The flag

American Flag-The Ensign of Liberty

ought to be permanent; we may go on altering it for one hundred years. Very likely in fifteen years we may number twenty states." This was

almost literally fulfilled.

One representative suggested that "it might give offense to incoming states, if a new star and a new stripe were not added." The bill finally passed, making fifteen the number of stars and of stripes after July 4, 1795. We used the fifteen-striped flag for twenty-three years. But one after another the states came knocking for admission.

Tennessee, 1796; Louisiana, 1812; Ohio, 1802, and Indiana, 1816, had joined the Union, and in 1816 the subject of the flag came up again in Congress, now assembled at Washington; since 1800 the capitol of the country. It is of interest to note that the capitol of the country was changed nine times during the Revolutionary War.

A committee was appointed (1816) to inquire into the expediency of again altering the flag. This committee reported in favor of increasing the number of stars and of stripes to twenty, the number of states then (1817) in the Union, Mississippi being admitted that year. The matter was referred to Captain S. C. Reid, who as captain of a privateer had made himself famous by the capture of several British ships. He advised reducing the number of stripes to the original thirteen and increasing the number of stars, one for each incoming state, making them form one large star, the motto to be, "E pluribus unum." The committee reported the bill as recommended by Captain Reid.

It was "laid over," came up again and was passed April 4, 1818, to take effect July fourth of that year. The new star did not take its place on the field of the flag till the July fourth following the passage of the bill. A newspaper of the day says: "The time allowed for the change, three months, is too short. It will take a month before the change can be re-

ported in New Orleans and vessels all over the world cannot hear of it for a year or more."

Mrs. Reid made the first flag after the new design, proposed by her husband. July 4, 1818, the number of

stars in the flag was twenty.

The rule of arranging the stars to form one large star was abandoned. As the number of states increased, was necessary to make the individual stars on the field so small as to be almost indistinguishable as stars, or their points must interlace. The plan of arranging them in rows was adopted in 1818 and has been continued.

Illinois was admitted in 1818.

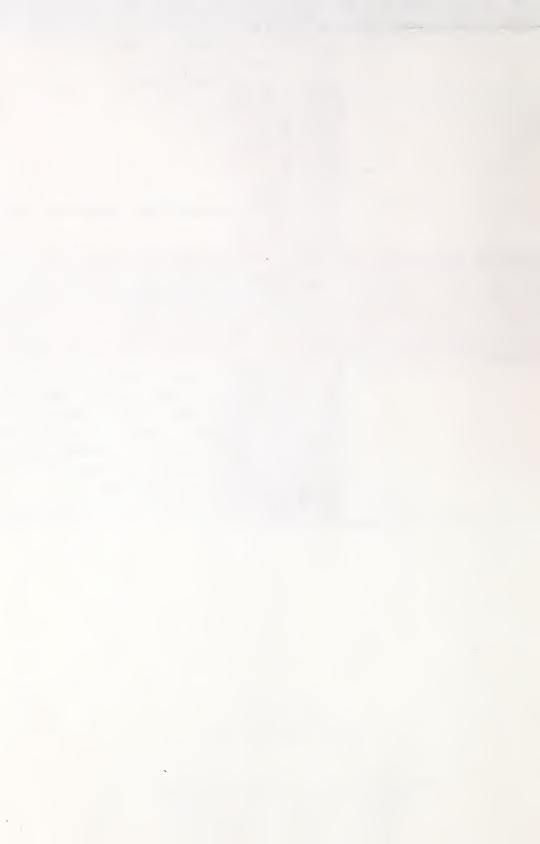
Alabama in 1819. Maine, 1820. Missouri, 1821. Arkansas, 1836. Michigan, 1837. Florida, 1845. Texas, 1845. Iowa, 1846. Wisconsin, 1848. California, 1850. Minnesota, 1858. Oregon, 1859. Kansas, 1861. West Virginia, 1863. Nevada, 1864. Nebraska, 1867. Colorado, 1876. North and South Dakota, 1889. Montana, 1889. Washington, 1889. Idaho, 1890. Wyoming, 1890.

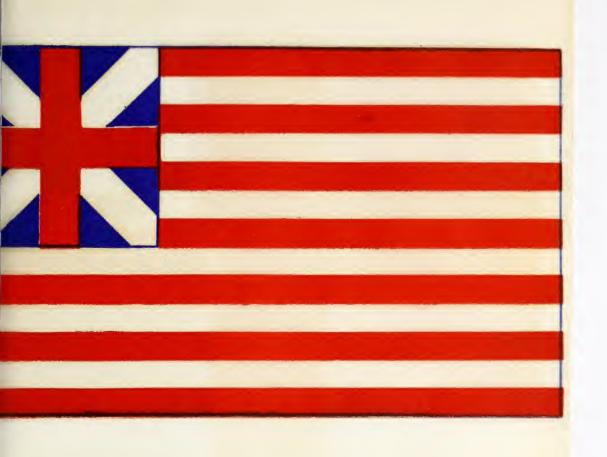
Utah, 1896, the forty-fifth state Since that date, every and star. Congress has had before it a bill for the admission of one or more territories, but it has failed to pass both Houses. The last Congress had a bill to unite Oklahoma and Indian Territory and Arizona and New Mexico. The former passed (1906) but a State constitution is yet to be adopted by the people and approved by Congress, so its star, the fortysixth, will probably take its place on the field of the flag, July 4, 1907. By vote of Congress the question of joint



FIRST FLAG
TO FLOAT OVER
NORTH AMERICAN SOIL

"RED CROSS OF ST. GEORGE." THE BANNER OF RICHARD COEUR DE LION IN 1192 AND PLANTED AT LABRADOR BY SEBASTIAN CABOT IN 1497, AS THE ROYAL ENSIGN OF HENRY THE SEVENTH





FIRST FLAG OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

HOISTED WITH A SALUTE OF THIRTEEN GUNS
AT WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS IN CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, JANUARY 1, 1776,
AND ALLUDED TO IN OLD ENGLAND AS
"THE THIRTEEN REBELLIOUS STRIPES"

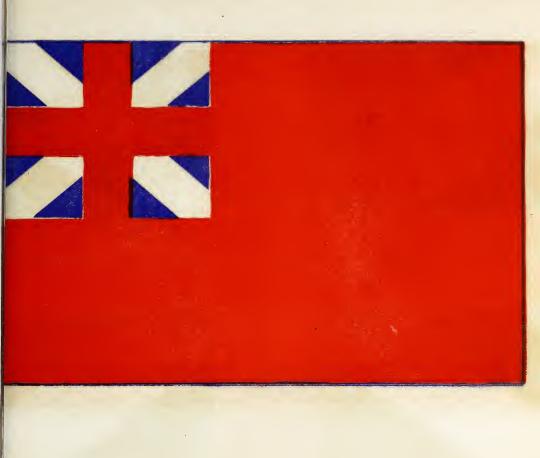




FIRST FLAG
OF COLONIAL SECESSION

A REVOLUTIONARY BANNER KNOWN AS
THE "PINE TREE FLAG" AND FLOWN
TO THE BREEZE DURING THE
REVOLUTIONARY YEARS
1707 TO 1776

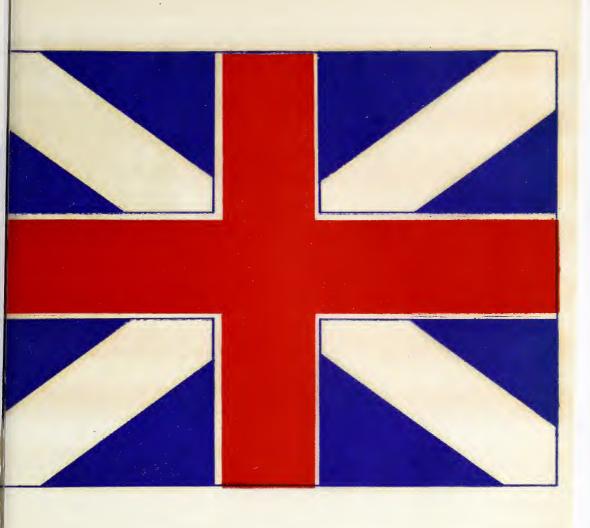




THE FLAG OF CROMWELL AND CHARLES II

THIS FLAG WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE
UNITED COLONIES IN THE NEW
WORLD AND WAS THE CAUSE
OF MUCH DISSENSION
ABOUT 1707





FIRST FLAG
TO FLOAT OVER
PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA

"THE KING'S COLORS" A UNION BETWEEN THE RED CROSS OF ST. GEORGE OF ENGLAND AND THE WHITE CROSS OF SCOTLAND UNDER KING JAMES 1 IN 1606-THE FLAG OF THE MAYFLOWER IN 1620





FIRST FLAG
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC

ADOPTED BY AMERICAN CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14, 1777, WITH THIRTEEN STARS AND THIRTEEN STRIPES SYMBOLIZING THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL COLONIES





FIRST FLAG
OF AMERICAN EXPANSION

UNITED STATES CONGRESS UPON THE ADMISSION
OF TWO MORE STATES TO THE AMERICAN
UNION ADDED TWO MORE STARS TO
THE FLAG ON JULY 4, 1795



FIRST FLAG OF AMERICAN EXPANSION

UNITED STATES CONGRESS UPON THE ADMISSION OF TWO MORE STATES TO THE AMERICAN UNION ADDED TWO MORE STARS TO THE FLAG ON JULY 4, 1795

VALUE CANADA CANADA SANTA

The Sun Never Sets on the Stars and Stripes

statehood of Arizona and New Mexico was submitted to the people of the two territories, and rejected November, 1906, so they continue as territories.

As the tie that binds the United States was held by the government at Washington to be one that could not be severed, no star was taken from the flag during the conflict 1861-65.

It was at this time that the term "Old Glory" was first applied to our flag. Stephen Driver had been a seacaptain before the Civil War and sailed from Salem, Massachusetts, to foreign lands. Once when in a foreign port, for some important service rendered the people, he received from them a beautiful American flag. priest blessed it as it rose to the masthead of his ship, and Captain Driver made a solemn promise to defend it with his life if need be. Giving up the sea, he made his home in Nashville, Tennessee. He opposed secession. When the war began, to secrete the flag he sewed it in a quilt, and every night slept beneath it. named it Old Glory.

Since that eventful afternoon of July 4, 1776, when with a boldness that seemed an audacity and a hope that seemed a prophecy, the name United States of America. was added to the list of independent nations, and nearly a year later, June 14, 1777, the stars and stripes adopted as the sign of nationality, we have been one of the combatants in three wars: with England, 1812-15; Mexico, 1846-48, and the Spanish-American War, 1898.

The first was largely fought in Northern New York and on the lakes. Our small navy was uniformly successful; "more than nineteen hundred British vessels were captured." Not once was our flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes lowered in token of surrender.

In 1845, Texas, that had been practically free for many years, seceded from Mexico and formally asked to be annexed to the United States. She was received, her star making the

twenty-eighth on the flag. Mexico refused to acknowledge Texas' independence and called her annexation a declaration of war.

The conflict lasted about two years and resulted in the acquisition by the United States of California and New Mexico, Mexico receiving \$15,000,000 in payment for the territory.

Turning, lastly, to the records of the Spanish-American War, we find that the tie that binds the states together had been strengthened by the thirty-three years of peace so that when the subject of Spanish oppression in Cuba and the blowing up of the Maine was discussed in Congress, Southern Senator moved that fifty million dollars be placed at the disposal of President McKinley to uphold the honor of our country and Every Southern man in our flag. both Houses voted "aye" and troops were offered from all those States.

War was declared April 21, 1898. Secretary of the Navy Long, cabled to Admiral Dewey in command of seven of our finest war vessels composing the Pacific squadron, to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. The battle was fought May 1, beginning at 5:20 A. M., the stars and stripes flying from every mast-head. In seven hours and a half every Spanish ship was destroyed, while not one of our

fleet was badly injured.

Secretary Long, as soon as the news reached him, ordered the "Oregon," the largest and newest of our fleet, to join the Atlantic squadron off Cuba "with all speed." Raising the "homeward-bound flag" to the mast-head, Captain Clark started on his 14,000 mile race round Cape Horn. flag is a long streamer, about onethird of its length is blue, with the stars in line; the rest of the flag is a parallel strip of white with one of red. It is raised at the mast-head when the war-vessel starts and flies there during the voyage. It is sometimes a hundred feet long and would dip into the water if lying at rest. Obeying

A interprivationes. Telegraphical bances the power of Liberty

orders, steam was kept up to the highest point night and day, but so perfect had been the construction of the vessel, that not once was the steam pressure lessened for repairs and in less than four weeks, May twenty-fourth, the "Oregon" anchored off Cuba.

June first a watch was set off the harbor of Santiago where Admiral Cervera's fleet had been discovered This was ascertained by bal-Our vessels formed a semicircle with steam up and search-lights June second the "Merrimac" was sunk at the entrance to the Lieutenant Hobson wished the vessel to go down flying the stars and stripes, but the admiral refused, saying the flag would be a target for the Spanish guns in the fort at the entrance to the harbor. Sunday morning, July third, Admiral Cervera, watching an opportunity to escape, saw a flag mount to the mast-head of the flag-ship "New York," the only flag that ever flies above the stars and He recognized it as the church flag and knew that divine service was being held and the men off This flag is raised as the service begins and lowered at its close; it is a pennant of white, nearly square, deeply notched and bearing a Greek cross of blue.

Cervera ordered "Forward!" but the lookout saw the line of smoke moving behind the hills that shut in the harbor and firing a signal-gun to attract attention, signalled "they are coming." In three minutes every man was at his post at the guns or in the powder-room in his Sunday suit of white duck.

This was at 9:30. At 1:30 every Spanish ship was burned or beached. The Spanish colors were lowered at 11:00 in surrender to our flag. The rapidity with which these two great naval battles were fought attracted the attention of all nations. It is of interest to note, that we entered this war the sixth of the naval powers of the world; we stood the second at its

Porto Rico asked to be taken under our protection and our flag was raised on the palace at Poncé, October 18,

1898.

It may be of interest to refer to one more change made in the flag of England in 1801. In that year Ireland became a part of the kingdom, and to commemorate that event, the "Cross of St. Patrick," a red diagonal, was by order of King George III fimbriated (to use a heraldry phrase) on the "Cross of St. Andrew." By a heraldry law the flag of Scotland shows uppermost in the first and third quarter of the field and that of Ireland in the second and fourth.

As this third cross was added in 1801, England's flag in its present form was never used by an American

colony.

As we have seen, the principal change in our flag since its adoption, June 14, 1777, has been in the gradual increase of the number of stars. In its general form it is older than any of those of Europe, except Denmark, which has been in use since 1219. Ours is followed by Spain, 1785.

Thirty-one states and three territories have what is called a "flag law," making it a misdemeanor punishable with fine or imprisonment or both, to place any picture or inscription on the flag of the country. The number of the United States regiment is except-There is a bill before Congress to make a National law to that effect.

The Aleutian Islands, a part of Alaska, extend so far to the westward that when it is sunset on the most westerly part, it is sunrise in Eastport, Maine. So it is that since 1867, thirty-five years before the Philippine Islands were taken under our care "for the purpose of protection and government" we can make the proud boast that the sun never sets on the American flag.

Great is our wealth, great is our domain—but greater than these, and of more importance than all of them is our intellectual and moral advance, our conscientious citizenship, our love of home and country—the dominant

cord in American life.

ESTATE OF A "WELL-TO-DO" AMERICAN IN 1689

"THIS IS AN INVENTORY OF THE WHOLE ESTATE OF JOSEPH TAINTER, SENIOR, OF WATERTOWN, WHO DYED THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, ANNO DOM 1689. TAKEN THIS 11TH OF MARCH"

TRANSCRIBED FROM ORIGINAL BY

M. AUGUSTA HOLMAN OF LEOMINSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

£ S D

In cash	4 01	00
IN THE LODGING ROOME.		
A feather bed with all belonging to it, with bedstead, curtains & valance,		
as it stands o	7 00	00
A trundle bed-stid with a feather bed & what belongs to it as it stands o		00
A Fine pair of sheets; seven pillow coates		00
Three table cloathes, Eighteen napkins, six towels		00
A warming pann, A glass case with a parcel of glas bottles		00
A wodden mortar, A parcel of trenchers		00
A parcel of Books		00
A piece of Black cloth		00
IN THE FIRE ROOME.		
Twenty pewter platters, six pewter porringers, one pewter flagon, one pewter drinking pot, four pewter drinking cups, two cups of tin, two		
basins of pewter, three pewter platters, one candle stick, one salt-seller,		
one little bottle, all of pewter, & a pewter chamber pot, four saucers of	00	00
Two brasse kettles, two brasse poles, two skillets of brasse, a little brasse	, 00	
morten & pestle, brass candlestick, a brasse skimer & baleing ladle or	2 10	00
Two iron pots, one Iron kittle, an iron morten & pestle, an iron candle-		
stick, an Iron skillet, two paire of pott hooks, a spit. a paire of cob irons,		
two tramels fire pan & tongs, a grid iron	05	00
Two small tables, power chairs, a smoothing box, eleven vessels of chiny		
ware, a dozen of trenchers, A fowling piece, two muskets, a case of		
pistols with holsters, power swords, with scabbardes and belts, two		
pair of bandolers* with ammunitions		00
powder.		
In the Chamber.		_
A feather bed with the bedstead and apertinances to it, as it stands of		D 00
A flock bed with the bedstead and the apertinances to it, as it stands or		00
Several remnants of new cloath		00
Two moos skins ready dressed, and a parcel of small skins		00
One chest, two trunks & a parcel of button In one of the trunk		00
Furniture for a horse, as bridles, saddles, pannels, and a wodden basin,		
and a small lot of waiters, A parcel of ground malt		00
and rie or	15	00

Ode to America

BY

DONALD LINES JACOBUS

Ι

O Land amid the seas!

In whose green sun-kissed fields fair blossoms blow;
Bright jewel wrapped in snow,

Yet breathed upon by balmy southern breeze—
O Land of cities proud,

Whose thoroughfares pulsate with throbbing life,
Whose massive walls with strife

Reverberate and, weary, cry for rest aloud:

II

O Land of silent mead,
Of peaceful plain, green hill and bounteous farm,
Where safe from wild alarm
The earth gives up to every man his need!
O country of our love!
Thine both the drear monotony of toil
And thine the tempest's moil
When furies loose their angered voices far above.

III

Fair Land whose climature
Is varied as thine own e'er changing face,
Which here from lowly base
Rises aloft to snowy summits pure,
And stretches level there
In rolling plains graced not by stately tree—
Our native Land, to thee
This hymn of praise we chant, extolling thee in prayer.

Earth's Land of Liberty,

Where King's dominion e'er will be unknown,
And tyrant rule o'erthrown,

That all may live a life of manhood free:
May we forever boast

A fame unsullied and an honored name,
No stain or blot of shame

In all the land from hill to hill, from coast to coast

V

What other land but thee
In freedom's cause a patriot's battle waged,
Her sacred honor gaged
That in her borders none enslaved should be?
What country else resigned
Her sons to death, a sunny isle to save
Washed by the tropic wave,
And guards two continents, by oceans four confined?

VΙ

O loveliest land of all

To which the sun's wide circuit bringeth light,
By thy maternal right

Our love and reverence holdest thou in thrall.
All hail, America!

The land of freedom, progress, thought and worth!
The children of the earth

And stars of heaven sing: All hail, America!

VII

Lord God of glorious might,
Whose universal mercy we adore,
All-Father we implore
Thy aid by day, thy watchful care by night.
Guard our beloved land
From foes without and dissidence within;
Shield us from pride and sin,
And rule America, O God, with loving hand.

Music in America & Che Struggles of the First Composers Against Public Condemnation

CLARA EMERSON

USIC in America traces its first melodies to the quaint chants of the savages. The American Indian interpreted all the emotions of life into song. He had songs to nerve the warriors, to give zest to sports and games, and to speed the spirits to the happy hunt-I find a quaint custom ing-ground. in one tribe. Upon the death of a prominent person, the young men of the tribe made two incisions on the left arm and under the lip of the flesh formed put a willow twig. With the blood dripping from their arms, they marched to the place where the body was lying, singing a song of happiness. It was their belief that the spirit of the dead person could hear the song and that it would cheer him in his journey. The bleeding arms were supposed to show their sympathy and love.

With the coming of the white man the first Virginians brought the folksongs of old England. The first native singing in America were the Psalms chanted in Puritan religious Songs and music of all kinds were held in distrust. "Bay Psalm Book," published in 1640 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the first book printed in the colony. some time previous to this but five tunes were permitted. These included "Old Hundred" and "York." These in-It is believed the other three were "Hackney," (sometimes known as St. Mary's), "Winsor," and "Martyrs." Hymns began to be used in 1647.

A deep theological problem confronted the Americans of about 1648. I find evidence of a vigorous movement to confine singing to the few "elect of God," allowing the congregation to join only in the final "Amen." Many even considered skilful singing as wickedness. questions created serious controversy:

Whether women, as well as men; or men

alone may sing?

Whether carnall men and Pagans may be permitted to sing with us, or Christians alone, and Church-Members?
Whether it be lawful to sing Psalmes in

Meeter devised by men?

Whether in Tunes invented? Whether it be lawful in Order unto

Singing, to reade the Psalme?

The evidence by which singing was declared a sin was based on three findings: First, that tunes are inspired; second, that to sing man's melody is only a vain show of art; third, that God cannot take delight in the process where the man of sin has had a hand in making the melody.

There were, however, some daring liberals who sacrificed their reputations in the cause of music, and as early as 1717 a singing school existed

in Boston.

About 1673 it was attempted to found a school in which the feet were taught to keep time to music. willful instructor was named Stenney, but he was arrested and fined one hundred pounds.

The singing school caused another discussion in which this query was foremost: "Is it possible that fathers of forty years old and upward can learn to sing by rule? And ought they to attempt at that age to learn?"

The importation of a church organ from London to Boston in 1713 created consternation. It was placed in King's Chapel, and many preachers denounced it in their sermons. was termed "boisterous," and it was insisted that it could never be "justified before the great master of reli-gious ceremony." It was at this time that choir singing developed through the singing schools.

Then came the first American composer—William Billings, born in Boston, October 7, 1746. He was apprenticed to a tanner and wrote his first composition with chalk upon the side of leather in the tannery. Despite

STRUGGLES OF FIRST AMERICAN COMPOSERS

the ridicule to which he was subjected, he published "The New England Psalm Singer, or American Chorister," in 1777. Upon hearing his first composition sung by a church choir, this first American composer in his enthusiasm recorded his feelings thus:

"It has more than twenty times the power of the old slow tunes, each part straining for mastery, to keep the audience en-tertained and delighted, their minds sur-passingly agitated and extremely fluctuated, sometimes declaring for one part, and sometimes for another. Now the solemn bass demands their attention, next the manly tenor; now the lofty counter, now the volatile treble. Now here, now there; now here again—O ecstatic! Rush on, you sons of harmony!"

The true American spirit of progress is shown in the introduction which Billings wrote for his compositions. He said:

"Perhaps it may be expected by some, that I should say something concerning Rules for Composition; to these I answer that Nature is the best dictator, for all the hard dry studied rules that ever were prescribed, will not enable any person to form an Air, any more than the bare Knowledge of the four and twenty letters, and strict Grammatical Rules will qualify a scholar for composing a piece of Poetry, or properly adjusting a Tragedy without a Genius. It must be Nature, Nature must lay the foundation, Nature must inspire the Thought. For my own part, as I don't think myself confined to any Rules for Composition laid down by any that went before me, neither should I think (were I to pretend to lay down rules) that any who come after me were any ways obligated to adhere to them any further than they should think proper; so in fact I think it is best for every Com-poser to be his own Carver. Therefore, poser to be his own Carver. Therefore, upon this consideration, for me to dictate, or pretend to prescribe Rules of this Nature for others, would not only be very unnecessary but also a very great piece of Vanity."

This first American composer soon won the hearts of the people. He was a patriot during the American Revolution and many of his tunes were heard around the camp fires of the Revolutionary Army, or the notes of "Chester" from the fifers of the Continental ranks.

Music, however, did not prove a profitable occupation and he suffered poverty. He gave his life to the muse regardless of the taunts of his fellowmen. It is said he was the first to use the violoncello in church music in New England, and he is credited with being the first to introduce concerts in the colony. Billings was an eccentric man, physically deformed, defective in sight, and untidy in personal appearance and habit. His family was so distressed by poverty that the assistance of the community was solicited. Billings had a sign over the door of his house on which was inscribed "Billings' Music." I have heard the story told that one night two cats were suspended from it by their tails and that their howls aroused the entire neighborhood. The ridicule to which he was subjected is also shown by the query which he received, asking if snoring was to be classed as vocal or instrumental music. After a rather turbulent career, this first American composer died September 29, 1800. Of him a modern music critic says: "Beethoven could have obtained no audience in America in the Eighteenth century, but Billings found a willing audience and cheered many a fireside and camp where higher art would not have been introduced."

I have been searching for the grave of this first American composer. While it is known that he was buried somewhere in the cemetery on Boston Common, it was unmarked. cemetery still exists, but it does not seem possible to discover the exact spot where the first American com-

poser was laid at rest.

Che Centenary of an American Poet

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW — BORN AT PORTLAND, MAINE, FEBRUARY 27, 1807—DIED AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, MARCH 24, 1882

The Poet Longfellow frequently remarked to his friends that a Man's Work is his best memorial—On this Centenary of the Poet four of his Sonnets, two of which are translations from that Master-Artist, Michael Angelo, are here inscribed to his memory

T

OLD AGE

From the Italian of Michael Angelo

The course of my long life hath reached at last,

In fragile bark o'er a tempestuous sea, The common harbor where must rendered be

Account of all the actions of the past.
The impassioned phantasy, that, vague and

Made art an idol and a king to me, Was an illusion, and but vanity

Were the desires that lured me and harassed.

The dreams of love, that were so sweet of yore,

What are they now, when two deaths may be mine,—

One sure, and one forecasting its alarms? Painting and sculpture satisfy no more

The soul now turning to the Love Divine, That oped, to embrace us, on the cross its arms.

III

BURIAL OF THE POET

In the old churchyard of his native town,
And in the ancestral tomb beside the
wall,

We laid him in the sleep that comes to all,

And left him to his rest and his renown.

The snow was falling as if Heaven dropped down

White flowers of Paradise to strew his pall;—

The dead around him seemed to wake,

and call
His name, as worthy of so white a crown.

And now the moon is shining on the scene, And the broad sheet of snow is written o'er

With shadows cruciform of leafless trees, As once the winding sheet of Saladin

With chapters of the Koran; but, ah!

Mysterious and triumphant signs are these.

П

FIRE

From the Italian of Michael Angelo

Not without fire can any workman mould The iron to his preconceived design, Nor can the artist without fire refine

And purify from all its dross the gold; Nor can revive the phænix, we are told,

Except by fire. Hence if such death be mine

I hope to rise again with the divine, Whom death augments, and time cannot make old.

O sweet, sweet death! O fortunate fire that burns

Within me still to renovate my days, Though I am almost numbered with the dead!

If by its nature unto heaven returns
This element, me, kindled in its blaze,
Will it bear upward when my life is fled.

IV

MY CATHEDRAL

Like two cathedral towers these stately pines

Uplift their fretted summits tipped with cones;
The arch beneath them is not built with

stones, Not Art but Nature traced these lovely

Not Art but Nature traced these lovely lines,

And carved this graceful arabesque of vines;

No organ but the wind here sighs and moans,

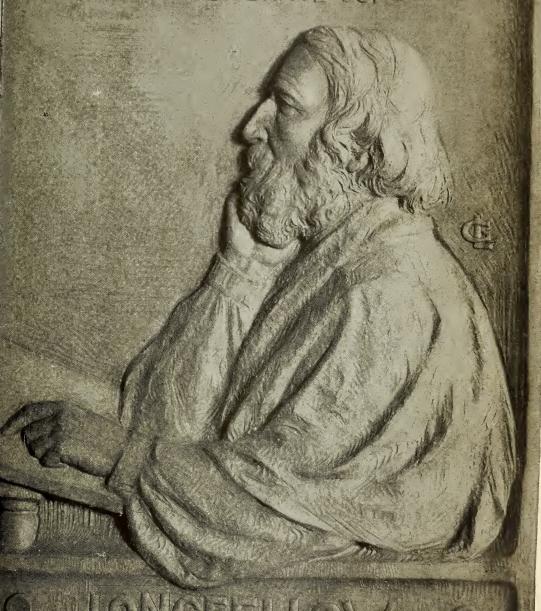
No sepulchre conceals a martyr's bones, No marble bishop on his tomb reclines.

Enter! the pavement, carpeted with leaves, Gives back a softened echo to thy tread! Listen! the choir is singing; all the birds,

In leafy galleries beneath the eaves,
Are singing! listen, ere the sound be

And learn there may be worship without words.

THE SOUL NOW TURNING TO THE LEVE DIVINE;
THAT OPED TO EMBRACE US, ~ "

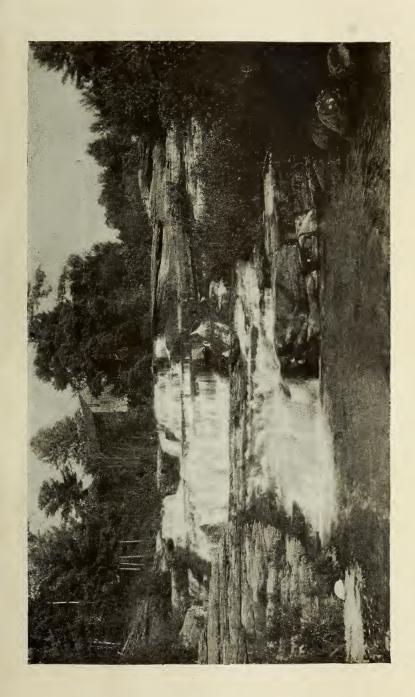


LONGFELLOW

COUNTRY LIFE IN CONNECTICUT







FROM THE MOUNTAIN TO THE SEA UMPACHENE FALLS—CANAAN

Country Life in Connecticut

ALONG THE VILLAGE STREET



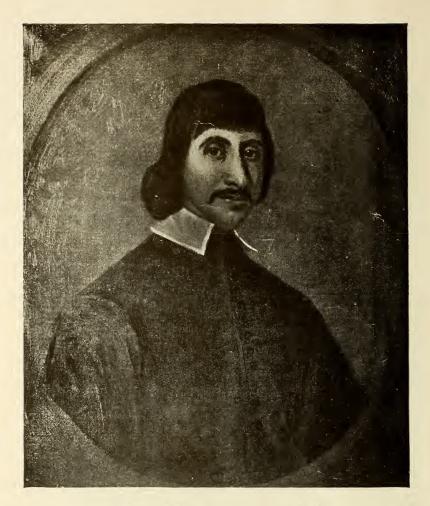
THE BEND IN THE ROAD NEARING SIMSBURY

Country Aife in Connecticut

A VILLAGE IN THE HILLS SCENE AT NORFOLK



THE WALK UNDER THE MAPLES IN OLD NORFOLK



Joën Winterop

ONE OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA

Born in 1606—Educated at Trinity College, Dublin—Studied Law at the Inner Temple—Entered the English Naval Service and sailed in an Expedition with the Duke of Buckingham—Immigrated to the New World, became a leading Chemist and was elected Governor of Connecticut—Portrait from Oil Painting at the State Capitol at Hartford

Governor John Wintbrop, Jr., of Connecticut. as a Physician

PURITANS, QUAKERS AND DUTCH CONSULTED HIM REGARDING THEIR PHYSICAL ILLS - THE NEW WORLD WAS "FULL OF HIS PRAISES" - HIS CORRESPONDENCE WITH PATIENTS RE-VEALS MANY CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES OF THE EARLY DOCTORS

BY

WALTER R. STEINER, M.A., M.D.

MEMBER CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY-FORMERLY HOUSE MEDICAL OFFICER IN THE JOHN HOPKINS HOSPITAL AT BALTIMORE

Dr. Steiner's investigations are developing much entertaining and valuable information regarding the beginning of medical practice in America. As one of the leading scholars in the profession he has made and is now making, exhaustive researches into the various historical and literary aspects of medical practice as well as its scientific foundations. The investigation here recorded was originally read before the John Hopkins Hospital Historical Society and presented in the Bulletin of that institution. It has recently been read before the Connecticut Historical Society, and is now authoritatively given with some revisions for the public-at-large. While Governor Winthrop was one of the early physicians in America he was not the earliest. There were a few physicians in early Virginia. Dr. Thomas Wotten, surgeon-general of the London Company, sailed from England for Jamestown on December 19, 1606. Dr. Walter Russell was another of the little band that came to Virginia. In the early annals of New York, Hermain Mynderts Van de Bogaerdet arrived as a surgeon on the ship "Endragle" in 1631, and William Deeping on the ship "William of London" in 1663. Dr. Steiner has written a second article on the practice of Governor Winthrop which records twenty-nine additional letters of a medical nature from his correspondence. He has also prepared an article on Gershom Bulkeley's medical career.-EDITOR

HE character of John Winthrop, junior, one of the first physicians in America, is one of the most interesting in colonial history. His "qualities of human excellence were mingled in such happy proportions that, while he always wore the air of contentment, no enterprise in which he engaged seemed too lofty for his powers. Even as a child he had been the pride of his father's house; he had received the best instruction which Cambridge and Dublin could afford, and had perfected his education by visiting, in part, at least, in the public service, not Holland and France only, in the days of Prince Maurice and Richelieu, but Venice and Constantinople. From boyhood his manners had been spotless, and the purity of his soul added luster and beauty to the gifts of nature and industry; as he traveled through Europe he sought the society of men eminent for learn-

ing. Returning to England in the bloom of life, with the fairest promise of preferment, he preferred to follow his father to the New World, regarding 'diversities of countries but as so many inns,' alike conducting 'to the journey's end."

"The New World was full of his praises; Puritans and Quakers and the freemen of Rhode Island were alike his eulogists; the Dutch at New York had confidence in his integrity. In history he appears by unanimous consent, from early life, without a blemish; and it is the beautiful testimony of his own father that 'God gave him favor in the eyes of all with whom he had to do.""

But it is not only Bancroft who thus eulogizes him. The historians, Trumbull, Hollister and Johnston, calls him "one of the most distinguished characters" and says "he rendered many important services to the

colony, was exceedingly beloved in life, and died greatly and universally lamented."

The experiences of this pioneer physician make a unique chapter in history.

Winthrop followed his father to this country in 1631 and was shortly thereafter made an assistant in the Massachusetts Colony. A year later he led a company of twelve to Agawam (now Ipswich), where a settlement was made. In about a year he returned to England and received a commission to be governor of the river Connecticut for one year. On coming back to America he built a fort at Saybrook, Connecticut, and resided there part of that time. Then, making no effort to have the commission renewed, he returned to Ipswich and became one of the prudential men of the town. Subsequently he moved to Salem, established some salt works there, made another trip to England, and finally receiving Fisher's Island as a grant from the General Court of Massachusetts, went there in the fall This grant was subseof 1646. quently confirmed by both Connecticut and New York. In the spring of the following year he removed to Pequot (now New London), but, after a residence of eight years, moved to New Haven. From here he was called to dwell in Hartford on being elected governor of Connecticut in 1657. He had previously (September 9, 1647) been given a commission to execute justice in his town (Pequot) "according to our laws and the rule of righteousness," and in May, 1651, was elected an assistant of Connecticut. He served as governor one year, then became deputy governor on account of a law which prevented his re-election. This law being repealed the next year, he served continuously as governor from 1650 till his death in 1676, although in 1667, 1670 and 1675 he requested to be relieved of this office.

From his youth he was devoted to

scientific studies and was an omnivorous reader of books. Alchemy greatly interested him and among his correspondents were numbered Dr. Robert Child, Sir Kenelm Digby, George Storkey and Jonathan Brewster, all of whom had like ties. was also much attached to astronomy and with his telescope, which was "but a tube of 3 foote and a half with a concave eye-glasse," he was able to see five satellites of Jupiter and make other celestial observations. He was distrustful of having seen five satellites as Galileo and others had only observed four. He seemed to enjoy especially the association with scientific men. In 1661, when he went to England for a third time, he arrived not long after the Royal Society for Improving Useful Knowledge was organized. It was first organized in 1660 but was not incorporated until two years later. On December 11 of that year he was proposed for membership by William Brereton, afterwards Lord Brereton, and was admitted January 1, 1662. During his stay in England, which continued till the early summer of 1663, he took an active part in the society's proceedings, read a number of papers on a great variety of subjects, and exhibited many curious things. Some of his papers during this period were on strange tides, the refining of gold, the making of pitch, tar and potashes, the building of ships in North America, and the brewing of beer from maize bread. Among the things he exhibited were a self-feeding lamp, of his own invention, malleable mineral lead, piece of a rock of granite, bluish grains of corn grown in the West Indies, and the tail of a rattlesnake.

He came naturally by his liking for medicine, as his father had no mean knowledge of this science. In a letter his father wrote, on the occasion of his son's illness at Ipswich, he speaks of drugs and remedies which show him to be well acquainted with them. The venerable Cotton says

that the elder Winthrop had been a "Help for our Bodies by Physick, for our Estates by Law." This bent toward medicine existed in other members of the family also, for we learn Winthrop's brother Henry's widow "was much imployed in her surgurye and hath very good successe," and his son Wait and grandson John had both a laudable knowledge of medicine for their times.

At this period the offices of clergyman and physician were frequently associated in one individual—instances of what Cotton Mather has called "the Angelical Conjunction," the cure of body combined with the cure of soul. This association may largely have been due to the survival of the custom of the dark ages when the priests were considered the repositories of learning and held both of these offices. There is, however, an additional reason in the fact that medicine alone was not very profitable at this time, so we find some turning also to divinity, as Giles Firmin, who "previously did make and read upon the one Anatomy in the countrey very well." In a letter still preserved he says: "I am strongly sett upon to studye divinitie: my studies else must be lost, for physick is but a meene help."

'The scarcity of physicians in the Colonies and Winthrop's willingness to give advice free of charge—so far as his studies enabled him to do socaused him to be much consulted." Connecticut, Massachusetts Rhode Island were the territories in which his patients mostly lived. They were frequently sent to him, generally at Pequot or Hartford, but at times he would come to see them in consultation with the village doctor, or otherwise, when they were too sick to be moved. Some were also treated by him by letter, without personal inspection. Cotton Mather savs: "Wherever he came, still the Diseased flocked about him, as if the Healing Angel of Bethesda had appeared in the place."

From his papers, which consist mostly of letters addressed to him, I have been able to glean something relating to his career as a physician. In all I have collected over one hundred medical references.

His first patient appears to have been his father, who in some way had injured his finger. On April 11, 1628. Winthrop writes his father that he is sending some yellow and black plasters which were given him by a woman "that is very skilful and much sought unto for these things." Directions for their use accompany them. At the end of four days his father says: "I prayse God my finger is well amended, my surgeon did his parte well, and stayde the gangrene and tooke out the mortified fleshe, but because your love and peines should not be lost I have betaken myselfe wholly to your plaister wch the Surgeon likes well enough; and I prayse God it goeth well forward." Some years later, in 1637, Winthrop's wife seems to have swallowed some pins. do not know what means were employed to relieve her, but his father writes him a letter expressing great gratification that the wife had been delivered from so great a danger. He adds: "I hope it will teach my daughter and other women to take heed of putting pins in the mouth which was never seasonable to be fed with such morsels."

Besides these references we find many others which show the esteem in which his family held him for his medical knowledge. Winthrop's father-in-law, Hugh Peters, writes from Salem, saying: "My head is not well, nor any part at present, for I cannot get sleepe. I would you should send mee word what you will doe therein but rather come over" (from Ipswich). He later speaks of his old malady of the "spleene" and says: "I never had hart or tyme to attend any cure, that I now give my

life gone; and shall not live my parts I feare." How little did he then know of the truth he was telling, for in eleven years he was executed as a regicide, at Charing Cross, on October 16, 1660! Winthrop's brotherin-law, Samuel Symonds, was a prominent man in Ipswich, and finally became deputy governor. In 1647 he states that his wife's indigestion is better and adds: "Good wine (as you say) is the best cordiall for her." In a later letter he mentions his daughter having received physick from Winthrop and being benefited by it.

Eight years prior to this last communication, in 1641, Winthrop's aunt, Lucy Downing, from London, tells him she has "experimented the crocus this 2 nights, and found much though not a totall fredom of payne thereby." Other letters follow this one about her various ailments. One written January 17, 1661, possesses some interest and causes us to wonder what she really had. She says: "I was taken with a veri sore paine one my leaft side wich at betwickst my short ribs and my buckell boone; and the paine being so sharpe, it was feared to have been plurisi, but wen the dockter came he said it was not a plurisi but he judge it to be the stonne in the kidney, and thereupon did apli mani thing both inward and outward to remove the paine; the extremiti there of did put me into a very feaverish condishion, and to or thre fits of a fever, and then i was pritti well recovered; but retern by a little could, but I relapsed in to another of those fits, and then i tried hot brikes to my side, and bages of fried oats, and up on the use of them i found the paine did much mittigate, and then i sent to the dockter, and he sent me a plaister wich i found, the same night i laide it on, it did much dispers the paine all aloute my bodi, and the neckst morning i found my seulf much better than formerli, and both my stomak and by weast are much better then of

aweake before, but am still verri tender, and forst to kepe my chamber; but i have veri good hopes that the plaister may be a means to prevent such extremity for the futurr, and the dockter now thinkes it was some other trouble and not the stone." She forbare sending for Winthrop as she got some ease and hopes of recovery. It is well to state that she employed an amanuensis, so we must not blame the old lady for this spelling. years before Winthrop's death she was still living, although well on in She then mentions her increasing deafness, states that she had consulted two doctors for it and that they both agreed "the more she did tamper with her ears the worse it might be for her." She is "not willing consequently to a further hazerd of her ears and her mony allso for nothing."

Winthrop's niece, Hannah Gallup. writes to him on two occasions. At one time she wishes a litle phisicke and some directions for a "disease much like the fluxe." In the other letter he is thanked for the "Physik and other kindnesses." Stephen and Samuel, Winthrop's brothers, also, occasionally write to him about mat-The former, who medical. served in Cromwell's army and Parliament, informs Winthrop, August 2, 1653, that he has been "this two years extremely troubled wth the Zeatica, and am just now goeing to the Bath to see if yt may remedy it. My much lying in ye wet feilds uppon the ground hath brought it uppon me, as it hath uppon many others.

Wait, Winthrop's younger son, frequently writes to him on medical topics and often he gets his advice as to treatment. In 1671, he wishes some directions for "convultion fitts in children, they being often troubled with them here (Boston); also for Mrs. Mary Maning for her old distemper, which you have given her something for formerly." On other occasions Wait buys various medi-

cines in Boston for his father such as opium, jalap, "vitriolum album," ivory, and aloes. Once Wait wishes his father to send some black powder to him "if ther be opertunity, and you have any quantitye made. I am almost out, and have not convenyence

to make any presently."

But aside from attending to his family's ailments he had many professional obligations to perform as the most prominent men of the colonies, as we shall see, consulted him frequently in cases of sickness. His duty to a patient caused him to forego, at one time, the pleasure of meeting Francis Lovelace, the governor of New York, at Milford. He was obliged to express his regrets for "he was ingaged to a deare friend not long before, who was at the very Agony of death (as was feared by all then present there) not to be absent till an apparent recovery, wch then was doubtfull, but now (god be praised) is in a good measure attained, but there were reasons to think it might not have beene so, if I had been fro home."

Elder Goodwin of Cambridge, Hartford, Hadley and Farmington thanks him for attending his wife and child, and declares success crowned his endeavors in regard to the treatment of the former and wishes as "the water she used is all spent," that "the ingreedients and direction how to use it" be sent them; "for we are very loath to breake ofe the use of such meanes as God hath been pleased to make so usfull to us in this case." "His daughter was afflicted with the palsy and did not seem to be benefitted by the treatment." In a subsequent letter we learn that the water was for Mrs. Goodwin "to wash her leg with all" and more powder was desired to make it up "for she fyndeth more releife and ease of her greife by that meanes than by any other she hath formerly had the use of." The daughter does not seem to have improved.

John Higginson, then assistant to Henry Whitfield, the pastor at Guilford, Connecticut, writes a most earnest letter to Winthrop, at Pequot, in 1654 or 1655, begging him to come and see his wife. Higginson does not say what her sickness was but declares "the case is such as cannot be judged without ocular inspection." He calls it "a very sad affliction, she being in a very dangerous case as Mr. Rosseter (the village doctor) and all our neighbors here doe apprehend." He hopes that Winthrop's "counsell and help, together with Mr. Rosseter" may be the means of preserving her life, "if so it pleas the Lord."

John Mason, rendered famous by the Pequot War and subsequently major-general, commander-in-chief of the military forces of Connecticut and for eight years deputy governor, writes several letters expressing appreciation for physick and services rendered to his wife who "as yet remaineth ill, yet sometimes a little reviveing, with the addition of some-

what more strength."

Thomas Mayhew, governor of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, as well as preacher to the Indians there, though bowed down by over three score and ten years, cannot refrain from rendering his thanks for Winthrop's "readiness in sending that powder for my grandchild together with advice." I will speak of this again in referring to Winthrop's sovereign remedy Rubila. Mavhew, agreeing with Higginson as to the value of ocular inspection, wishes to know if Winthrop is willing "shee should com to Conectacute, where shee may be neare yow, and also the sight of hir may much more informe your judgment touching her disease." Subsequently Mayhew mentions an attack he had of what may have been appendicitis. He states the "paine I had seised one me in the morning betyme, upon the right syde; the paine was not so broade as the palme of my hand. It was like to take me of

the stage, but it went away in my sleepe that night; when I awoke, I was altogether free of that paine and of other sore paine which came uppon me in useing menese by a glystr to free my sellfe of that." His last letter, written less than a year before Winthrop's death, tells us that one of his grand-daughters had used the physick sent with success but the little ones had not taken any and we wonder if Rubila was not the remedy

employed.

Captain John Underhill, of Long Island, heretical, eccentric and illiterate yet firmly convinced that God has made Winthrop "an instrument of the gud of mani diseased," desires relief for his wife "whom dayli continnuse in gret payne, resefing last yere a payne in her back with alift of a wayti stone and dayli increses her payne, and desense in to her left hip, so that shee can not torn her in bed, no gooe up rit in the daye." And again he wishes Winthrop to help "a gud godli woman, and diere frend of my wife" whose distemper "is as a shoutting agew, pricking in her left side, asending into her temples, and tieth, hed and jase, and takese her sometimes too dayse together and hase had it niere 12 months, with such extremiti as shee can not rest nigh [t] nor daye, and takes her at aell sesones, night and daye, shiftting his course as an ago." He also hopes Winthrop will send his wife a "littil whit vitterall."

Roger Williams, the ardent Quaker and founder of Rhode Island, was long one of Winthrop's correspondents. In 1649 he writes about his daughter, aged seventeen, who had "taken much physick and bene let blood but yet no change, she is advised by some to the Bay: I pray advize me to whom you judge fittest to addresse unto of the Bayes Physitians." At another time he speaks of his son troubled "with a spice of an epilepsie;" "We used some remedies," he says, "but it hath pleased

God by his taking of tobacco perfectly (as we hope) to cure him." Mention of Williams will again be made when we discuss Rubila.

Winthrop's "loveing freind." George Hethcote, from far off Barbadoes asks for something in 1669 "to stop the groweth of consumption." His mother had previously told him he had it, but he put, unwisely in this case, more confidence in his doctor, who informed him to the contrary. He goes on to add "I am much troubled with a thin sharp salt youmer that settles uppon me longes and causes me to spitt much and sume time cough but seldom—that powder I had of the for the spittinge did me much He wishes, consequently help in medicine and diet so that "the cause and ground of the consumption may be taken away if the Lord see good." Possibly also about this time John Tinker appealed to Winthrop on behalf of his servant, who was injured "by reason of a little stike run into his head through the hole of his eare." "We know not what to do," he declares, "I intreat your worshipps advice."

Samuel Gorton of Rhode Island, "turbulent in disposition," and so constituted that "every community wherein he cast his lot was anxious to get rid of him," but now tamed by his four score and two years, writes to Winthrop on August 11, 1674, of his "sore infirmitie and distemper which hath held him now almost a whole moneth of dayes." A month later, with a heart full of thanksgiving, he pours forth his rejoicings to Winthrop in a letter which takes up twenty-five octavo printed pages. The "cordiall and soveraighne powders" Winthrop had sent had so done their work he finds his body "to be little differing from that which it was, before the distemper seized" upon him. Also another "infirmitie" which was a "benummednesse or like the crampe" is taken away. He wonders consequently "that a thing so little in quantity, so little in sent, so little in taste, and so little to sence in operation, should beget and bring forth such effects."

Edward Wigglesworth, a minister of the gospel, thinking he strained himself when being hot he "tooke a lift" on a cold day in the winter, desires medical aid. He states some months after the accident "when I looked upyards being ready to fall backwards, and when I looked downward, to fall forward. And in my legs and feet benummedness, as if they were asleep by lying double under mee." Thinking it was the scurvy which he previously had, he neglected to use any means. As he grew worse the following autumn he used artificial baths, sixteen in all, and in the spring following "oiles, ointments plaisters" but all accomplished nothing. Finally a weakness affected his whole body so that he could "hardly move his neck a little." He greatly desired Winthrop to come to New Haven to see him.

Two early governors of Connecticut-Edward Hopkins and John Haynes—also need his services. Hopkins appeals to him to see if he can help his wife's condition. She was insane. Some "water" seems to have been sent which was given as directed, but no "altracion in her" was per-Haynes has occasion many times to ask Winthrop's assistance on behalf of his wife. In 1649, he writes that his wife is yet in the land of the living but falls into her violent fits when she tries to sit up. Some months later we hear that she "is yett alive, but this month or more was seldom free from her most violent fitts." Shortly thereafter he wishes to send her down to Winthrop at Pequot but could not. He wants to know if the medicine which has been prescribed may be safely given her. Later he speaks of a "little alteracion of her fitts appearing, att times" and says he wants to send her down to Winthrop during the winter. If she

could not come he would like to know anything could be administered safely to her at such a distance. A little later he states she has "pain all over her, especially her right side." She has also a "short cough, breaths shorte, stuffed at the stomache, but rayses not ought." In a footnote he adds "my wife has paine alsoe on her left side, although the most is one the right side, wher the incision was." How much would we give to interpret what the operation was for! The remedies employed must have been somewhat effectual for we read her "violent fitts are but seldomm, her cough is abated, and herself able to sitt upp in a chaire at night for three or fower howres." She fears, however, that the supply of the powder which is to prevent her fits will soon be done and craves a further supply of the same. A month later she continues to improve and new and fresh supplies of medicines are again asked for, as the preventing phisicke is all spent as is all the rest almost, both drinke and powders. She was also troubled with fainting fits and Haynes wishes to know "whether she might not take of red cowes milk as formerly she did of goates milke." "A soare paine on her backe" as well as other aches and ailments demand Winthrop's attention on other occasions. We imagine he must have grown weary sometimes in hearing and reading the long calendar of her complaints

In New Haven Colony, Winthrop had as patients the families of a brilliant group of men—Eaton, Davenport and Leete. Theophilus Eaton, the first governor of that colony, was a pure and noble character. He was also a long-suffering man by reason of his second wife, who "seems to have been in the habit of venting a very ugly temper in the most outrageous language to the whole family, from her husband down to Anthony 'the neager.' For she slapped the face of 'cld Mrs. Eaton' while the

family were at dinner until the governor was compelled to hold her hands; she pinched Mary, the governor's daughter by his first marriage, until she was black and blue and knocked her head against the dresser which made here nose bleed much; she slandered Mary, falsely impeaching her character, and in all points she seems to have been the type of the

vulgar step-mother."

In Eaton's first letter he wishes Winthrop to come to New Haven from Pequot and sends a horse to him so that he could "advise, on arrival, for recovery of Davenport's health." Again, thinking to send his daughter Hopkins in the "ffleete," he desires Winthrop's opinion as to the danger of a winter voyage. He later states: "my wife with thankefulnes acknowledgeth the good she hath found by following your directions, but doth much desire your presence here, as soone as the season, and your occasions will permit, both in reference to my daughter Hopkins, and my daughter Hannah, who hath bin exercised these 4 or 5 dayes with vapours rising (as we conceive) out of her stomack into her head, hindering both her sleepe and appetite to meate, and apt to put her into fainting ffitts, whether from winde or the mother or from what other cause I cannot informe."Hearkening unto this request, Winthrop went down to New Haven and prescribed some remedies. We read that "daughter Hopkins tooke the first potion of purging physick he left and hath kept her bed since and my wife is in some doubt whether she should give her any more of it till she have your advise." In 1655, Eaton informs Winthrop of daughter Eaton's death and wishes him to come, if his family could spare him, to see her husband, who complained chiefly of a cold, a cough and a "paine in the reight side." Some bloody material had been vomited up on three or four occasions. Samuel Eaton was the

son here mentioned. After Governor Haynes' death, he married his widow, of whose ailment we have previously spoken. The last information we have of the family is when we are told "daughter Hopkins hath taken some of her physick and it wrought

kindly."

William Leete, also a governor of that colony and later of Connecticut, for some reason or other, did not desire to employ Rossiter (the village doctor). He consequently, much to Rossiter's disgust no doubt, consulted Winthrop on every necessary occasion. At one time he writes "my wife entreats some more of your phisick, although she feareth it to have very contrary operations in Mr. Rossiter's stomack"—an instance that professional jealousy existed in

those days.

Leete's family caused him much concern. In 1658 he writes "our voungest childe, about 9 weekes old, haveing ever since it was 3 or 4 dayes old, hath appeared full of red spots or pimples, somewhat like to measles, and seemed allwayes to be bigg, and to hang over on the eye browes and lids; but now of late the eye lidds have swelled and look very red, burneing exceedingly, and now at last they are so sweld up that the sight is utterly closed in, that he could not see nor for severall dayes, nor yet doth, and the verges of the lids, where they close, have a white seame, like the white heads of wheales, wherein is matter; it is somewhat extraordinary, such as none of our woemen can tell that they have ever seene the like." This child, Peregrine by name, was doubtless the cause of many an his parents. anxious moment to Leete later writes of "his starting, and sometimes almost strangling ffitts, like convulsions, which have more frequently afflicted the infant of late than formerly." We are apt to conceive it probable he says to proceed from more than ordinary painful breeding teeth. His eyes seem to be somewhat better from the use of a "glasse of eye watter" which was also used on other of the children so that "a little further recruit" of the same was desired. Peregrine did not, however, monopolize all the family troubles, for his sister, Graciana, was a weakly, puny thing and gathered

strength but very little.

Winthrop's treatment seems to have caused an improvement for shortly thereafter she began "to slide a chaire before her and walke after it, after her ffeeble manner." She caused trouble, however, in the taking of her medicine and Leete asks for directions "to make her willing and apt to take it; for though it seemes very pleasant of itselfe, yet is she grown marvailous awkward and averse from takeing it in beer. Wherefore I would entreat you to prescribe to us the varyety of wayes in which it may be given soe effectually; wee doubt els it may doe much lesse good, being given by force onely." Andrews' "starting fits" as well as a "distemper which my son William's wife can best explain" demand other letters to Winthrop. Leete also writes about a weak back which afflicted a neighbor's child.

But John Davenport, the first pastor at New Haven, appears to have required Winthrop's services most. In all seventeen letters are to be found containing medical references, most of them are about his wife's prolonged illness, but some concern himself. In 1653 he wishes to go to Pequot to confer with Winthrop over the state of his body. "My wife," he adds, "inclineth to our travayling with you to Boston, if you judge that a place and time fitt for me to enter

into any course of physick."

Four years later Brother Herryman's eye caused Davenport much anxiety and he wrote much to Winthrop about it. He says the medicines sent gave some benefit "for it opened the liddes gradually by litle and litle, and gave him ease. But, upon the opening of his eye-

liddes, they find that in the eyes, where the sight was, is a mattery substance which brother Peck thinckes flowed out of it (peradventure it is the chrystaline humor); he saith it is ragged, or like white ragges undissolved, which yet he thincks may be easily dissolved; and from the ball of the eye groweth a carnous substance, which covereth the neather eye lid all over, and at the end of it, in the corner of the eye, by his nose, is a tumor of a pretty bignes. Hereby, his eye seems to be as 2 eyes, to them that looke upon it; yet sister Herryman saith she can see his eye under that excrescence. The excrescence is red, and so is his eye. On the 5th day last he tooke the powder, which worked very well but most upwards, which, sister thinckes, increased the swelling about his eye. Peck thinckes that his eye hath no sense [in] it, nor can they yet say whether the sight is wholly lost, or not, till that white mattery substance be taken away which is before it." Herryman intended, until Winthrop's further directions came, "to put a little sugar candie into it for the present, which, he saith, may doe some good, and no hurt."

Before this letter was sealed sis-Herryman came into Davenport's study with the good news that her husband "could stirre his eye yesterday a litle, and this day more, and that the excrescence from the ball of his eye (which she likeneth to a wheate straw, and toucheth the underlid), lookes a litle paler then it did, that the eye lid growes more plyable, and he can open it a litle himselfe. That tumor by the side of his nose, she saith is about the bignes of a little pea. The white that covers the black and darke colour of his eve is as bigg as a penny, and in the middest of that is that ragged matter I wrote of before. Brother Herryman thinckes that he pricked his eye with a bodkin and that might cause this ragged thing about his eye. Sister

Herryman and he boath thinck that what you sent workes well; for he findes that he can stirr his eye, which before was as a thing dead and other good effects. He is also at ease."

From the account we have of her Davenport's wife must have been an intensely neurasthenic woman. 1658 he states that she "hath bene, diverse times, this sumer, and stil is. valetudinarious, faint, thirsty, of litle appetite, and indisposed, sundry times, yet goes about and is between times better and cheerful, yet ordinarily, in the mornings, shee feeles a paine in the bottom of her back." Later he speaks of her being "weake in her spirits and weake stomached." For her various complaints Winthrop dosed her with Rubila (as I will mention later), "pilles" and other unknown medicines without marked beneficial effect. The last note we have of her is in 1667 when Davenport, finding her refractory in taking her remedies, writes in the depth of his despair to Winthrop, saying "my wife tooke but halfe of one of the papers, but could not beare the taste of it, and is discouraged from taking any more. I perceive that some speech from yourselfe would best satisfie her, but if God's providence puttes a bar in the way, we are called to submit thereunto."

Davenport, himself seems to have had a somewhat similar malady for which he was treated by Winthrop. After a course of treatment "by the mercy of God," he declares, "my body is about to returne to its former state, the paine being much abated. I am now content to let nature acte of itselfe in hope that by God's blessing upon suitable diet, I shall be well againe, in due time."

In addition to all these above named patients mention should also be made of a probable one, "Mrs. John Megs" of Guilford. In 1673, Joseph Eliot, Higginson's successor at Guilford, writes "John Megs" a letter of introduction to Winthrop.

In it he asks aid for Meg's wife, who has "a gentle beginning of fits of flatus hypocondriacus yt stir upon griefe yet without violence for the present."

The best known remedy Winthrop put up and dispensed was one of his own concoction, Rubila, whose method of making was handed down to his son Wait and grandson John. It is to the latter that Increase Mather wrote on June 23, 1718, desiring a considerable equantity of Rubila sent to Madam Winthrop, his mother, "for the relief of such as the Lord shall please to bless it for yir health." But its composition was unknown from then on till Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes deciphered a manuscript collection of the medical cases treated by Governor Winthrop from 1657-1669 and came across the following prescription. It was written, as most of them, in symbols which Holmes thus interpreted:

"Four grains of (diaphoretic) antimony with twenty grains of nitre with a little salt of tin making rubila." Perhaps, Holmes states, something was added to redden the powder as he constantly speaks of rubifying or viridating his prescriptions, a very common practice of prescribing when their powders look a little too much

like plain sugar.

Unfortunately it would seem from letters subsequently published that something was purposely omitted. Winthrop himself sends some of the powder to his son Wait, and remarks that it not ground enough, and Wait, on other occasions, speaks of some, of his own manufacture, which was not enough ground, half ground, or grossly beaten. He says also "it is best to make it before the weather be hot" and at another time, "the dog dayes will not be so good to medle with rubila in, so it must be deferred at present."

This remedy appears to have been a cure-all. It was given as an antidote in case of fevers, as a preventive against fits, for "sweild legs," for colds, for colics, for agues—in fact for any ailment. In a letter to his brother, Fitz John, Wait states that he knows "no better antidote in feavers then the black powder, niter, snakeweed, lignum vitæ, white cordiall powder, unicorn's horn, all of

which you know the use of."

"Mix snakeweed and lig. vitæ with niter to take in the morning; mix fower graines apeice of corall, oculi cancrorum, and ivory, to be taken at any time; thre or 4 grainens of unicorne's horn mixt with the black powder at night; but remember that rubila be taken at the beginning of any illnecs." Again, discussing Fitz John's distemper, he says that Rubila if taken "at the very beginning of it, must needs abate much of the maligntye of it, and so render it lesse dangerous"

dangerous." Many in different parts of New England kept a store of Rubila constantly in the house, from which the town was supplied whenever necessity arose. When the powder was exhausted more was written for. In 1653, Deacon Child of Watertown writes "my wife would entreate you send to her a parcell of your physick, divided into portions for young and ould. She hath had many occasions to make use thereof, to the help of many." Nearly a year later h his wife is very ill and "often wa she had a ption of yor phisick by she and other have found good, a psuaded should doc again had sl Davenport and wife are among those who received bo supplies of Rubila on sever sions for themselves, their s bors, and friends. It was

sired by Mrs. Davenport of the people that needed says, "she had rather has out it, then you shou! sitting up too late." imply that Winthrop spent some time in the or that he chose the n'

he could then prepare it in secrecy, without any interruption. Later Davenport's supply is wholly spent so that though some have desired it they turned away empty. Roger Williams of Rhode Island "sick of a cold and feaver" asks that this powder might be sent with directions. If the ingredients be costly, he will thankfully account. He then adds "I have books that prescribe powders but yours is probatum in this Country." Again he asks for more as his wife wants some for Mrs. Week's

daughter of Warrick.

Though Winthrop died in 1676, yet John Allyn of Hartford, long secretary of Connecticut, had not forgotten the benefits he had derived from taking this powder and writes in 1681 to the governor's son, Wait, for "a small portion of rubila to ly by if your store would permit it." John Winthrop, junior, had previously been the family physician. At one time Winthrop writes to his son Wait, "Tell Mir. Allyn his wife hath a tertian ague wen began the day he went hence, and we hope the worst of over. I was wth hir this me and hir fit was shorter and me erate then former." haps, that too little then says: "

directions about for Graciana his daughter as "she is grown marvailous awkward and averse from taking it in beer." Thomas Mayiew wants some more for his daughter, we learn, as she is now willing (probably after much urgings and inducements) to take it. With Winthrop's greatgrandson, however, no trifling was permitted. We read in a pathetic letter to his son which Wait has left us: "Poor little Tome taken yesterday with great pain in his stomach, belly, and side, like a plurettick feaver; your mother and most of the house up with him all night. took rubila this morning, and hope he is better." This might mean though that little Tome resisted the taking of this nauseous drug till the morning when, worn out and tamed, he took his medicine, as he ought, like a little

When Mr. Stone was sick Davenport endeavored to persuade him to take this powder but did not find him "inclinable though he was burthened stomach." In the same letter states that Governor New-re Rubila, "but finding times ready to faint "ling to take it should,"

and by degrees take away both the swelling and every evill symptom; he may begin with a grain, or halfe a grain, and so increase halfe a grain every day till it begins to make him a little quamish, and then the next time decrease halfe a grain or a grain, and then keep to that proportion." This dose would be rather a "cordiall for him than weaken him." It may make him costive and to overcome this, a "spoonful or two of molasses alone, or mixt with a spoonful of oyle, would be as good as anything."

With such a demand for this powder we are not surprised that Wait is obliged, on several occasions, to send for large supplies of some of its ingredients. At one time he asks for "fifty pounds of nitre and twenty pounds of good tartar free from

dust."

Besides Rubila, Winthrop prescribed niter ("which he ordered in doses of twenty to thirty grains to adults and three grains to infants") iron, sulphur, calomel, rhubarb, guaiacum, jalap, horse radish, the anodyne mithradate (a shot-gun prescription), coral in powder form, amber and electuary of millipedese. He also used elecampane, elder, wormwood and anise, as well as unicorn's horn. In 1658 Davenport sends him

whe unicornes horne" which wenport had kept safe for e he sent it to Mrs. Eaton. remedy he probably used later in his son's pharma-It was known as oculi cannot was sent him by Sirnigby, who thus describes ion.

ubtile powder one ounce
(in latin called Oculi
en putt upon it in a
cause of the ebullies of strong wineinstantly boyle up
stand till all be
it through a fine
liquor (wch will
beere; without any

sharpenesse) give two spoonefulls att a time to drinke, three times a day; and you shall see a strange effect in a weeke or two."

Although Winthrop treated agues yet I hope he did not employ the following remedy, also sent him by Digby who claims to have had "infallible successe" with it:

"Pare the patients nayles when the fitt is coming on; and put the parings into a litle bagge of fine linon

or sarsenet; and tye that about a live eeles neck, in a tubbe of water. The eele will dye, and the patient will recover. And if a dog or hog eate that eele, they will also dye."

Winthrop's life, which was thus devoted so largely to the public weal in his capacities as statesman and physician, was brought to a close on April 5, 1676, but the good which he wrought is not forgotten and will be ever cherished, even by future generations.

WAIT WINTHROP TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1673.

HONORED SR,-I received yours by Mr Roswell, and have heard noeting from Connecticot since, till Mr Steele and Mr Barnad came last weeke and brought newes of yr health, which, a day or two before they came, was otherwise reported heere, that you weare sick againe; but when I had inquired into it, I found noe ground for it (God be thanked). Mr. Usher did fully understand my proposition about the reserve for three years, which you doubt of in your letter. Here is little newes. Thay are all well at Salem and Wenham. I was there about a weeke since. There was a sad accident fell out at Wenham about a fortnight since. Mr Higenson went from Salem to preach there on the Sabbath day; and after the evening exercise, he being with severall of this towne at my sisters house, in the parler, there being a thunder shower, the lightening brake (as I suppose, haveing veiwed the place, the house being somthing damnified) on the top of the chimny, and balls of fire came downe into both the lower roomes, and the chamber over the parler, which killed one Goodman Goldsmith, as he sat by the chimny in the parler, talking with Mr Higgenson and others, and through Gods mercy hurt noebody els; only the mans dog, which laye under the chayre which he sat in, was killed alsoe. My sister, with all the children, weare in the outward kitchen, as providence ordered it. Here came one Jones, of Charlestowne, in from Irland, the last night, but brings not newes that I yet here of, but that severall of the New England ships bound for Fngland are taken and noe newes that any are arived. I enquired of Mr Nicoles about his being cured, who tells a strang story about the maner of it; but all that was done was that his mother tooke the juice of the elder leaves and dressed his wounds, or sores, which he had in many parts of his body, and gave him the distilled water to drink, about a gill at a time every morning, or halfe a gill, I am not certaine which, and he was well in a fortnight or 3 weekes, who before dispaired, not only of being cured, but of life, alsoe. I am apt to believe that a little quantytye of the juice being drunk would be more effectuall then the distilled water. I have not els to ad but my duty to yourselfe and love to my sisters and remaine

Your obedient son

Boston, June 9th, 1673.

WAIT WINTHROP.

(DR.) JOHN WINTHROP TO HIS FATHER IN 1628.

To the wor his very loving father, John Winthrop, Esq., in Groton.

SIR,—My duty remembered unto you, I am very sorry to heare that your hande continueth so ill, but I hope, by Gods providence, you shall finde helpe by those things I have sent you, which I receyved from a woman that is very skilfull, & much sought unto for these thinges. She is sister to Mr. Waterhouse the linnen draper in Cheap side, by whose meanes, I was brought to her. She told me, if you were at London she made noe doubt but to cure it quicly, but because you cannot come up she therefore gave me these plaisters to send to you, & said that if it were not gangreened she would warrant them by Gods helpe to doe you present good. The use of them is as followeth. Take the yellow plaister, as much as will cover your sore finger all over to the next joynt below the sore, and on the rest of your finger wheron this plaister doth not lye, lay as muche of the blacke plaister as will cover it all over, this must be done twice a day, morning & evening, till it beginneth to grow well, then once a day. The other blacke plaister you must lay all over your hand, & must not wash it, nor lay any other thing to it. This will draw out the thorne, if any be in, & heale it both. She will take nothing for it, & therefore I doe the rather credit hir, for she doth it only for freinds, &c. I pray you therefore use it, & leave of any other course of surgery. I wish you were here at London where she might dresse it her selfe. For newes I cannot write so good as the last; this bearer will fully satisfye you of all proceedings, which every day alter & change, some like to be good, by & by crosse againe.

ceedings, which every day alter & change, some like to be good, by & by crosse againe.

For my voyage to new England I doe not resolve (especially following my uncle Downings advice) except I misse of the Straights, but I will stay till you have sold the land though I misse of both: thus with my duty remembered againe to your selfe, with my grandmother & mother, & my love to my brothers & sisters & the rest of our freinds, I

commend you to Gods protection & rest

Your obedeint Son

London: April 11, 1628.

JOHN WINTHROP.

JOHN WINTHROP, ESQ., TO HIS SON IN 1637.

To his very loving Son, Mr. John Winthrop, at Ipswich, d'd.

My Good Son,—I received your letter, and heartily rejoice and bless the Lord for his merciful providence towards us all, in delivering your wife from so great a danger. The Lord make us truly thankful. And I hope it will teach my daughter and other women to take heed of putting pins in the mouth, which was never seasonable to be fed with such morsels. I can write you no news, only we had letters from Conectacott, when they were shut up with snow above a month since, and we at Boston were almost ready to break up for want of wood, but that it pleased the Lord to open the bay, (which was so frozen that men went over it in all places,) and mitigate the rigor of the season; blessed be his name. On Friday was fortnight, a pinnace was cast away upon Long Island by Natascott, and Mr. Babbe and others, who were in her, came home upon the ice. We have had one man frozen to death, and some have lost their fingers and toes. Seven men were carried out to sea in a little, rotten skiff, and kept there twenty-four hours, without food or fire, and at last gat to Pullen Point.

We have appointed the general court the 12 of the 1 month. We shall expect you here before the court of assistants. So, with all hearty salutations from myself and your mother to yourself and wife, and little Betty, and all our good friends with you, I com-

mend you to the blessing of the Lord and rest

Your loving father,

Jo: W.

I send you herein the warrant for Ipswich and Newbury. Commend me to your brother and sister Dudley.

"XIth, 22, 1637.

LUCY DOWNING TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1640.

To her most honored nephew, John Winthrop, Esq., this present, Boston.

SIR,—Wee now expect you stay for 6 boyes, you are gone so longe. Indeed wee want your company very sensible. My lady Susan, I hear, is now deliuered, therefore, in poynt of good manners, your wife may now presume to be eased of her loade also. If occasion be for your longer stay, I pray, Sir, let Georg know I expect him with this bear, Msr. Ruke, or the next convenience; allso my husband desiers to know if you will part with some hay that you have; we are in much want ells. I pray your spediest answeer.

I have experimented the crocus this 2 nights, and found much, though not a totall

fredom of payne theereby. I pray let me know if I may safely aply it to the mould of

my head.

I thank you much for your advise and I pray to my brother also give my many thanks, and to all my servis and best wishes, is Yours.

Jan. 29, or Tuesday. (1640-1.)

All our newes is out of Eng. I hope you have it before vs. Wee have put his Grace is like to of Canterbury fast in the Tower; and if our St. Peter keeps the keyes, his grace is like to coolle his shins, ere he gets in, this could weather; for we speak only of his confusion and unpardonable sins.

HUGH PETER TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP.

Good Son, -My truest love unto you and all yours in Jesus Christ our dearest Lord. These may certifye you that I doe long for your company as much as the teeming earth for the rising sun. Let not your wife bee overdelected, for my part I am as deep in my obstructions as at Rotterdam. I pray speake to your wife that Mat. Lake and my mayd hope may bee with her, and then I believe shee shall have two tolerable servants. My head is not well, nor any part at present for I cannot get sleepe. I would you should send me word what you will doe therin, but rather come over. Oh how my heart is with you. You doe not know how much I need friends and helpe.

Tell my dear friend your sister Symonds that I am as low as ever, & wish I knew

how to see her. Thus in much hast & perplexity I take leave & am yours ever, Salem ult. Sept. Hu. Pr Hu. PETER.

HUGH PETER TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1849.

ffor John Winthrop, Jun., Esq., with a (t)oken in paper.

Deere Sir,—I feare you are angry because you doe not heare from mee, nor I from you. I have by Mr. Gott ordered you what I have in New England (a line effaced) word I ever loved you and yours, and am truly sensible of all your cares. Nothing under heaven hath more troubled mee then that you had not my company into New England with you. I have sent you by this bearer a loade stone which I pray keepe for mee if I come, if not it is yours. Oh that I were (a line effaced) my old malady & the spleene, & never had hart or tyme to attend any cure, that now I give my life gone: & shall out live my parts I feare. My hart is with my God & desire after him in whom I am

Yours ever

30 of April 49. Hu: PETER.

GOVERNOR JOHN HAYNES TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1653.

To his much honoured ffrind, Jno. Winthrop, Esq. att his house in Pequott, these bee d'd.

Sir,—I received the powder you last sent, together with your kind token, a fatt goate, for which I retorne harty thankes. Thus it pleases you still to lade mee with your kindness, myselfe too short and awanting for requitall. If this Irish woman is come upp to you (yourselfe befor being supplied) I pray you let her by the first opportunity bee conveied to us, for I did soe order it, hoping to have pleasured, not to burthen you. Mr. Eaton writt lately to Captaine Cullicke that the English have had another fight at sea with the Hollander (besides what we had formerly) & have obteined another glorious victory over them. Thus it pleases God to goe out with our Nation to vindicate our just quarrel. Your youngest sonne, (Mr. Waite) hath bine somewhat ill of late complaininge of a paine in his belly, & withall lookes somewhat heavy eyed, not soe ready to stir upp and downe as formerly, yett keepes not his bedd, but rises dayly, & seemes for the most parte to have a pretty good stomache to his meate; only wee judge it best, for the while, that hee keepe his chamber. We gave him wormseed (as supposing it might bee wormes, by reason this time of yeare for fruite, & youth will hardly be restreined wher ther is plenty), I thinke, uppon it Mr. Ffitch said hee voided some wormes, but in regard the paine in his belly followed him still at times, we gave him Cardis, (?) & that, wee hope, did him somme good. This daye wee thinke to give him two graines and a haulfe of your powder, in case he still remains ill. Wee conceive yourselfe would doe the like if you were present, & somme of us have bine ill much in like manner, & these thinges were present helpe to them (the Lord blessinge the meanes) which caused us thus to act. Mr. Ffitch would doe nothing without my advice & concurrence with him, and my skill is little or nothinge, only I did as for my owne, & would in truth (in your absence) take the like naturall care, if in my power to doe ought that ways. I hope there is not the least danndger, yett I could not but acquaint you with it, because it may please God to direct you to advise for the best, & to send something usefull for him in that case.

My wife continues much as formerly; she took the yellow powder twise, & only vomited it up againe, & it wrought noe other or more; alsoe, since J. Gallop was heere, she tooke the working powder, 2 graines, but it wrought not at all, insomuch that she at

times is sicke at her stomache; yet her appetite better than formerly.

I have not further to imparte att present, only our respects to yourselfe & Mrs.
Winthrop, with our consideration to Mrs. Lake, (and) Mr. Blinmah, rest

Your assured loving ffrind, Hartfd. this 14th of the 6th mo: 1653 Jo: HAYNES: Your sonne became ill uppon Thursday last weeke, & soe hath continewed at times ever since.

SAMUEL SYMONDS TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP, IN 1647.

To his very loving brother, John Winthrop, of Salem, Esq., this Salem.

GOOD BROTHER, -Having this opportunity. I thought good to let you understand God's providence towards us: my daughter Epps, upon the 22th of this instant, was delivered of a sonne; & thanks be to God, both mother and sonne are comfortably well. We would gladly know what day you will agree upon to bring my sister, that accordingly we may send you a horse to the water side. I thank God my wife hath bene better in respect of the paine in the stomach this weeke than formerly; good wine (as you say) is the best cordial for her.

I have endeavoured this day to sett that businesse Cosen Downing wrote me about, on foote, here. I wish earnestly it may be attended, &c My wife desireth thanks to be returned to my sister for her token. Thus with our love to you both & yours, & to my

Cosen Downing & his, I rest

Your ever loving brother

Ipswich, 24th 12th 1647.

SAMUEL SYMONDS.

SAMUEL SYMONDS TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1658.

To the rigt Worshipfull John Winthrop, Esqr., Deputy Governour, this present. Connecticott.

DEARE BROTHER, - I gladly imbraced this oportunity to salute you with these few lines. My cosens (all three) were in health, & as merry as very good cheere & Ipswich frends could make them, on sixt day last; witness my wife, sister Lake; Sam: M: R: Mris Rogers, 3 of her sonnes, besides her sonne Hubbard & his, my sonne Epps & his, &c. We see nothing but matter of hopefulness & incouragment concerning my cosens new condicion. He carrieth himself soe that he gaineth more love & respect, amongst such as know him.

We hope they will live comfortably together, & that both you & we shall have cause to bless God in their behalf. We desire my cosens to be with vs this winter as much as they can. My wife spoke to her. We think she may affourd vs her company now better than afterward. My daughter M: desires to be excused in not returning an answer to your loving letter at this tyme. She hath received your phizich for which she humbly thanks you. Neither she nor her sister R: have had them since you were here. They did follow your directions. Thus presenting our love & kinde respects to yourself, my sister, & all my cosens, I commend you, to the direction & protection of our blessed Saviour & we rest, Your loving brother,

SAMUEL SYMONDS.

My wife desires to be remembered to my cosen Waite & would entreat him to studdy hard: but above all to feare God & keep his commands. Argilla, obr 29th 1658.

STEPHEN WINTHROP TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1653.

To my honored brother, Jo: Winthrop, Esqr., these present, att Pequod or elsewhere in New England.

Deare & Honored Brother,—I received yrs, & thanck you most kindly for it. It was much refreshing to me, though it repeated a great matter of sadness to me, even the losse of my deare brother, with whom I was brought upp so constantly; but I know the Lord sitts in heaven, & doth whatever he will, & we must submit to his pleasure. I should have writte unto you before, but yt I knew not when the shipps went. Jo: Tinker promised to call on me but failed me. I have sent a letter of attorny over to you. I am bould to put in your name yt the others may the better take yor advice, though I should not put the trouble of the busness upp you. Truly I doe valew what I have there; for, could I be assured of my health, I thinck I should come away imediately, for I have no health heare, & I have been this two years extreamly troubled with the zeatica, & I am just now goeing to the bath to see if yt may remedy it. My much lying in ye wet feilds uppon the grownd hath brought it uppon me, as it has uppon many others. It makes my life very uncomfortable. For newes wht should I write to you? Every passinger will be able to tell you the latest. At present the warres between the Dutch & we contynue, though we have twice this somere beaten theire maine fleet, consisting off 120 of theire best men of warre; and at last blocked them upp in theire harbors for severall weekes, though we heare b. reports they are gott out againe, & we expect a new engagement.

The Dutch embassidors are yet heere; but there is no likelihood af any agreemt. We demand three causionary townes of them, ye Brill, Flushing, & Middleborowe, & 400,000l sattisfaccon. They are not yet lowe enough to give it, and so ye case stands. Or own state is not setled; or doubtes & feares many. All the comfort is, ye Lord is able to doe his owne worke and finnish it. Mine and my wife humble respects to you & or good sister, & love to all or nephewes and necces I pray present; & be confident

I am, sir,

Yor most affectionat brother & servant,

Kensington, 2 Augt. '53, S. WINTHROP. Just now a messinger is come from ye fleet, & brings letters yt say ye two fleets have been eingaged three dayes, & now the Dut(c)h are flying & or persueing, & yt already we have taken & sunck fortye of there best men of warre. This is thought will putt an end to theire warre & make them submitt.

LUCY DOWNING TO (DR.) JOHN WINTHROP IN 1674.

For her much honerd nephew, Jhon Winthrop, esq., thes. New Eng.

DEAR CHILD, -In my other leter I have bin so larg as prevents a seale, yet not satisfied my self: as to my bodily distempers, which is a great weakness in my back, which was first ocasioned by a grat fall of my hors in new Eng. behinde Collonel Read, and the 2 last years I was in Hatly, I had in each of them, 2 daungerous falls, one up staires and one down staires, which did much bruise that tender parte againe, and had not a devine hand bin under had bin present death, and still allthought I have not usuallie I have not much payn there, yet am much disabled in my legds for goeing, especially in could weather or any could taken, yet I constantly wear some plaster upon it. And my hearing hath much declined this 3 years last, for the help of which I did advise with a Cambrigh docter, a very able experunced doter before I came to Londan, and he tould me I must expect my age to be a great meanes thereof; and that he feared that the more I did tamper with my eares the wors it might be for me; and soe a dockter I did advise with hear tould me the like; and my ould acquaintance in Londan being all gone I am not willing to a further hazerd of my eares and my mony allso for nothing. And in Sep. last I was taken with a great giddiness in my head, and a great noise in my ears, and sickness in my stomach, and a generall distemper all over me, soe as I was forced presently into my bed; it would take me a moment without any warning, and then I should presently sleep and then for a day or 2 after tacke onelie mace alle whould down with me. But I thank God I have not had any of that distemper this year, now of the noise in my ears, which I suppose may be because I now keepe my ears warmer; and since I have had that freedom I thanck God my stomach is much better. And in respect your sister Peters is now forced for her present profit to confine herself to a small part of her hous, and I am necessitated by my weakness to keep a servant to help me, I found it more to my profit; since I must give 7 pound a year for my chamber and furnish it myself, and find myself cooles and candilles and wasing, and to pay for our boards with her besides, for now allthought I may feare the harder, yet I can take my owne time, for want of which I formerly sufferd, and now I an less troublesome to her. But I am now att ten pound a year for my chamber and 3 pound for my servants wages, and have to extend the other tene pound a year to acomadat for our meat and drinck; and for my clothing and all other necessaries I am much to sake, and more your brother Georg will not hear of for me; and that it is onely couetousness that maks me aske more. He last sumer bought another town near Hatly, called Clappum, cost him 13 or 14 thousand pound, and I really believe one of us 2 are couetons. Cooles have ben this winter at fiftie shill and 3 pound a chaldron, and wheat at ten shills a bush, and all other things sutible thereunto. The good Lord helpe me to live by fayth, and not by sence, whilst he pleas to afforde me a life in this world. And this is the onlie cause of my soe much urgentie in the former leter for supply from what I have there, if it may soe be. If my nephew Winthrop comes into the Bay this summer I pray show him this leter, with my servis to him and his: and I am very sory for his loss: and tell him I find a deed of Groton for my life, wherin himself and his brother Adam Winthrop are feffees in trust for me, and after me to my son Georg, but whilst I live it inables me to charge what portions apon it I pleas, to be payd therout after my death unto any of our younger children. In witness therof is my husbands hand and seale the 23 of June 1644, and sealed, delivered, and acknowlegd befor me, John Winthrop, D. G., and I suppose my brother was that year deputie Governer. And my nephew Adam tould me it was enroulled at Boston. And if soe, heare I know it can doe me, nor mine, noe good. I took advise of a frind that tells me the coutrary, but I would know of my nephew if by that privilegd for my children, I being in want, I can make any advantage of it for myself whilst I live, and after me for my daughter Peters, whoe never yet had any portion, and to her I amsuer it will not be offensive to my son Georg, whilst the principall remains to him, it being his patrimonie. I pray, daughter, let none see this, but my nephew Winthrop and your self, and to that purpose I will seale it and superscrib it to him to prevent mistake.

Your very loveing mother,

Apr. the 17 74 Gardner laine.

Crials in Early Justice Courts in Connecticut

SERIOUS CRIMES INCLUDED "PROFANE CURSING AND SWAIRING"—FOR WHICH THE "GILTY" WERE SENTENCED TO THE STOCKS AND SUBJECTED TO PUBLIC RIDICULE AND SHAME—THE WHIPPING POST WAS ALSO EMPLOYED—DEBTORS WERE FREQUENTLY BOUND OVER TO THEIR CREDITORS IN SERVITUDE — QUAINT CASES CITED

BY

REVEREND BERT FRANCIS CASE

PASTOR OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT MIDDLE HADDAM, CONNECTICUT

THE official doings of a Justice of the Peace in Connecticut in Revolutionary times is not without its points of interest and instruction. The book from which these records are taken belonged first to Justice Jabez Brainerd of Haddam, his records years 1773-1775. covering the Afterwards his son-in-law, Joseph Dart of Middle Haddam (town of Chatham), came into possession of the book - and he, with a very proper sense of economy, used the remaining blank pages to continue the story (with variations) which his father-in-law had so well begun.

In turning the pages of this ancient record it is assumed that whenever the name of a long-forgotten ancestor of the living reader comes into view, said reader will not be without a saving sense of humor and appreciation of the original and independent way of doing things exhibited by his great-great uncle in ye olden time.

There is no doubt that in those days considerable indulgence was shown the steady drinker, but, if he allowed himself to be carried by the enthusiasm of his calling beyond a certain point, some unfavorable comment was usually forthcoming. One of the first records concerns one Ben'm B——, who in June, 1773, was sternly required to confess a judgment against himself of "8 shillings fine for the sin of drunkness and one shilling cost." A con-

fession that Benjamin was persuaded to repeat in December of the same year. Ready enough was Benjamin to confess but rather slow to pay up. We do not find his account adorned with the words "paid for," which is the encouraging foot note to the account of Abijah B——, Jr., who encountered a six shilling judgment the same year.

The breach of the Sabbath was regarded as a more serious offense, it would appear, than "profane cursing and swairing," or even the "sin of drunkness"; for it brought a fine of ten shillings and one shilling cost to Hezekiah B— of Middletown, in June, 1774. An offense and fine quickly repeated in the case of one Noadiah B—, who should have profited more by Hezekiah's experience—a thing, however, that man seldom does.

The same fruitful year also handed out a judgment of three shillings (paid) to one of the young B——s for "playing at meeting." The B——horizon, it is true, had its gloomy aspects—yet hope dies hard—and it was Jacob B—— who conceived the brilliant idea of himself turning prosecutor. A neighbor was summoned to court to answer to a book account which Jacob triumphantly produced. His demand was only "twelve shillings Lawful money said to be Due by Book."

"The parties appeared," painstakingly records Justice Brainerd, "and ware at Issue on the plea of owe nothing and ware fully Heard with there Evedances. In the Case and — this Court is of opinion that the Def'd Doth not ow the plaintiff in manner and forme as set forth in His Dicklaration and that the said Defendant shall Recover of the plantiff His cost taxed at £0, o6s, o7d."

But other equally adventurous spirits were abroad. Samuel Scovil was constable in Haddam in those days, and that meant something to Sabbath day travelers, though they seldom comprehended it in time. And be it also remarked Samuel Brooks was "one of the Grand jurors of our Sovereign the King." The two Samuels were an industrious pair—as three gentlemen from Middletown discovered when apprehended and fined five shillings apiece (Feb. 20, 1775), "for travilng on the Sabbath Day."

And it was just a week later that the watchful Samuel persuaded Charles Wright "of the provence and city of New York" to delay his journey long enough to deposit 5s Lawful money and 2s charges for the benefit and use of the town

treasury.

A very nice way of discharging a debt, when there was nothing to pay with—one of the common sense arrangements of ye olden time not without merit if it could be evoked by present day creditors—was that followed by "Joseph towner" of Haddam, in September, 1773. He held the note of "John Smith tailler, a transhant person," for "three pound eight shillings Lawfull money." The Def'd being unable to discharge the debt, having no money lawful or otherwise, was assigned "in Servis to the said Joseph towner the terme of one year and six month." One only wonders what John Smith "tailler's" earning capacity was under favorable circumstances if it took 18 months of steady labor to pay a debt of $3\mathcal{L}$, 8s.

One of Haddam's established in-

stitutions that never attained any very wide popularity and for whose vacant places there was never any very brisk competition—was the stocks.

December 21, 1773, the case of Elisha C—, Jr., was under investigation. It would appear that some four months before the above date Elisha had been rather over enthusiastic in a celebration of some sort, and at last "two of the Grand Juriors of our Soverign Lord the King," viz., "Charles sears and Abraham tyler" got busy in the matter. It was charged that Elisha was seen "Between His own House and the meeting House in s'd Haddam much Bereveed and Disinabled In the use of his Reason and Understanding appearing in his speech and Jestures and Behavior."

"Not Gilty," was Elisha's plea.

But when the "evidance for the King ware swore and gave in there evidences," the Court said "Gilty." Whereupon the following choice was given Elisha: "To pay a fine of Eight Shilling Lawfull money to Be for the use and Benefit of the Town of Haddam, or "to set in the Stocks one hour."

An hour to be sure was only 60 minutes, and to sit still for 60 minutes was not a difficult feat; but for collateral reasons no doubt, it was not to Elisha's liking, so we have this simple foot note—"the fine and

cost paid."

In May, 1774 one Amos D—— of "Dirham" was investigated. It was said that he did "swair Rashly and vainly By the Holy name of God on the 18 Day of April Last pas in the Highway near the Dwelling house of Jabez Brainerd in Haddam." On being adjudged "Gilty," he also is given a choice: A six shilling fine or a seat in the stocks for one hour and a half. History fails to reveal the choice that Amos made, but no doubt the state of his exchequer was a determining factor.

One thing to be noted in the case

of a not guilty verdict is that such a verdict did not always bring the comfort that was supposed to go with it. There is the case of Capt'n Abner P——.

In January, 1775 he was living in Waterbury, having removed from Haddam in September of the previ-

ous year.

In December, 1774, three of the King's Grand Jurors in Haddam— Dan'll Ventross, Ezera Tyler and Josiah Huntington-issued an "Information" against the Captain. Being much longed for and sent for the accommodating Captain consented to return to Haddam for a short time in January. It was averred that in the previous September he "Did swair Rashly, vainly and profainly in his then Dwelling House in s'd Haddam." The verdict was that "the said p- is not Gilty In manner and forme as set forth in s'd Deckileration and therefore may be Dismissed He paying the cost taxed at £1, 2s, 8d."

Perhaps the accommodating Captain regretted that he had not sworn rashly and vainly as charged. Perhaps he took an early opportunity to experiment in that line. But of one thing we may be sure his longings to return to old Haddam and

end his days there was over.

This was Jan. 10. That same night the Captain, in honor of his temporary sojourn in Haddam—and perhaps, in celebration of his rather doubtful victory in court—got up a little tea party. A fair assumption, as we have it recorded that he attended Court next day and confessed a judgment against himself for the "sin of Intemperance." Having thus behaved in a fairly generous way toward the town treasury the Captain with a clear conscience retired to his country seat in Waterbury, and the presumption is that very little Haddam dust was found clinging to his feet when he took his departure.

And so the record runs. But it

was not all fining and granting executions—there was an occasional brighter side. Witness the following records copied verbatum:

"April the 28 1774 then William Michel of Middletown was married to Jerusha towner of Haddam

By me
L. B. Justice of peace."

J. B. Justice of peace."
"November the 10 1774 then
Elijah atwood was married to his
wife Mary

By me J. B."
"March 23, 1777 then Ebenzer
Wyllys was married to his wife
Jemima By me J. B."

In turning to Squire Dart's records (beginning in 1780) we find that a large volume of business was done—of considerable variety too—but the bulk of it had to do with book accounts and overdue notes. Occasionally, however, a matter presents itself that has its special points of interest. For example, I have been much interested in noting the vigor and efficiency with which the law of the Colony was evoked to meet the needs of the "transient person."

Two such gentlemen, Smer and Tedeo by name, had some midnight dealings with one Ebenezer Rowley in 1783. Ebenezer, it appears, was not well pleased with some of the attendant circumstances of the affair. Next morning he caused a writing to be made—commonly known as a writ-in which Messrs. Smer and Tedeo were charged with taking from s'd Rowley on the Night after the 21st of Inst July 4 Good linen shifts two Good linnen shirts upwards of 10 yards of Good tow cloth a linnen Gown 2 table cloths 2 lawn aprons and sundry other articles all to the Damage of the plantif Two Pounds Lawful money."

The sentence was that each be "whipt on the Naked body with a suitable whip at sum post Five Lashes and be further punished by paying a fine of 3s L m for the use

of s'd Town and pay s'd Rowley 2 £ :os:od lawful money Damages and the cost of prosecution taxed at 2:3:1 and stand comitted till s'd Judgment is answrd."

"Comited" they both were; but later Ebenezer, standing in need of an extra hand or two, and perceiving that there was a surer way of securing his own share of the proceeds, decides to take the two faithful friends and co-laborers into his service—for a period of time of generous dimensions.

Yet we ought not to think that Justice Dart showed partiality in the bestowal of his favors upon transient persons. For in 1785 two residents of the town, Lemuel R-and Sarah E-were jointly involved in a small adventurous affair with "two swine." Selah Jackson, the owner of the swine, said right out that it was a plain case of steal-The court adopted Selah's view of the affair, and the antidote was that, after the usual several shillings benefit to the town treasury had been provided for, Lemuel should be "tied to a tre or post and whipt with a suitable whip on the Naked Body 8 Lashes," and Sarah ditto—"5 Lashes."

I suspect from other records that in the case of Lemuel and Sarah Squire Dart had good reasons for adopting heroic measures. His prescription is comparatively mild in a case occurring five days later. Capt. Israel Higgins, having missed "3 steel Horse Shoes," undertook to show that he was damaged to the amount of 18 shillings. The Captain won his "sute," but the damage was placed at only one shilling, and an execution had to be granted to secure that, and there is no mention of a "sutible tre or post."

The writer, having made a number of inquiries regarding the fact and location of a training field in Middle Haddam, was pleased to find mention made of such a field in Squire Dart's narrative, though not

altogether delighted with the circumstances under which that historic spot was referred to. Three of the several items are concerned with happenings at the field on Thursday the 30th day of October, 1783, which appears to have been an eventful day in Middle Haddam military cir-Something went wrong, was misplaced, or carelessly handled, or, at any rate, not sufficiently lubricated. For the next day Oliver A--- was handed out two Judgments; one for "prophane Cursing and swairing at the Training Field at middle haddam," the other for "striking Corp'l Ithamor Rowley in the traning field in middle haddam." The fine in each case was six shillings and one shilling cost of Entry. A point in Oliver's favor is that he voluntarily came to court and confessed. A point not in Oliver's favor is that the year following the judgment was still unsatisfied and Oliver still warding off the fatal day of payment by giving two notes seven shillings each.

But the Oct. 30, 1783 returns were not yet all in. For July 19, 1784 we find Nathaniel S—going to Squire Dart's confessional and recalling some things he fain would have forgotten—for example, a small matter of "prophane cursing and swairing at middle haddam Train field" on Oct. 30 of the previous year. Seven shillings is the price for having his memory jogged. Nathaniel meets this unexpected requisition by giving his note for that amount.

Our ancestors were to a considerable degree human, and while we like to think of them as solemnly going through this military business to be ever in readiness to meet their country's enemies—we must not lose sight of the fact that they also most generally had an eye open for an occasional enemy near at hand. For example, Ashbul A—felt a strong call of duty in that direction during, or it may have been just after, the military maneuvers of the 1785

October training. For at the next session of Squire Dart's Court he cheerfully confessed and actually paid his seven shillings down for the great freedom of speech he had temporarily enjoyed on the last great day at the Middle Haddam training field.

It may be appropriately mentioned here that a large quantity of "State's powder was stored in Chatham in 1783. James R—was in difficulty that same year because some of the powder was missing, and one cask was found by "Insn" (Ensign?) Jedediah Hubard near James R—'s abode. The case went to the County Court at Hartford under a bond of 100 pounds.

Some notice may also be taken of several attempts to check what was known as illicit trade—that had to

do with embargoed goods.

In 1780 "mr. william Bevins" is granted a warrant to "seize a whale boat from Long Island in the Eliset trade."

Nov. 7 of the same year Capt. Joshua Griffith complains of a schooner "Speedwell," Obed Barlo, master, "in Eliset or embarguered trade"—also of a sloop of 20 tons, Amos Wright, master, with "prohebated articles." A few days later Mr. Bevins complains of the sloop "Cumberland" of 30 tons, Thomas Lewis, master, "Laden with embargoed articles to be conveyed out of the county."

A case that greatly interested the writer when he came upon the record was one that came to trial April 4, 1786, in which Zepheniah Michel of Chatham was plaintiff and "Isreal Putnam of Pomphret and county of Windham, Def'd." It was an "action of Book Demanding the sum of £4." We hardly know whether to praise or censure citizen Michel's pushing spirit in this matter.

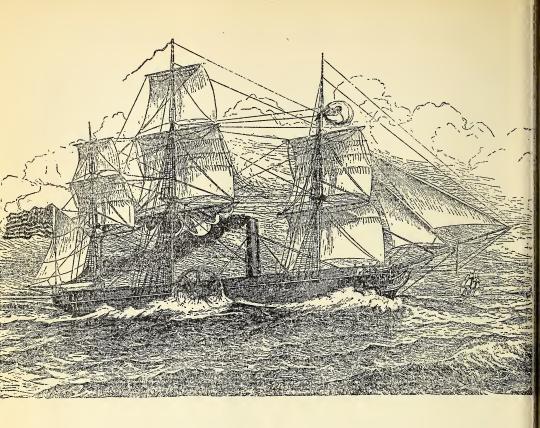
The General was, if anything, rather less enthusiastic than Zepheniah in the matter. When he at last arrived in town he declared that

he "owed nothing." But the "evidences" were as usual resorted to, and the famous wolf hunter and Revolutionary fighter yielded at last to the persuasive "Opinion" pronounced by Squire Dart in his very best style. The sum granted Zepheniah, however, was but £2. The additional charges were:

				£ s d - 0: 2: 6
"Writ and Duty,	-	-	-	- o: 2: 6
Oficers fees,	-	-	-	- 0:12: I
Plaintifs travl a	ind	tendai	nce,	- 0: 2: 4
Cort fee, -	-	-	-	- 0: 3: 0
				0:10:11"

Chatham likewise had its own way of treating certain worldly diseases. For example, May 7, 1781, Elijah J—— and Stephen G—— were admonished that the little game of cards which they had enjoyed at a neighbor's house would cost them 10 shillings each. The bill was paid, but whether the cards were henceforth eschewed we have no means of knowing. However, it is in such items that we catch a glimpse of the stern conception of duty under which our forefathers labored in building the social fabric of their days.

Speaking of the records in general it seems a little strange that where the "Cort fee" was only a shilling, or seldom more than two, and the other charges relatively small, not infrequently a note would be given for the total amount. The words "paid for" or "Judgment satisfied" are, if anything, of rather rare occurrence. After one trial was over Justice Dart added to the record the words "Nothing paid," as though he were a little bit discouraged with that sort of court business. Most commonly he writes, "Execution granted," and a few months later adds, "An alias execution granted," and then perhaps the following year, "Execution removed." Sometimes the account is thus carried forward over a period of several years, and at the last "no cash" in sight.



FIRST STEAMSHIP TO CROSS ATLANTIC OCEAN

The "Savannah," under the courageous Captain Moses Rogers of New London, Connecticut, sailed from Savannah, Georgia, on May 22, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool, England, on June 20th, making the run in 29 days and 11 hours—From corrected drawing by C. B. Hudson, made under the direction of Captain J. W. Collins, of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries in 1889 and officially incorporated in the Report of the National Museum in 1890

First Steamships to Cross the Atlantic Ocean

CONNECTICUT GAVE TO WORLD THE FIRST PROMOTER OF TRANS-OCEANIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE—HE WAS BORN IN LITCHFIELD COUNTY—HE STUDIED LAW AT YALE, AND PRACTICED BEFORE THE NEW HAVEN COUNTY BAR

BY

C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK

AUTHOR OF SEVEN ARTICLES ON THE PIONEER MEN AND INVENTIONS UPON WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT THE GREAT TRADE OF THE NATIONS WHICH LAST YEAR EXCHANGED GOODS VALUED AT ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE BILLION DOLLARS

"We use nor Helm nor Helmsman. Our tall ships

Have Souls, and plow with Reason up the deeps;

deeps;
All cities, Countries know, and where they list,

Through billows glide, veiled in obscuring

Nor fear they Rocks, nor Dangers on the way."

N these words from the "Odyssey," as found in Ogilby's edition, one finds the story foretold of the steam engine as employed upon the sea. How strange and hardly possible it seems that the whole story of steam in ocean navigation, when it had become reality, not prophecy, may culled from the memory of one man's life. I was talking not long ago with a man who remembered the sailing of the "Savannah" under courageous Captain Moses Rogers, of New London, Connecticut, a daring seaman, who in 1819 went from Savannah, Georgia, to Liverpool, England, and thence to St. Petersburg, Russia, and back to Savannah—the first steam voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. A few days ago I looked upon the "log" of that famous trip, with the silver teakettle that was presented by Lord Lyndenhurst to the intrepid captain, which may now be seen in the National Museum at Washington. In my second article in the CONNECTI-CUT MAGAZINE I gave extracts from this historic "log" and described the voyage.

The "Savannah" was of about three hundred tons burden, clipper built and full ship-rigged. She was propelled by one inclined engine, not unlike those now in use, with a cylinder forty inches in diameter and a piston stroke of six feet. The boiler carried a steam pressure of only twenty pounds. Her paddles were of wrought iron with only one flange and were entirely uncovered, though it is probable that a canvas wheelhouse was made to cover them soon after the voyage begun. These wheels were so attached to the shaft that their removal and shipment on deck could be accomplished in fifteen or twenty minutes. There were two fine cabins for passengers, both handsomely furnished, and the thirty-two berths were in state-rooms that were provided with all the comforts and conveniences then demanded. But the "Savannah" was not properly a steam-ship. She was an "auxiliary clipper" and used her engine only a part of the time. On the voyage to Liverpool the engine was used for eighty hours, and on the thirty-three days' run to Petersburg the engine was used for about two hundred and thirty-nine hours or nearly ten days.

After returning home the "Savannah" was once more turned into a sailing vessel and put upon the old run between New York and the city for which she had been named. On the fifth of November, 1821, while under the command of Captain Holdridge, she was driven onto Great South Beach, opposite Moriches, on the south shore of Long Island, and became a total loss. Her machinery, which had been removed, was bought by James Allaire who exhibited the cylinder at the fair in the Crystal Palace, New York, in 1856.

The "Savannah" was not built for a steamship and entries in the "log" record the many times when the wheels were "shipped" and the boat depended upon its sails. This has led our British cousins to claim for themselves the honors of having first introduced steam navigation on the high seas. They quote the record of the "Royal William," built at Cape Blanc near Quebec, in 1831 to run to Halifax, in sailing from Quebec in 1833, "under steam for the port of London," as a refutation of all our claims.

During my college days at Evan-ston, Illinois, I met and frequently talked with James Goudie, builder of the "Royal William." He told me of those earliest attempts to master the terrors of the deep. I here state emphatically that nothing more came out of the voyage of the British "Royal William" than had come from the achievement of the American "Savannah" fourteen years earlier, and the real genesis of steam navigation, so far as it pertains to the ocean, must be set down for the year 1838 when Junius Smith, a Connecticut Yankee, succeeded in interesting English capital in a project for building a line of steamships for ocean service.

The pioneer ocean steamship promoter, Junius Smith, was born at Plymouth, Connecticut, October 2, 1780, and studied law at Yale. For some years after his graduation he practiced before the bar of New Haven County, Connecticut, but later he turned his attention to commerce. While on a voyage from Liverpool to

New York, where he then had his home, he thought of the immense benefits to be gotten from the use of steam upon ocean vessels. Fitch had foreseen it. Others had thought of it, but with Junius Smith it became more than thought. was the son of General David Smith who was born in Lebanon, near Norwich, Connecticut, December 2, 1747 (O. S.), and his mother was Ruth Hitchcock Smith, of Suffield, who was born March 4, 1750 (O. S.). He died at Astoria, New York, January 23, 1853, and shortly after his death there was brought to light a letter that he had written to Cyrus W. Field relative to the laying of the Atlantic cable and setting out in detail his earliest experiences in trying to interest men of means in the question of steamships for the ocean. None of the New York merchants would have anything to do with the chimerical scheme and in 1833 he turned to one of the directors of the London and Edinborough Steam Navigation Company whose vessels were the largest then afloat. He received no encouragement from this quarter—the proposition of trans-oceanic steam commerce seemed too visionary for those practical men. Smith then tried to charter a ship to open a line under his own name but no one could be found who cared to risk a boat for such a foolhardy undertaking. In 1835 he published a prospectus of a joint-stock "Steam Navigation Company" but no one would buy a share.

Those who did not ridicule and oppose every step of the undertaking stood suspiciously aloof and refused to give countenance or support to the project. When an audience was sought with the Duke of Wellington, he replied through his field-marshal:

"The Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mr. Smith. The Duke has no leisure to receive the visits of gentlemen who have schemes in contemplation for the alteration of the public establishments."

To show the intellectual grasp that this pioneer, who advocated doing away with masts and spars entirely for steamships, one has only to read his letters in 1838 to Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale, who opposed his views and almost implied that he was crazy. One letter reads as follows:

"The United States of America, stretching around half a continent with a seacoast scooped into numberless bays, harbours and inlets, with a government bearing rule over a people almost too independent to submit to any, urged on by ambition, vain of their acquirements and proud of their country, is nevertheless slumbering in dangerous security. such a people the power of steam, as a means of national defence, is of incalculable value. But do they perceive it, or will they slumber on until their cities, towns and villages are battered about their ears? Do they think that the golden images of successful avarice set up in every part of the country are no temptation to the daring buccaneer? and do they not perceive that unless the means of protection correspond with the growth of the thing to be protected, the probability is that all may be lost?"

Nothing daunted, Smith steadily kept at the matter until he had the ear of someone unafraid of new things and a company was organized of men who dared to follow where someone more daring had opened the way. Contracts were let and the building of boats really begun. But before the first boat was ready for delivery an opposition company had sprung up and a date of sailing was announced. Not to be cheated out of the reward of their labors the original company organized by Smith chartered the "Sirius" which was running between London, England, and Cork, Ireland.

The "Sirius" was one hundred and seventy-eight feet long, twenty-five and a half feet wide, and eighteen and a quarter feet deep. She measured seven hundred and three tons. On the scales one "Sirius" would have more than balanced four "Clermonts" and in a tug-of-war the English boat would have been more than

a match for thirty boats of the Fulton make, but judged by the standards of to-day, what an insignificant thing was the "Sirius." She was built by Menzies, of Leith, and engined by Wingate & Company of Whiteinch, near Glasgow, Scotland. Her paddle-wheels were twenty-four feet in diameter, and were turned by a side-lever engine with a five-foot cylinder and a six-foot stroke. It is an error to say that the "Sirius" steamed from London to New York in eighteen and a half days. She recoaled at Cork and sailed thence on April 14, 1838, and was eighteen days on the trip. She came into New York at ten o'clock at night, April 22, 1838, having been caught on a mudbank as she came into the harbor where she was held till the rising of the tide.

She had been moored to the wharf only a few hours before the whole town had heard of the arrival of "a wonderful thing that steamed across the ocean and tied up to Jones's Wharf." The sailors of the waterfront lighted great bonfires and mingled with the crowds that gathered to stand and stare at the prodigy, and the next day the papers were full of the strange thing. No vessel before had ever dared to depend on steam alone for crossing the awful sea and this venturesome craft had used up all her fuel before she reached Sandy Hook so that it had been necessary to burn all her extra spars and fortythree barrels of rosin that she might enter the upper bay under her own steam.

In the *Marine News* there was an announcement of the arrival of the "Sirius" and an advertisement of her return trip, under a cut of the "Savannah," the only ocean-going ship with steam equipment of which there was a picture to be found anywhere. This advertisement read:

This vessel has superior accommodation, and is fitted with separate cabins for the accommodation of families to whom every

possible attention will be given. Cabin, \$140.00, including provisions, wine, etc. Second Cabin, \$80.00, including provisions, wine, etc.

The "Sirius," whose crew mutinied when she was a few days out and declared it utter madness to go farther on so small a craft, was commanded by Lieutenant Roberts, of the Royal Navy, who was afterward lost with the "President"—the first steamship to sail through the mists that hide the shores of the uncharted sea, whose trackless waters give back no tidings of the ships they bear. On the return voyage the "Sirius," whose boiler had its safety limit for steam set at fifteen pounds four hundred and fifty tons of coal for the entire trip. Yesterday I was reading that to generate steam for the turbines of the new sixty-eight thousand horse-power Cunarders, one thousand tons of coal will be consumed every twenty-four hours.

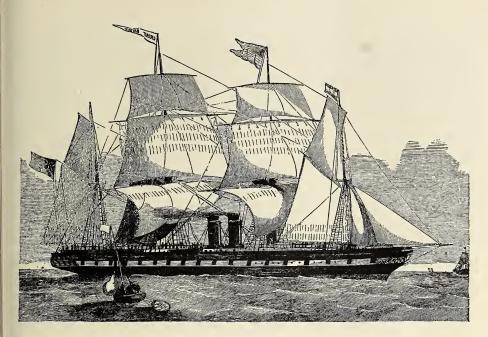
Among the passengers, on this daring trip across the ocean from New York, was James Gordon Bennett, the founder of the *New York Herald*, who often told with great relish of his experiences on board the first steamboat to sail from New York to Falmouth, a voyage that consumed eighteen full days.

But the honors of the "Sirius" were not long unchallenged. Four days after she had sailed from Cork, the "Great Western" steamed out from Bristol, England, carrying six hundred and sixty tons of coal and having on board seven passengers. two boats followed practically the same course, but the "Great Western" was the superior boat in every way and outsailed her rival. In spite of the longer distance that she had to travel, the "Great Western" arrived in New York but a few hours after the "Sirius." At three o'clock on the afternoon of April 23, 1838, the booming of cannon on board the menof-war in the harbor and in the forts that guard its approach, announced the arrival of the second steamboat from the Old World.

The "Great Western" at caught the fancy of the public. She was two hundred and thirty-six feet long; the "Sirius" was one hundred and seventy-eight feet. The latest arrival was a one thousand, three hundred and forty ton boat; the other measured only seven hundred tons. The best speed of the "Sirius" was one hundred and sixty knots a day but the "Great Western" had sailed two hundred and forty knots. The keel of the "Great Western" was laid in 1836 but not a penny of American money found its way into the enterprise.

Can it be that an unfounded fear of the deep has kept back American interest in steamships even till to-day so that after building the fastest and best sailing vessels that the world ever knew we have suffered our shipping interests to pass into other hands? Must we wait until some nation with a merchant marine to supplement its navy threatens us with war before we shall awaken to the fact that we have been playing "penny wise and pound foolish" in our niggardly treatment of this most important feature in the defence of a nation? With such an extent of pregnable sea-coast it is impossible to offer resistance to the approach of a hostile fleet unless there shall be swift merchant ships to cooperate with the more ponderous men-of-war.

In the beginning of oceanic steam service, the two voyages that I have described inaugurated an era of transportation that has been ever changing for the better. First came the change from sails to wooden paddle-wheels for speed; then from wood to iron hulls for strength, in 1843; next from the paddle-wheels to the screw, for economy, in 1856; then from simple to compound engines to save fuel, in 1856; next from iron to steel hulls to gain stiffness and save weight, in 1879; then from the single to the twin



GREATEST OCEAN GREYHOUND OF 1842—"THE GREAT BRITAIN"

To forge her main shaft the world was given a new invention—She went ashore off coast of Ireland without suffering serious injury, and many years later was engaged in Australian trade—This ship was the marvel of her time—From an old print taken after the alterations in 1852

and triple screw for safety and speed, in 1889; and finally, to the turbine.

After her return to England the "Sirius" was again put on the route between London and Cork, as she was thought to be too small for the trans-Atlantic service, where she was eventually lost, but the "Great Western" continued to sail between the Old and the New World for a number of years and was finally sold to the Royal Mail Line in 1847 and was broken up in 1856.

The "Great Western" made seventy trips across the Atlantic during her stay on the New York-Bristol Line, averaging fifteen and a half days for the westward passage and thirteen and a half days for the eastward run. The quickest trip was made in 1842 when the passage from New York was accomplished in twelve days and seven hours. This was most remarkable sailing and stood as the record for some time but we must not forget that the clipper "Dreadnaught" had

made a trip from New York to Queenstown in nine days and seventeen hours and as late as 1846 the clipper "Tornado" of the Morgan Line beat the Cunard steamer across from Liverpool, arriving in New York before the steam-propelled craft arrived in Boston. It was not an uncommon thing then to find a sailing ship advertised under a guarantee to reach the destination before the steamship or forfeit the money paid for passage.

The speed of the old "Sirius" was about six knots an hour and the "Great Western" was somewhat faster. But who at that day ever dreamed that any future ship would make a trip from New York to Queenstown under an average hourly speed of 23.58 knots an hour, the best time of the modern "Kaiser Wilhelm II," or cover six hundred and one knots in twenty-four hours, an average of 24.19 knots an hour, the best time of the fleet "Deutschland" which

Wednesday.

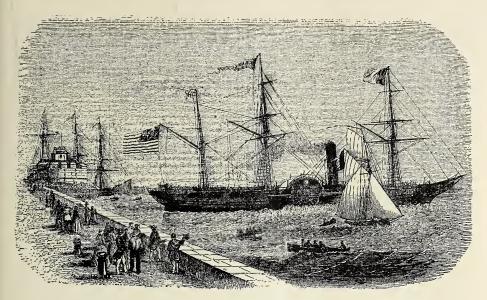
stands as the fastest day's run ever made by any ship? The contract speed of the new Cunarders is to be 25.50 knots an hour and if it shall ever prove practical to build a boat that can make thirty knots an hour—and in view of what has been accomplished in less than seventy years who shall say it is not among the really probable things—it will be possible to eat one's dinner in New York city on Saturday noon and the midday meal in Queenstown the next

When the "Sirius" was withdrawn from the trans-Atlantic service her place was taken by the "British Queen," which was built by Gerding and Young of London and was to have been called "Victoria," but upon the accession of England's most glorious queen the new boat was given a new name. Her keel was laid April 1, 1837, and the contract for the engines let to a firm that gave every promise of meeting all the demands. After receiving £6,000 sterling this firm failed and as no other firm could be found that would agree to take up the work where they left it, a new contract was made with Napier and Company. This caused a delay of nearly a year and was the reason for the chartering and dispatching of the "Sirius."

The "British Queen," which had cost £90,000, exclusive of the machinery which cost £24,000, was two hundred and seventy-five feet long, thirtyseven and a half feet wide and twentyseven feet deep. Her paddle-wheels were thirty feet in diameter, made of iron and the strongest oak. sailed from London on July 11, 1839, the passengers embarking at Portsmouth on the twelfth and was under steam at twelve-thirty noon. At two o'clock Sunday morning, July twentyeighth, she was at Sandy Hook, thus making the passage in fourteen and a half days. On August first, at two o'clock, she started back for the return trip and on August fourteenth she took her English pilot aboard, thus making the run from pilot to pilot—New York to Portsmouth—in thirteen and a half days.

The same company that had sent out the "Sirius" and built the "British now added the ill-fated "President" which first sailed from the Mersey, June 17, 1840. "British Queen" was advertised as sailing from London and the "President" from Liverpool. After two or three successful trips this beautiful craft sailed out from New York Harbor March 11, 1841, and was never heard from again, save that she had been sighted by a passing vessel a few days after sailing and an entry on the log of the brig "Poultney," sailing from New York to Smyrna, stating that she had passed "a large piece of wreckage, sixty feet long and thirty to forty feet wide, that looked like the broadside of a steamboat, the main-channel having four dead-eyes, with turned mouldings and long iron straps. Her hulk was black with a broad white streak and large, painted ports. There was a bight of hawser over a piece of wood apparently a part of the guards." Those who knew the boat read in this description of floating wreckage her probable fate and whatever of hope might have lingered in any breast was dispelled when Captain Jensen, sailing from the Cape Verde Islands in the schooner "Moniko," brought in an account of the finding of the sternboat of the ill-starred craft and the picking up at sea of several casks bearing the name "President," which name was also found on several other casks that had drifted ashore on St. Nicholas, one of the Cape Verde group.

The loss of the "President" and the subsidy granted the new Cunard Line brought about the financial collapse of the British and American Steam Navigation Company and the remaining boat, the "British Queen" was sold to the Belgian government, and ultimately found her way into the hands of the Oriental Company and



FIRST AMERICAN STEAMSHIP TO CARRY MAIL TO FRANCE

The "Franklin" subsidized by the Government in 1849 at \$150,000 per annum to carry mail between New York and Havre on fortnightly service—average time twelve days ten hours. Lost off Montauk Point, Long Island, July 17, 1854, during tempestuous voyage—From an old print

ran between Falmouth and Alexandria. Her best time was made on the voyage that began April 5, 1842, when she crossed from New York to Ports-

mouth in 12.85 days.

The first boat of the Cunard Line was the "Britannia" which sailed from Liverpool for Boston on July 4, 1840. A stop was to be made at Halifax and for this service the English government paid a substantial subsidy. Four vessels were built for the company, having an aggregate tonnage of 4,600 tons and a speed of less than eight knots an hour. The "Britannia" was two hundred and seven feet long, thirty-four and a half feet wide and twenty-two and a half feet deep. Her paddle-wheels were twenty-eight and a half feet in diameter and were turned by the commontype "side-lever engine" which was first given a standard form by Maudsley & Company, of London, about 1835.

It is the "Britannia" that our cousin "Boz" describes in his American Notes. No such description of a ship

in a storm ever came from any other pen:

It is the third morning. I am awakened out of my sleep by a dismal shriek from my wife, who demands to know whether there's any danger. I rouse myself, and look out of bed. The water-jug is plunging and leaping like a lively dolphin; all the smaller articles are afloat, except my shoes, which are stranded on a carpet-bag high and dry, like a couple of coal-barges. Suddenly I see them spring into the air, and behold the looking-glass, which is nailed to the wall, sticking fast upon the ceiling. At the same time, the door entirely disappears, and a new one is opened in the floor. Then I begin to comprehend that the state-room is standing on its head.

Before it is possible to make any arrangement at all compatible with this novel state of things, the ship rights. Before one can say, "Thank Heaven!" she wrongs again. Before one can cry, "She is wrong!" she seems to have started forward, and to be a creature actively running of its own accord, with broken knees and failing legs, through every variety of hole and pitfall, and stumbling constantly. Before one can so much as wonder, she takes a high leap into the air. Before she has well done that, she takes a deep dive into the water. Before she has gained the surface, she throws a somerset. The in-

stant she is on her legs, she rushes backward. And so she goes on, staggering, heaving, wrestling, leaping, diving, jumping, pitching, throbbing, rolling, and rocking, and going through all these movements, sometimes by turns, and sometimes all together, until one feels disposed to roar for mercy.

Such was the comedy side of his experience. In a letter to his friend and biographer Dickens shows the more serious side. To him he wrote:

Of course you will not see in the papers any true account of our voyage, for they keep the dangers of the passage, when there are any, very quiet. I observe so many perils peculiar to steamers that I am still undecided whether we shall not return by one of the New York liners. On the night of the storm I was wondering within myself where we should all be if the chimney were blown overboard, in which case, it needs no great observation to discover, that the vessel must be instantly on fire from stem to stern. When I went on deck the next day, I saw that it was held by a perfect forest of ropes, which had been rigged in the night. Hewitt told me, when we were ashore, not before, that they had men lashed, hoisted up and swinging there, all through the gale, getting those stays about it. This is not agreeable is it?

This reminds me of a good old Scotch captain who has recently cast anchor in the Harbor that is never ruffled by the winds of storm. On one of his roughest voyages this old sea-salt had under his care a very reverend gentlemen of the "Established Kirke" and a party of youngsters who were not at all reverent. During the worst of the bad weather the former had shown himself to be decidedly nervous and on one occasion had so bothered the captain and the crew when they were tightening some ropes that the captain in self-defence had given him the dead end of a rope and told him to hang onto it as if his very life was at stake. When the crew had finished their task the reverend gentleman was relieved of his duty with the thanks of the captain and an aside to the crew that it had kept the "Sky Pilot" out of the way for half an hour anyhow. As the fury of the gale increased the captain had occasion to pass through the cabin where the "reverend" sat in prayer and the irreverent sat at a game of cards. The clergyman appealed to the captain for an assurance that the ship was still safe. "Presairve us, mon," he replied disgustedly, "but I do believe you're mair afeard to go strecht to heaven than these young cubs be to go strecht to hell."

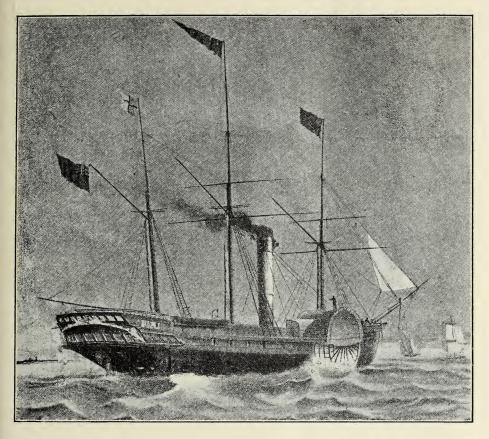
Fear of travel by steamboat was not simply among the "laity." learned Dr. Lardner, however wrongly he may be accused of declaring that a steamboat could never cross the ocean, was at this time doing all in his power, both with tongue and pen, to dissuade men from embarking in so foolish an undertaking as the establishment of a line of steamships to regularly ply between the two worlds. On every hand it was pointed out that the objections "could only be regarded as neutralizing to a certain extent the benefit, if any, of the scheme." The London Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal said:

Another formidable objection to Atlantic steam-voyaging arises from the overwhelming force of the Atlantic storms. The shock of masses of water roused into a most violent commotion by the accumulated momentum of every wave in the whole three thousand miles of foaming waters is nearly irresistible, and is productive of the most injurious effects to vessels of large dimensions impelled by immense steam-power. We ourselves happened to see the "Liverpool" in dock after exposure to one of these Atlantic storms, and she was really little better than a wreck. . . The "British Queen" it is well known has been injured on several occasions and the frames of the engines of the "Great Western" have been all broken by the working of the ship.

The whole matter was dismissed with the words:

The establishment of steam-communication with the moon is quite as feasible— "Earth has its bubbles as the water hath, And this is of them."

However, the companies that had been organized went steadily forward and ordered new and larger ships.



FIRST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD BUILT FOR TRANS-OCEANIC SERVICE

The "British Queen" sailed from Portsmouth, England, July 12, 1839, and arrived at New York, July 28, 1839—time—fourteen and one-half days. Built by Junius Smith after much difficulty in securing capital for the "chimerical and foolhardy" project—From rare aqua-tint of 1838

In 1842, came Brunel's "Great Britain" which was described in the prints of the day as a "huge leviathan." Her engine developed 1,500 horse-power, or three and threequarters times more than that of the "Great Western." To forge her main shaft the world was given a new invention—the Naysmith steam-ham-The hull was of iron and the whole ship was an embodiment of the best skill in designing and workmanship of that time. On Tuesday, September 22, 1846, the "Great Britain" left Liverpool for New York with 180 passengers—the largest list ever carried by any one ship up to that time. At 9:30 that night she struck on the sandy beach of Dundrum Bay where she lay for several weeks without having suffered any serious injury -a remarkable illustration of the stability with which the work was put together. After some slight repairs she was again put on the route and many years afterward was still afloat and engaged in the transportation of passengers and merchandise to Australia and ran as a steamship till 1876. At last accounts she was lying at the Falkland Islands as a coal hulk.

As first built the "Great Britain" was decidedly different from the boat

that became so generally known. She then had five masts, four of which were hinged at the trunnion to lower in heavy weather, and was a "sidewheeler.'' Though designed by the builder of the "Great Eastern," who had been associated earlier with the Stevens's in building the first steamboats in the world, she was a failure and for months lay up as a "wreck in port." But she passed into other hands and was refitted for service. The side-wheels and one of the masts were removed and two oscillating engines, of five hundred horse-power, As a side-wheeler were installed. she had an extra weight of one hundred tons—that is, the wheels and the connecting machinery weighed one hundred and eighty tons. As a propeller the total weight of the wheel and the machinery was but eighty tons.

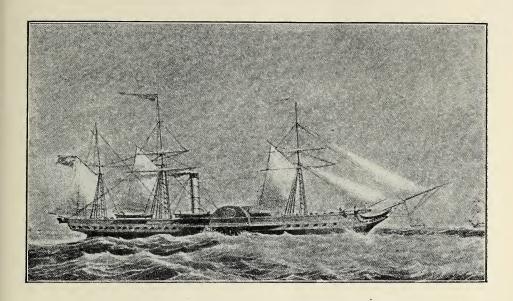
But it was not long before the "Great Britain" was superseded by bigger, faster boats. Ships with compound engines were built which left those of the old single type far behind. The "Bothnia" was the first compound Cunarder, and when she crossed the ocean with an average speed of thirteen knots, carrying 340 passengers and 3,000 tons of cargo, she was for a time called the "Queen of the Atlantic." The "Great Eastern" came before her day, and, though she proved a failure in trying to combine sidewheels and propeller, she solved many problems which have been of subsequent aid to the shipbuilder. In many characteristics the "Great Eastern" was unmatched for years. Her displacement of 27,000 tons was not surpassed until the arrival of the 28,500 ton "Oceanic." And her depth of fifty-seven and a half feet and beam of eighty-three feet would still remain the record figures were they not exceeded by the new Cunarders, which are sixty feet deep and eighty-eight feet wide, and which accordingly surpass any vessels ever built.

To show how transitory is the prestige of the trans-Atlantic flyer the following are named, with the date that each beat the record of its predecessor: Persia, 1856; Scotia, 1866; City of Brussels, 1869; Baltic, 1873; City of Berlin, 1875; Germanic, 1876; Britannic, 1877; 1880; Arizona, Alaska, 1882; Oregon, 1884; America, 1884; Etruria, 1885; Umbria, 1887; City of Paris, 1889; Majestic, Teutonic, 1891; Campania, 1893; Lucania, 1893; Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, 1897; Deutschland, 1900, and Kaiser Wilhelm II, 1904.

And in this race for supremacy every mechanical factor has been developed as far as engineering skill would permit. As the single engine was followed by the double engine, so the double engine has been succeeded by the quadruple. The single screw gave way to the twin screw boat, and now, with the "Mauretania," the four screw ship has come. Indeed, it would seem that the prophecy of the late Lord Inverclyde, head of the Cunard Company, would some day be realized—that the steamship of the future would have propellers all along its bottom, and that it would exceed in speed even the fastest express trains.

So gradual, however, has been the development of the steamship that the people of to-day fail to realize how tremendous it has been. The great monarchs of the deep come in and go out of New York Harbor, but so long as no accident happens to them the city pays little heed. What business man to-day leaves his work simply to look at an arriving transatlantic liner? The day when the whole town rushed down to the water-front to stare at the "Sirius" will doubtless never be repeated. No matter how big or how fast may be the ships of the future they will never arouse the excitement and the curiosity of those early days.

In 1844 Boston Harbor was frozen solid. The citizens, fearing that the terminal of the line might be changed



FIRST STEAMSHIP OF CUNARD LINE FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOSTON

The "Britannia" made her first trip in 1840. It was on this ship that Dickens experienced the storm at sea described in his American Notes, speaking of the many perils of the new science

to New York, cut a channel up to the very wharf.

In those early days it was the custom to carry live sheep and cattle that were butchered on board as needed for food. A stall for cows was also one of the adjuncts of a ship. Think of what a herd of Jerseys it would require now to furnish the three thousand quarts of milk and cream used on an ordinary passenger ship on a single trip across the ocean! A glance at the deck plan of the "Britannia" will show the arrangement of the slaughter-house and the cow-stall.

Think of what it means to speak of a sixty-eight thousand horse-power engine, such as is planned for the new Cunarder turbines. If the sixty-eight thousand horse-power engine were to be replaced by sixty-eight thousand horse-power of human muscles, there would have to be three relays of men at the treadmill, or whatever other appliance would be used. Each eight-hour shift would require six hundred and eighty thousand men and for the three shifts there would

be two million and forty thousand men—a population below deck larger than that of any city of the world except London. If the problem were to give the ship the high speed of the railway locomotive the figures would vanish in the unthinkable. The piston speed in 1838 was not more than two hundred feet per minute. In 1860 it had reached four hundred feet and to-day a speed of more than a thousand feet is common.

Strange as it may seem, the United States, after having first solved the practicability of the steam engine has had but little to do with its development upon the ocean. Other countries have been quick to see the value of a merchant marine and have given large bonuses as an inducement to both brains and money, but we have lagged away behind. During the year 1903 not one American ship entered or cleared from a single port in Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Greece, or the Netherlands. With the largest export trade of all the nations and

the greatest extent of navigable coast line, we have the smallest merchant marine.

Last year we paid \$200,000,000 in freights to ocean ships and carried only seven per cent of it in American vessels, the balance, or \$186,000,000, going into the treasury of foreigners. In 1821 we carried eighty-three per cent of our foreign commerce. 1903 we carried only seven per cent and the total volume of our commerce had increased twenty-fold. Can we stand this forever?

The first steamers built in this country to cross the ocean were built for foreigners. This was in 1841 and the two boats were at first known as the "Lion" and the "Eagle" but when they went into the Spanish navy they were called the "Regent" and the "Congress." At about the same time the "Kamschatka" was built by W. H. Brown, of New York, for the Russian navy and our engineers were at work on the "Missouri" and the "Mississippi," much larger

vessels, for our navy.

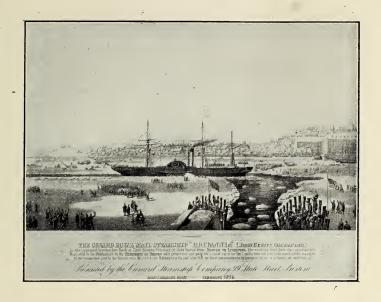
American steamship The first owned or run by an American company in transportation to or from any European port was built in 1847 when the Ocean Steam Navigation Company had two boats built by Westervelt and Mackay, at New York, which they named the "Washington" and the "Hermon." ran to Bremen, touching at Cowes, under a contract with the United States to carry mail for \$200,000 per annum. The postage on letters to Europe at this time was twenty-four cents for one-half ounce or less, fortyeight cents for anything between a half ounce and an ounce and fifteen cents for every additional half ounce. Newspapers and pamphlets were carried for three cents each. Ten years later Congress refused to renew the contract, made no appropriation to cover the transportation of foreign mails, and the company was compelled to withdraw its vessels from the service.

In the same year, 1847, that the "Washington" began her trips, Charles H. Marshall & Company, owners of the famous "Black Ball" line of packets running from New York to Liverpool, gave a contract to William H. Webb to build the steamship "United States." This vessel made but one round trip and not proving a success as to payability was. sold to the Prussian government and turned into a steam frigate but afterward found her way into the merchant service where she plied for

years.

In 1849, the New York and Havre Steam Navigation Company was also! given a contract by the government to carry mail between New York and Havre, touching at Cowes, for which they were to receive \$150,000 per annum for a fortnightly service, and built the "Franklin" and the "Humboldt." The average time of the line to Havre was twelve days and ten The line to Bremen had an average of fourteen days and nine hours. The two boats on the Havre line continued in service until they were lost—the "Humboldt" in entering the harbor at Halifax, December 5, 1853, and the "Franklin" off Montauk Point, Long Island, July 17, 1854. Two vessels were chartered to take their place until the "Arago" and the "Fulton" were built, in 1855, which continued on the run till 1861 when they were chartered by the United States government service in the war.

The next line to carry the American flag was the famous Collins Line, under the corporate name of "The New York and Liverpool U. S. Mail S. S. Co." The paid-in capital of the company was \$1,200,000 and four vessels were built from models made by George Steers, the designer of the yacht "America." The first, the "Atlantic," was built in 1849 by William H. Brown; the second, the "Pacific," was built the same year by Brown and Bell. In the next year two others, the "Arctic" and the "Bal-



"BRITANNIA" ICE BOUND IN BOSTON HARBOR IN 1844

From rare print in collection of Mr. Elisha T. Jenks of Middleborough, Massachusetts, showing steamship making her way through ice canal cut by citizens of Boston who came to her rescue

tic," were built by the same firms.

A description of the "Atlantic" from a contemporary magazine will show what magnificent vessels were

placed upon this line:

The "Atlantic" is two hundred and seventy-six feet on the keel and forty-five feet wide. The stem is rounded and has in the center the American eagle clasping the star and striped shield but no other device . . . There is a colossal figure head at the bow. . . . A house at the stern contains a smoking-room and a small compartment completely shelters from the weather the steersman. . . This smoking-room is the principal prospect of the man at the helm, who, however, has to steer according to his signals. Before him is a painted intimation that one bell means "port" and two bells mean "starboard;" a like intimation appears on the large bell in the bow of the ship. According to the striking of the bell, so must he steer. . . . The great saloon below

deck is sixty-seven feet long and the dining-saloon is sixty feet long; both are twenty feet broad and are separated from each other by the steward's pantry. Panels containing beautifully finished emblems of each of the states in the Union and a few other devices that savor very strongly of republicanism are on every side. For example, a young and beautiful figure, all radiant with health and energy, wearing a cap of liberty and waving a drawn sword is represented as trampling on a feudal prince from whose head a crown has rolled in the dust. The cabin windows are beautifully painted glass embellished with the arms of New York and other cities in the states. Large circular glass ventilators reaching from the deck to the lower saloon are also richly ornamented while handsome mirrors multiply all this splendor. . . . There are one hundred and fifty berths . . . the most novel feature about them being the "wedding-berths," which are wider and more handsomely furnished than the others, intended for such newly married couples as wish to spend the first fortnight of their honeymoon on the Atlantic. Such berths are, it seems, always to be found on board the principal river steamers in America, but as yet are unknown on this side of the water.

The line started under a contract to carry the United States Mail for \$385,000 per annum and this was afterward increased to \$858,000, yet the great expense of pushing the vessels at a rate of speed beyond anything that had ever been attempted before and the necessary repairs that such an undertaking involved kept the line from becoming anything like a paying investment. Before a solid foundation had been reached the government subsidy was withdrawn and the company that had in it more of promise for the future of the country than any other single enterprise was forced to the wall. The loss of the "Arctic" had crippled the finances of the company but it is more than probable that it would have been able to weather the storm if the interests of the South and Southwestern states had not united to cut down all the appropriations recommended in Congress that were in any way to be construed as being inimical to their de-Thus the line received its death-blow-virtually killed in the house of its friends.

The first American screw steamship to cross the Atlantic was the "Pioneer" which sailed from New York to Liverpool in October, 1851, which was followed the same year by the "City of Pittsburgh." Out of the line that despatched the "City of Pittsburgh" came the Inman Line which in later years ran some of the best boats to be found upon the ocean.

New York capitalists built the "Ericcson," in 1853, to test the use of hot air instead of steam as a motive power. The "Caloric Ship" was a failure and her engines were removed for the installation of the much abused steam engines. After the change this boat ran for some time on

the Collins line to Bremen and was later sold to Boston parties who removed the machinery and converted her into a sailing-vessel for the East India trade. As an illustration of much advertising and little real merit the hot-air engine of Ericcson has its counterpart in the "liquid air" pro-

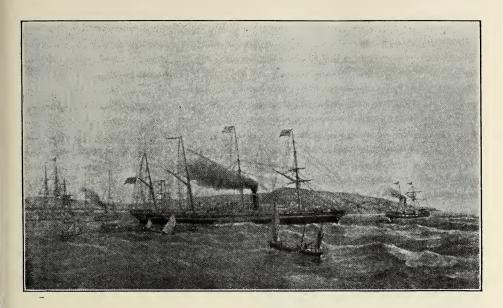
jects of to-day.

Commodore Vanderbilt made a proposition to the Post Office Department in 1855 to run boats alternately with the Collins Line for \$15,000 a trip if the speed of the Cunard Line was to be taken as a basis for sailing and \$19,250 a trip if the speed of the Collins Line was to be maintained. Congress rejected the proposition, as it did a later one, to carry the mail to Southampton and Havre for \$16.680 a trip, the rate paid the Cunard Line by the English government. The next year he ran the "North Star" and the "Ariel" to Bremen for two trips and in 1857 the "Vanderbilt," "Ariel" and "North Star" were put on the run. But there was no money in the undertaking and it was abandoned.

No other steamship line carried the American flag until after the close of the war when the Ruger Brothers and their associates started the North American Lloyds, but this enterprise also proved a failure. Another attempt was made in 1867 and still another in 1868 but both went as their predecessor had gone.

In 1871 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, wanting to increase the foreign business of the line, was instrumental in the organization of the American Line whose vessels during 1875-8 made some very remarkable time. In 1884 this line was merged into the International Navigation Company, which in 1886 gained control of the Inman Line.

Between 1838 and 1879 there were one hundred and forty-four steamers, counting all classes, lost at sea while engaged in trans-Atlantic service. Perhaps the most noted of all was the



SECOND STEAMSHIP TO REACH AMERICA FROM THE OLD WORLD

The "Great Western" sailed from Bristol, England, April 8, 1838, and arrived in New York April 23, 1838—fifteen days later. Cannons from forts and warships boomed as she sailed into gateway of the New World's astonished metropolis—From an oil painting by Walters in 1838

"President," to which I have referred. Since 1879 the most memorable Atlantic ocean disasters would make a list, including the burning at sea of the "Egypt," of the National Line, and the "City of Montreal," of the Inman Line, both without loss of life; the stranding of the "State of Virginia," of the State Line, on the quicksands of Sable Island which quickly entombed her; the sinking of the "State of Florida" of that same line, by collision with a sailing ship; the disappearance of the National Liner "Erin," which is supposed to have foundered at sea, and the sinking of the magnificent "Oregon" of the Cunard Line off Fire Island through a collision with a coal schooner.

From these beginnings, and upon these tragedies, built upon the persistence of Junius Smith, a son of Connecticut, the great commerce of the nations has developed; the gateways of the world have been thrown wide open; the continents, which were literally as far away from one another as the planets, have been drawn together until to-day the peoples of the earth are all near neighbors. "sound-headed" American business men pronounced the Connecticut Yankee's plan to establish transoceanic service as "chimerical" and refused to invest in the "impractica-

ble project."

Progress in every line of the world's work has been made against public opinion and in the face of public ridicule. Such is the way of human nature. How many of the present day "masters of finance," whose chance and daring have accumulated colossal fortunes, would invest in a project to establish ærial navigation between New York and Liverpool? While ærial navigation is not as well advanced now as was steam navigation when capitalists disdained Junius Smith, it is fully as "tangible" as was steam navigation when that other intrepid Connecticut genius, John Fitch, invited public attention to the



FIRST PROMOTER OF TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION

Junius Smith, Born in Plymouth, Connecticut, October 2, 1780—His scheme of organizing capital to ply steamships between the continents was considered chimerical and disdained by both American and European capitalists—Portrait from an Oil Painting in possession of his niece, Mrs. William Lay, Chicago, Illinois—Reproduced by permission

possibilities of propulsion of vessels by steam. Are its inventors passing through the same experiences? Is "conservative" capital holding back the day of ærial navigation?

As I look on the tragedies of unfortunate men with "original ideas" I find that new epochs are opened only by the sacrifice of some genius who lays down his life as the price of progress.

While in my articles I believe the fact has been established that John Fitch, not Robert Fulton, is the "father of steam navigation," it is to Fulton that we also owe a great debt. It was his financiering that developed "the other man's ideas."

We have many John Fitches with their so-called "chimerical" ideas. They are haunting our patent offices with their "perpetual motions." They are wearing their lives away over their crude models only to find that the great world does not open its arms to "radical ideas."

We have multitudes of Dukes of Wellingtons who have "no leisure to receive the visits of gentlemen who have schemes in contemplation for the alteration of public establishments."

We need more Robert Fultons in American business.

We need more Junius Smiths to move the world along.

(FROM AN OLD SONG)

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
I lay me down in peace to sleep.
Secure I rest upon the wave,
For Thou O Lord, hast power to save.
I know Thou wilt not slight my call,
For Thou dost mark the sparrow's fall.

"And such the trust that still were mine,
Though stormy winds sweep o'er the
brine,

Or though the tempest's fiery breath Roused me from sleep, to wreck and death,

In ocean's wave still safe with Thee, The germ of Immortality."

Che Voyages of an Old Sea Captain

EXPERIENCES OF A CONNECTICUT YOUTH IN SOUTH AMERICA AND IN THE PORTS OF THE OLD WORLD DURING FIRST YEARS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC — RUNNING THE GAUNTLET THROUGH BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR IN 1814—REMINISCENCES

BY

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH HOLMES

Mystic, Connecticut

This absorbing story of life on the high seas shortly after the founding of the American Republic is faithfully given as received from the lips of the venerable sea captain by his nephew, the Reverend F. Denison, at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, in 1860—In recording the old mariner's reminiscences, Reverend Denison said: "Having, in common with many others, a laudable anxiety to secure a full narrative, in a permanent form, of the life of my uncle and his varied fortunes by sea and by land, in peace and in war, I persuaded him to sit down at different times and relate to me the prominent events of his history. His rehearsals were jotted in pencil, then written out, and lastly read in his hearing and corrected to the best of his memory." Captain Holmes died in Mystic at the age of ninety years, on September 14, 1872. His family have been prominently identified with the merchant marine of this country. The transcript from the original autobiography is contributed by Mrs. H. B. Noyes of Mystic.—Editor.

AM the son of Jeremiah and Mary (Denison) Holmes and was born September 6, 1782, near the village of Milltown, in Stonington (now North Stonington), Connecticut. My boyhood was spent in the place of my nativity. In 1790 I had the misfortune to lose my father. remained with my mother till I was about fourteen years of age when, in 1796, I think, I went to live with my brother-in-law, Thomas Crary, in the town of Norwich, Chenango County, New York. With varied incidents of labor, school pursuits-quite limited —and amusements common to young men, I remained here four years. A single pleasant and sportive incident I may relate.

An Encounter with a Deer in the Forests in 1798

Early in the winter of 1798 or 1799, I went some three miles from home in the woods in company with Amos Fairchild, in search of a suitable stick for hand-sled runners. The snow was very deep and we wore snow shoes. When some two miles from home, on coming to a group of hemlocks and near to a broad-

branched, but low tree, I was happily surprised by a noble deer that sprung from beneath the stretching evergreen and essayed a ready flight. Prompted by excitement and instinct more than by calculation I sprang forward in pursuit. Soon discovering that my game labored in the deep snow and that my snow-shoes gave me an advantage of pursuit I pressed on with all my strength and finally coming up with the animal threw myself forward with open arms and seized the creature in my embrace. I had not calculated upon the strength and activity of my game, but I was unwilling to release my prisoner. The snow now flew right merrily. Sometimes I had the upper berth and sometimes it would be gained by the struggling beast. I held fast, and in the meantime shouted lustily to my companion, Amos, to come to my Reaching me he gave himself to convulsions of laughter that for some minutes prevented his giving me aid. Sharing plentifully in snow and kicks I was exercised with both laughter and anger. at last partially disabled the deer, when I held him while Amos ran and

cut strips of the tough moose bark near by with which we made a sort of halter that fairly secured our fair game. I took my deer home, succeeded in taming him and prized him very highly.

Long Journey to New York by Foot-path and Packet

Not every one can feel at rest upon a farm. Our callings are as various as our tastes and gifts. Being of a restless temper I was allured by the prospects of the sea. Leaving my brother-in-law in January, 1800, I traveled on foot one hundred and ten miles to Catskill on the Hudson, from whence by packet I reached the city of New York. Eager for an opportunity to know the ocean and foreign lands I shipped in the schooner "Four Sisters," under Captain Peleg Barker, destined, as our papers read, for the Falkland Islands. The state of commercial affairs prompted to the artifice. We instantly sailed for Rio de Janeiro. Reaching that port the captain opened an unrecognized business and in fact smuggled on shore dry goods to the value of forty thousand dollars. After about two months our lucrative business became suspected when the authorities commanded us to leave the port. Anxious to remain, the captain feigned himself in ill-health; but the ruse was unavailing. Thus driven from this port the captain concluded to sail northward. We finally ran into the mouth of the Amazon and anchored near the mouth of Para River, yet so broad were the waters at this point that but for the freshness of the water we might have concluded that we were on the shore of the ocean. Attracted by the few dwellings in sight Captain Barker sent a boat on shore containing the mate and four men. boat and its crew were unexpectedly The Portuguese governdetained. ment in Brazil did not at this time tolerate commerce with foreigners. With the morning our boat and men

returned, but they were accompanied by another boat bearing a white flag and filled with soldiers. Our visitors were reluctantly entertained.

Aboard Ship off Brazil and Confined in a Dungeon

The moment the soldiers came on board they took forcible possession of the vessel, when they carried the captain, mate and supercargo on shore and then, binding the remainder of us, proceeded with the vessel up the river. Thus we became prisoners and our vessel the prey of the Portu-

guese power in Brazil.

Para stands about sixty miles from the river of the same name. The city is guarded by a strong fort. In the center of the fort is a huge, dark dungeon, a subterranean prison so dark that objects are dimly discerned at mid-day though near the eyes. We were hurried into this fort and thrust into this dungeon, a very undesirable harbor for one who delighted in the free air and paths of the ocean. was now June; we had been five months from home; our prospects were gloomy indeed. We were under the equator, and the heat of the country was nearly intolerable. old dungeon in the center of the massive fort knew no healthy light and no refreshing winds. There were eight of us to share this close, dark, sweltering subterranean prison. add to our discomforts we had been robbed of all our clothes except what was found upon our persons. Thus destitute and suffering we were held in this detestable dungeon for a period of nearly two months.

The walls of the dungeon were of stone; the doors were of wood and only some three or four inches thick. Our only hope looked through these doors; and but a little light from these entered the eye of hope; yet a little light did for a time reach our anxious hearts. One of our company had the fortune on his capture to retain in his dress an old but substan-

tial pocket-knife. After counting for days our feeble hopes of escape from our dire imprisonment, we concluded to center our hopes upon the edge and strength of the old knife—a precious instrument now in all our eyes. lecting a side door to our dark abode, we cut carefully and at guarded hours channels or grooves around a panelshaped piece large enough to admit a man's body. The grooves were finally cut through, and all our hopes were on tip-toe in silence and in watchings. But unfortunately, by some heavy jar, the separated panel-piece slipped our temporary fastenings and fell back upon the dungeon floor with a loud noise that alarmed our keepers and revealed our plot. But had this mischance not occurred our hope of escape would have been exceedingly small since the dungeon was in the center of a strong and guarded fortification.

Held Prisoner by Portugese Four Months on a Frigate

The authorities now took us to the river and put us on board a frigate lying near by the place and where we were much more uncomfortable than in the gloomy old dungeon. We were thrust into the frigate's hold where the confined air was well nigh as hot as in an oven. Yet on the following day we were allowed our choice to remain in the hold or to come on deck and work. We were unwilling to toil as slaves under taskmasters beneath a broiling sun. Albeit our bodies might have been more comfortable in the breezes on the frigate's deck and drenched with perspiration, our spirits were yet too proud. We endured the roasting heat of the hold for about a week when, fearing the worst for our health, we consented to work on deck. We were thus painfully imprisoned on board this frigate for nearly four months—and long months they were as one may imagine.

A couple of Portuguese vessels

were now about to sail for Lisbon. As one of the lieutenants of the frigate, John George, a Portuguese, could speak good English, we prevailed on him to act as our petitioner to the governor of the place to send us to Lisbon. Our petition was successful. The governor sent us the following reply: "I do not wish to be troubled with you longer; I shall send you out of the river by the first opportunity."

Shortly seven of us were sent on board the "Grand Maranham." large ship carrying twenty-two guns and having on board, with crew and soldiers, about one hundred men, all Portuguese. We sailed from the mouth of the Amazon in November. The ship being a dull sailer and suffering now with calms and now with adverse winds, we had a very hard passage that occupied about one hundred and thirty days whereas an ordinary passage numbered about fifty days. On account of the length of the voyage we suffered severely both for water and provisions. For forty days I had but a pint of water per day and a little farina meal made of the cassada root found in South America. Indeed I had no meat or bread during the whole voyage.

Setting Sail for Portugal with a Superstitious Crew

On account of the adversities and privations of our passage the superstitious Portuguese, being devoted but ignorant Catholics, imbibed the idea that the misfortunes of the voyage were ascribable to the presence of heretics or Protestants as some of us were. Upon this matters came wellnigh assuming a serious form. vowed if we had not a favorable wind by a given day they would cast all the heretics after the ill-fated Jonah. They were in earnest in their yow and threat. We therefore made preparations for such an event by securing and concealing slung shot and other means of defense and offense, resolved to give the Catholic faith a little of the ring of Peter's sword and make the triumph of that faith as difficult as possible. But propitious winds prevented an encounter.

Our voyage had various discomforts. All on board suffered from the filth and vermin abounding in the old ship. In most cases there was neither ability nor disposition to avoid the contamination. My single and scanty suit worn in the smothering dungeon and on board the old frigate during the long and laborious months of my imprisonment had fairly earned a discharge; so on the voyage I was presented with a little refuse canvas and duck out of which I made, after no Parisian pattern, a duck shirt, duck pantaloons and a canvas cap one suit only and pressed by my bones night and day. My compact wardrobe soon had other claimants whose demands became unpleasant. I have pulled off my duck shirt, picked off a score or more of lusty, healthy, hungry vermin, and again donned the apparel as if new. Thus we had more companions and faster friendships than we were pleased with.

Nearing the coast of Portugal we fell in with an American vessel from which we obtained a supply of water. Words cannot describe the relief. It was a luxury past description to once more press to our lips as much water as we desired to drink; and we did drink copiously and thankfully. The happiness of that hour cannot be for-

gotten.

Our circumstances made it expedient to land at St. Ubes. We reached the port in March, and it was yet cold on the coast. The American consul at once sent us to Lisbon, which was eighteen miles distant; but we were obliged to go on foot. I had no shoes and no coat; but I still had more or less of the volunteer body guard from the old ship with their biting friendships.

Î remember somewhat of the aspect of the country as I trudged barefoot and coatless from St. Ubes to Lisbon. The orange trees had dropped their foliage and yet were full of fruit, thus presenting quite a striking appearance. I bought of an old lady an apron-full or near a peck of excellent oranges for a piece worth about two cents. The grape vines had not yet started. It was now the spring of 1801. I had been from home more than a year and had shared more fortunes than I had counted for on my chart of departure.

Homeward Bound with Colonel David Humphreys from Spain

In Lisbon I found the ship "Perseverance" of New York, belonging to Isaac Wright, Esquire, the well-known proprietor of a line of ships running to Liverpool, called the Black Ball Line.

The "Perseverance" was manded by Captain Caleb Cogswell, a worthy Quaker, who exemplified his friendly faith by offering me my passage to the United States. I was happy in accepting his generous offer. Among Captain Cogswell's crew were English, Irish, Americans and one Dane. My destitute condition was only too apparent to all in my dress; yet no one of the crew, except the Dane, named Hanse, showed me substantial sympathy by offering me even the loan of a coat. On learning my fortunes, Hanse at once pointed to his chest and said: "There is my chest and clothes; you are just as welcome as myself." I shall never forget Pulling off my duck shirt and pants, my right to which had been so long and vigorously disputed by the vermin, and throwing them overboard, I drew upon the open chest of friend Hanse. Finally the captain and mate added to my wardrobe by a gift of some of their old clothes that I received not unthankfully.

Among the passengers on board the "Perseverance" was the American minister to Spain, Colonel David Humphreys, who, with his wife, was now returning to this country. The colonel had on board a hundred merino sheep that he was transporting to the United States; by the way, I think they were the first sheep of this kind introduced into our country. Finding that I was reared on a farm, the colonel engaged me to take care of the sheep on the passage; for my services he gave me two doubloons, not a small sum for a man in charity clothes and nothing in the pockets.

A passage of forty days brought us to New York. On closing up the voyage, my true friend Hanse, receiving his wages, divided the sum in his hands and generously offered me the His kindness and liberality touched my heart, but I was too honorable to accept the offer, especially as I could now jingle a couple of Soon after this friend doubloons. Hanse shipped in a brig bound to Demerara, where he died with yellow fever; peace to his ashes and honor to his memory. I immediately went Berne (now Knox), Albany County, New York, where I remained for about two months.

Still looking hopefully toward "a life on the ocean wave," notwithstanding the ill augury of my first voyage, I returned to New York where I again shipped under my old commander, Captain Barker, who had also safely escaped from Brazil. We were now in the schooner "Lively" bound to the West Indies. This was a very pleasant voyage; we visited Nevis, St. Kitts and St. Eustatia. We returned to New York in September, 1801. I remained in New York till December; meanwhile I saw no one that I knew.

On a Whaling and Sealing Voyage to South Pacific Ocean

Early in December I again shipped under Captain Barker, now having command of the ship "Cayuga," belonging to the firm of Hoyt & Tom. We were bound into the South Pacific Ocean on a whaling and sealing voyage. Numerous and trying adventures now awaited me before I should again reach my home. We ran up and down the coast of Peru several times in search of sperm whale; in the space of a year and a half we took about one thousand barrels of sperm oil.

We ran into the river Tumbez on the coast of Peru to obtain a recruit of wood and water. In our boats we visited the city of Tumbez. We also found here the English ship "Tom," whose captain had his wife with him, a Spanish lady that he had married at Gibraltar, who could readily speak both English and Spanish and was therefore our ready interpreter. Coming down one day from the city to the mouth of the river we chanced to have in our boat this captain and his wife and also a wealthy old planter going down to visit his estate near the river mouth.

The coast of Peru was very attract ive. I cannot forget the many pleasant views that opened to us whenever we approached the shore. I have seen noble deer come boldly down to the beach and look off with the utmost unconcern upon us as if we had no power or disposition to disturb them.

Ashore on the Islands

"Exactly Under the Equator"

We took occasion to visit the Gallapagos Islands some six hundred and fifty miles from the continent and almost exactly under the equator. The islands are very rich. The prickly pear trees here are noble; some of them are twenty-five or thirty feet high with trunks as large as a man's body. We could supply ourselves abundantly with fish and flesh of the best quality. The water at times was literally alive with bonitos, a fish nearly as large as horse mackerel. There was also an abundance of albicore, a fish approaching the

size of a porpoise and very delicate; the catching of these with huge hooks and nooses was rare sport. At any time numbers of green turtle were in But we cared little for bonitos, albicore and green turtle in comparison with the turpin on the island. These are a thick heavy land turtle that never enter the sea. Their meat is very excellent; their tallow is a luxury and is as yellow as butter; their eggs too are a great delicacy. Great numbers of these turpin might be seen wandering beneath the groves of prickly pear waiting for the winds to shake down the fruit for their palates.

Our ship at last became leaky and we were compelled to put into Payta. Here the "Cayuga" was examined and finally condemned as unseaworthy. We could only sell her and close up our voyage, but in this we were hindered by various causes for nearly three months.

I now shipped on board of another whaler, the "Cold Spring of London," under Captain Dunn, and cruised again in the South Pacific. In about eleven months we took near two thousand barrels of sperm oil. We also visited the Gallapagos and laid in a supply of turpin, putting some of them in the hold on the top of our cargo. I recollect that some six months after we had taken these on board, when off Cape Horn, the carpenter, having occasion to go to the bottom of the pump well there found one of these turpin still alive, having crept over the top and fallen thus from our sight; this evidenced their capability of enduring hunger and We took our homeward voyage by the way of St. Helena, where we expected to obtain a convoy to London, as the English were at this time at war with France and Spain. It was now 1804, and my whaling cruises had occupied some two and a half years.

Captured by the French Privateers off St. Helena

On nearing St. Helena we discovered a sail in shore; but suspecting no danger we approached the vessel and spoke her. Her character was at once revealed. She was the "Bologna," a French privateer, mounting thirty-six guns and carrying more than a hundred men. We were her It was now June, 1804. She took possession of us at about dark. Taking us on board the "Bologna" our ship was instantly sent off as a prize. We were kept on board the privateer, however, only till the next day, when we were put into a boat and set adrift. Being only fifteen miles from the island we reached the shore in safety. Again I found myself in a foreign land, cast out, alone and destitute, after many toils and an absence from home of two and a half years. But severe trials were before me. I had now only the clothes that were upon my back.

Reaching the port of St. Helena I found no American consul and no American vessel; it was therefore a dark day for me. The rights of sailors at this time were not properly respected, and unhappily for me, I had now lost my protection papers. The best that I could do was to ship on board an English merchantman, the "Fame," commanded by one Captain Baker. But before the "Fame" was ready to sail my destination was sadly

I was seized and pressed on board English sixty-four-gun ship, This occurred July 2, The "Trident," in fact, mounted about seventy guns and was commanded by Admiral Renier and bore When taken on board the his flag. "Trident" I was called up for examination by the first lieutenant. once said: "I am an American." responded: "Well, we will make an Englishman of you." I answered: "No, sir; you will never do that."

changed.

I remained in the "Trident" but a

short time when I was transferred to the sixty-four-gun ship "Athenian." We shortly sailed in company with the "Trident" and the frigate "Mediator" as a convoy to forty East Indiamen for the English Channel. We arrived at Dover in early autumn, when the Indiamen ran on their way while the "Athenian" ran back into Portsmouth to be hauled into the naval dock for repairs. From Portsmouth I wrote to the American consul at London seeking his interposition for my release. He obtained an order for my discharge, but in the teeth of right my claim was disregarded. I now sent letters to my kindred and friends in America to procure papers in evidence of my right.

Going to Assistance of Lord Nelson at Trafalgar

I was at last pressed on board the seventy-four-gun ship, "Saturn," now lying at Spit Head ready for sea, and appointed to join the fleet under Lord The wind detained us. These winds blew in mercy to many on board the "Saturn," else we should have been with Lord Nelson off Trafalgar in that memorable naval action that cost so much blood, and where Nelson himself fell "On the field of his fame fresh and gory." We were unable to reach the scene till the battle had passed. The "Saturn" also conveyed six or eight vessels loaded with naval stores.

In passing the Straits of Gibraltar the French and Spanish gun boats from the shore ran out and attempted the seizure of one of our transports. The attempt was well-nigh successful, but the wind springing up the "Saturn" hastened to the rescue and beat back the assailants. Quite an engagement now followed. The fort at Cabarena Point opened its fire in support of the shots from the gun boats. For about an hour and a half powder was burnt freely and the heavy iron hail flew merrily. In the skirmish I was stationed as captain of a gun on the lower deck. The "Saturn" played her part well and won the upper hand. Satisfying our opponents of our superiority and taking proper care of our transports we ran into the anchorage at Gibraltar and landed our

naval supplies.

We next proceeded up the Mediterranean to the Spanish port of Carthagena where we joined other naval vessels in the blockade of that place. Here we remained for several months. Finally we were informed that Jerome Buonaparte, Admiral of the French fleet, with a number of ships, had left Brest. We knew not his destination; he sailed, however, for the West Indies. Our squadron was now ordered off the blockade of Carthagena to Gibraltar.

We were ordered from Gibraltar to Cadiz to join Lord Collingwood in the blockade of that port. The blockading squadron numbered about twenty ships of the line. Here we continued in the "Saturn" for about two and a half years, occasionally running down to Gibraltar for supplies. But in the latter part of 1806 we ran down to Gibraltar to refit our ship and receive stores for another six months. During this time a few incidents occurred of the nature of episodes in my weary impressment.

In Service of Lord Collingwood During Blockade of Cadiz

From my first impressment, and especially after my imprisonment on board the "Saturn" I had been meditating plans and watching for opportunities to fly from the grasp of my oppressors. In one way and another during the past two years I had earned about seven guineas which I held as a shot in the locker. These guineas I closely wound in my neckcloth to have them at hand when an opportunity for escape should appear.

We took in water on the African side of the Straits at Tetuan Bay. While thus engaged I strolled from our party a little and then attempted

concealment and flight, taking refuge in a vast field of growing wheat. happened, however, that the sentinels stationed on the margin of the field to protect it discovered me by moving grain. I was first saluted with stones; but they soon found that I was no brute and desisted. I succeeded in conveying to one sentinel my character and situation. He said to me: "If you escape here you must turn Turk." I replied: "I don't care what I turn into if I can only get away from my impressment in the man-of-war." offered him two guineas to secrete me in the grain and then assist me in reaching Centa Point opposite Gibraltar. He dared not accept the offer. I was obliged to return to the "Saturn's" company, only glad that my scheme was not known to the officers.

I now had the misfortune to suffer my patriotism to overcome my patience. While returning to Gibraltar, all hands having been treated to a drop for the cheering of the spirits, I was at my station in the main-top with a man named Silsby. As a Moorish galley passed us urged on by slaves chained to their oars I remarked to Silsby:

"How would you like to be on that

craft?"

"Not at all," said he.

"It would be as proper for you to be there as it is for me to be here," I responded.

"Pshaw," said he, "you have as much right to be here as I have; you are no American, but some nobleman's bastard or else a runaway."

This was a word too much. I drew my fist and dealt him a blow between the eyes that laid him horizontally with a bloody nose. The fray was too open. We both were taken below, had our feet ironed, were laid on our backs and had our ankles strung on the iron rod arranged for the safe confinement of transgressors. In this uneasy attitude, strung like herring on the deck, we lay for three days consoling ourselves with bread

and the confident expectation of a sound flogging. In the meantime four other disobedients were added to the iron rod. On the fourth day of our confinement, and it was the fourth of July, the criminal crew were ordered up to receive their penal lashes. It being Independence Day my spirit was stirred within me. I managed to scribble a note addressed to the captain to be handed to him in case I should be sentenced to be flogged. The note was to the effect that ' should be flogged for the sudden and disorderly ebullition of my national and manly pride I would never lift a hand in the British service, be the consequences what they might."

Several received their two dozen each, and, after the blood started freely, Silsby and myself were reserved to the last; this gave us a little hope. Silsby was brought forward and addressed: "This is the third time you have been put in irons; once for drunkenness; once for making disturbance, and now for quarreling You are pardoned this time, but if ever caught in disobedience again, vou shall be paid for old accounts and new." I was addressed in substance as follows: "This is your first misdemeanor; beware of the second; you are also pardoned."

An Attempt to Escape from the English at Gibraltar

I was exceedingly uneasy. I hated the English and utterly loathed their service. My unjust impressment chafed my free spirit and made me ready to accept almost any hazard for my freedom. While lying off Gibraltar at this time I attempted an escape by swimming. Some of the sailors were perfectly willing to wink at my endeavor, on the principle of dealing as they would be dealt by. On a chosen night I secretly slipped out of a forward port hole and let myself down into the sea. As I swam past the ship, the man in the yawl alongside whispered an inquiry after my

plan. In a word I informed him, when, reaching his hand and grasping mine, he said: "God bless you; I hope you will succeed." The "Saturn" lay about two miles from the shore and a heavy current was setting past her and making directly for the land and I supposed ran near the shore which gave me my hope of suc-I was deceived; the stream or tide very soon changed its direction and ran up the sea. I found that it would be impossible for me to reach the land across so swift a tide and that I should inevitably be swept by the waters far away into the Mediterranean to perish. Thus the path to my freedom was confronted by certain My skill in swimming was not small, and it was taxed to the utmost. By taking advantage of an eddy that just now formed, and I think it was providential, setting the waters around me back towards the "Saturn," I made exertions to re-Using my best skill and strength favored by the eddy I at last succeeded in reaching the launch that was trailing at the "Saturn's" stern. I caught the cable of the launch and here rested a moment to recover myself and to plan for the future. I then slipped back on the cable, caught the bows of the launch and scrambled into her.

What now should I do? How could I get on board the "Saturn" again without being detected? Necessity is a mother. Concealed by the darkness I carefully hauled the launch up under the ship's stern and to the larboard stern port hole of the lower The port hole was but little above the launch and was opened; and it opened by one-half downward. Creeping up I perched myself here with no little anxiety. The sentry on the lower deck was directly before me pacing his beat fore and aft and coming almost up to the port hole. I watched him and observed that he constantly looked straight forward and downward as if absorbed in

thought, and when wheeling invariably turned on his left. I at once saw my only chance. As he wheeled to march from me I slipped through the port hole and tripping with my bare feet softly up behind him followed him on tip-toe the length of his beat and then, gliding on the right as he wheeled on his left, slid forward into darkness and noiselessly hastened to the hammocks among the sailors. My comrades were astonished. They had measured my chances with the tide and felt assured that I could never return to the ship. They almost believed me a ghost and looked upon my adventures as partaking of the marvelous.

An American's Appeal to His Country to Secure His Freedom

On returning from Gibraltar to resume our station in the blockading squadron off Cadiz, while standing in towards the squadron, the "Saturn" struck a reef and was seriously damaged. All our pumps were brought into play and we hastened back to Gibraltar. The ship was to be unloaded and hauled out immediately, and a hard job this was; we toiled like slaves. Her keel and bottom were finally repaired. During this time we were put on board the large Spanish seventy-four-gun ship, "St. John," taken by Lord Nelson and now used as a hulk. When the "Saturn" was made seaworthy again she was ordered to England for a more. thorough overhaul. We immediately proceeded to Portsmouth and the ship was taken into the naval dock.

I now applied by letter the second time to the American consul at London for my discharge from the British service into which I had been unjustly impressed. I had managed to write to my kindred and friends in the United States at different times and particularly while at Gibraltar. informing them of my impressment and praying them to procure suitable papers in my behalf and send them

to our consul at London. I knew they had faithfully attended to this brotherly duty and was aware that the consul had now many documents in my favor. The consul was the Honorable William Lyman, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut, and I felt assured that he would act in my behalf. I received no immediate re-

sponse.

When I had been to Portsmouth about six weeks I received a letter from the consul stating that application had been made to the Lords' Commissioners for the Admiralty for my discharge, and an answer had been returned that my papers were insufficient. I was disappointed. I was indignant. I was thoroughly mad. My whole blood was hot. The legal flaw in my papers, it appears, was in the fact that they had not been ceremoniously endorsed by a regular custom-house officer-a mere trifle that gave occasion for a legal technicality that answered for the crownserving lawyer to hang his crownpleasing objection on. Thus persistently denied my rights and having suffered so long and so much I was well-nigh exasperated. I now raised my right hand and using strong words that I care not to repeat, swore strongly that I would never work more for the British crown. I meant what I said—bating the wickedness of my passionate words; and I was as good as my vow. Affairs were now to take some shape for the better or the worse.

Revolt Against Unjust Impressment in British Service

It was now Thursday noon, the fifth of November, 1806; and I had been in this dire slavery for about two years and a half. I had irrevocably determined to end it. Instead of going to work in the afternoon, I said to the officer of the deck that I wished to see the first lieutenant, Mr. Gregory Grant. My request was granted. Showing the lieutenant certain papers

that I had received from Stonington. my native town, signed by the selectmen of the town, I said: "Mr. Grant, here are my papers from my native town in the United States, certifying my American birth and rights. have received similar papers properly endorsed at five different times; some of these papers have been laid before the authorities by our consul; yet I am denied my rights. I ought to be discharged. And if I am not set at liberty I am resolved never more to work for the British crown, let the consequences be what they may." My language was bold and strong, but I spoke as I felt. The lieutenant replied: "It is my duty to take notice of such language as this and to punish you for it. Should I do my duty I should put you in irons and send you on board the 'Royal William' out at Spit Head."

The "Royal William" was now a receiving ship. She was more than a hundred years old and was the first three-decker ever built by the English

government.

Manifestly the lieutenant felt somewhat lenient towards me and so did not act up to the extent of his authority. He was a Scotchman and must naturally have felt a respect for a lover of freedom, who was suffering the privation of his dearest rights. He advised me to write further to our consul. I was excused from work for the remainder of the day and also for Friday and Saturday, which prevented a trial of my vow on board the ship by violence.

I immediately wrote again to our consul at London, stating more fully my situation and my just rights. I also addressed a letter to America to the Honorable James Madison, our secretary of state, informing him of my case and stating that my American papers had been rejected by the English authorities. I wrote these letters because I knew not what might be in the future, though I had now resolved to try the experiment of help-

ing myself. Of course I could not wait for replies to these letters.

An American Ship Assists in Flight from Captivity

At this time we were on board a hulk, as the "Saturn" was in the dock. On Sunday morning I approached the lieutenant to ask, as some others had done with success, for leave to go on shore. Without waiting to hear my request he said: "There is no liberty for you." Modifying my first purpose I then said: "I only wish to go on board the American ship 'Medford.'" The "Medford" was from Boston and lay but a little distance from the hulk. The lieutenant finally gave consent for me to visit the "Medford" in the yawl under the charge of a midshipman. I did not choose to go in this way. I was looking for a loophole in the direction of personal liberty.

I now went below and put on a second suit of clothes as far as I could without having the duplicates exposed to sight. While thus engaged a sailor, William Coffin.knowing my resolves and sympathizing with me, put his hand into his pocket and taking out all the money he had—only a few pence—handed it to me, adding: "There, that will help you a little in crossing the water; luck go with you." His generosity was heartily received, for I was now penniless, not having received my pay for service in the "Saturn."

It was now noon. Coming on deck I began to study how I might reach the shore or the American ship. There were wherries skulling about among the shipping to accommodate such as were going to and from the shore or among the ships. Acting as if I had full permission, when the lieutenant was out of sight, I beckoned a wherry alongside of the hulk and was going over the side when the sentry on that side of the ship stopped me. Just at this moment, however, the sentry on the other side of the deck'

—from an imperfect understanding of the interview that he had noticed between the lieutenant and myself, or perhaps from sympathy with me—interposed the remark: "I heard the lieutenant give him permission to go on board the "Medford." Touched by a little light of hope I now slid into the wherry and was skulled to the "Medford." Rarely did a mortal ever pay for so short a voyage more gladly.

It was a hopeful though trembling moment when I put my long wandering and long imprisoned feet on the deck of an American ship. I at once formed the acquaintance of the mate of the "Medford," Mr. Goram Coffin, of Nantucket, to whom I fully unfolded my situation. He was ready to stand by me as a brother. On inquiring of me, "From what part of America are you?" I answered: Stonington, Connecticut." "From "Indeed," said he, "I am acquainted there!" In him I found a friend indeed. He then said: "Cornelling" not escape now?" I answered: "I have vowed never again to go on board a British man-of-war alive." He encouraged my vow. I added: "I want to reach London and see our consul myself. But how shall I get there? And how can I avoid detection on the way and keep out of the clutches of press gangs? It is seventy miles to London and I have no money, except a few pence given me by a sailor." He took from his pocket a one-pound note and extending it to me said: "There, you are welcome to that." Heaven bless him! He was willing to help a poor fugitive from oppression.

Fleeing to London on a Stage Coach in 1806

Mr. Coffin now took me on shore and we began to plan for my journey to London. We finally went to the stage office and learned that the regular coach would leave Portsmouth for London at six o'clock in the evening and that a passage on the outside would be only seventeen shillings and sixpence. Of course expedition would be economy and the most open ride would be the least suspicious. In the meantime I had armed myself with two good stout pocket-knives that I might command at any instant. I was not to be returned to a man-of-war without bloodshed, for liberty

was born in my blood.

We retired to an inn and talked openly like Englishmen but privately of my best course of action. At six o'clock the stage horn blew when we hastened to the office where I paid my fare with no suspicious money and jumped upon the coach top. Speaking loudly so as to be heard Mr. Coffin called Mr. John Hix, as I had so registered my name on the stage books, and bid me give his respects to old acquaintances, giving their names and residences in London, and hoped that I should find my kindred and friends in health. The deception was managed artfully; we parted like old London cronies.

This night, the eighth of November, 1806, for its anxieties, its hopes, its fears, its long, dark, cold hours, made also impressive by wind and sleet, has a marked record in my memory. That seventy miles was traveled wakefully and thoughtfully.

On the rear of the stage was stationed a soldier as a guard. Shortly after starting he accosted me: "Well, shipmate, what craft do you belong to?" I was quick to answer: the man-of-war, 'Saturn.'" talked freely; I told of sea adventures; he told of jolly sailors that had rode to London. No suspicion was awakened. At the relief stations I was merry and generous and so far treated the driver and guard as to draw my purse to only a remaining sixpence of the pound appropriated to I studiously kept up my journey. every appearance and profession of loyalty to the royal realm, lest detectives should scent my track. Upon

the whole we were a merry company, at least, outwardly. There rode with us two soldiers, lately from Buenos Ayres, having inherited some property, who were flush with money and wine and song and cheering story, and thus aided to relieve the dark, chill, dreary night. I studied opportunities to make large English professions for my better security. As we passed near Lord Nelson's country seat and some one pointed in its direction, I observed: "Our nation met with a great loss in Lord Nelson's death;" but inwardly I was glad he was dead and wished half the nation dead with him.

Homeward Bound Across Atlantic a Free American Citizen

On reaching London, as it was extremely muddy, I had the politeness to help a lady passenger from the coach by taking her in my arms and landing her safely on the sidewalk. Expressing suitable obligation for the favor she continued by asking in what direction I was going. I told her I wished to find the Royal Exchange and inquired how I might find it. She directed me to follow the street on which we stood till I reached London Bridge when the Royal Exchange would be full in sight. my politeness received its recompense. I walked forward somewhat anxiously, thinking withal of the inquiries that were now on foot in Portsmouth for Holmes, the deserter. I was armed with my two trusty knives and I now carried them open though concealed to defend myself should a press gang lay hands on me. I felt that a certain part of the executive power corresponding with my inalienable rights was in myself and the tools of oppressors in the shape of press gangs would have found no mercy at my hands and no prize in me except my dead body.

I had previously learned that our consul's office was in a street adjoining the Royal Exchange. I soon

found the office but it was closed. I waited near by revolving my problematic destiny and holding fast to my knives. Shortly the clerk appeared and opened the office. I immediately entered and made myself known. It was Lord Mayor's day and therefore a high day in the city. The consul was somewhere in the crowd witnessing the pageant. The procession finally passed the office and the clerk, discovering the consul, stepped out and informed him that "the Holmes who had so often written to him was in the office anxious to see him." The consul soon came in and I fully spread my case before him. Asking me various questions about Connecticut and Stonington, he became satisfied that I was no deceiver. His duty was plain. He ordered his clerk to furnish me with a protection. I had gained my great point. I had no more use for my open knives. now had the hand and seal of liberty. It was an hour of inexpressible relief and I stood up in the pride and dignity of an attested American citizen. But the more I rejoiced in my liberty and my endorsed rights the more I scorned and hated the English that had so long wronged me of my time and strength. And I was glad too that for my liberty I owed the haughty crown no thanks. I rather owed that which I exultingly endeavored, not without some success, to pay on the tenth of August, 1814, in the borough of Stonington.

My hatred to the English was only natural but was not altogether right. I now hastened to leave the loathed country and find my own sweet and free home. Searching for a homeward passage I shipped on board the "Powhattan," a merchant ship from Petersburg, Virginia, under command of Captain William Cottle. I need not say that I coveted for the "Powhattan" a quick passage and bounded across the Atlantic with a heart more buoyant than the waves or

the winds.

Back in Connecticut After Five Years' Fearful Experiences

We reached the United States in March, 1807. I made no delay in finding old Stonington. After an absence of above five years, having passed through privations and imprisonment, and slavish toils and imminent perils, and goading insults, and now penniless, I was indeed happy to end the deep anxieties of my friends and to tread again the free soil of the region of my nativity. My experiences had prepared me to

prize freedom.

The wars abroad among the European powers now brought on a state of general non-intercourse in commercial affairs which was soon followed by what was termed the long embargo. For a season therefore I remained about home, and in the meantime busied myself variously in farming. My restless thoughts, however, still roamed upon the sea. Misfortunes had not quenched my seaward ambitions. I only waited the lifting of the war-clouds to launch again upon the treacherous but promising element. I accepted not disastrous beginnings as auguries of final

In March, 1809, I was married to Miss Anne B. (Denison) Gallup, daughter of Isaac and Eunice (Williams) Denison. This doubtless was the most fortunate as it was the happiest step of my life in respect to my

temporal interests.

It being reported that the long embargo was about to close I sought an opportunity to again go to sea. Only seven days after my marriage I went to New York and sailed immediately for Liverpool as mate of the large schooner "Sea Flower" under Captain Peter Guifford, a Frenchman. We left port before the embargo closed so as to take the first chance in freights. The voyage occupied above eight months. The only incident of the voyage meriting notice was that of a most terrific hurricane which we

experienced on our return passage off St. Johns. Not a shred of canvas dare we expose and death howled upon our track from the raging heavens and the boiling and surging deep. In all my fifty years' wanderings on the sea I have known no tempest that was its parallel. We reached New York in November.

I now left the "Sea Flower" for the coasting trade at home. I took a sloop in company with Manassah Minor and sailed south, trading in produce chiefly between Richmond, Norfolk and other ports on the Atlantic shore. Thus I passed the winter of 1809 and 1810.

In Coasting Trade on Atlantic Coast a Hundred Years Ago

In the spring of 1811 I joined a company who bought of Peck & Hallam of New London, the schooner "Sally Ann." I owned a fourth of the vessel, bought wholly on credit. I had just invested all my property in the erection of the dwelling that I still occupy (1859). We paid for the schooner five thousand eight hundred Simeon Haley was chosen captain and I was appointed mate. In June we sailed to Richmond, Virginia. Here we secured a cargo of tobacco for Bristol, England, receiving six pounds and two shillings per hogshead, making an excellent . In eight months from the time we sailed from Mystic I had cleared my part of the cost of the vessel, more than fourteen hundred dollars.

I was now put in command of the "Sally Ann" and ran her in the coasting business on the Atlantic shore till within a few weeks of the opening of the War of 1812, when I sold out to Simeon Haley.

Soon after the breaking out of the war I bought one-fourth of the famous sloop "Hero" and was appointed

as her commander.

In February, 1813, I took the "Hero" to New York to receive a

freight to Charleston, South Carolina. The great difficulties of the coast trade at this time made it profitable to such as dared to pursue it. On reaching New York we learned that the Chesapeake was blocked by a British squadron, and, knowing that the enemy's ships were hovering thickly on the whole coast, it was deemed very hazardous to attempt the contemplated voyage. Captain Potter and the other owners had their misgivings. I was ready to try the cruise relying upon the "Hero's" keel and

the strength of her cordage.

I ran out to sea and for a day or so had no trouble. Some of the time I had the company of the pilot boat, schooner "Ulysses," cruising off the coast to inform Commodore Rogers of the blockade of the Chesapeake. My first anxiety was from five British ships of the line discovered close upon me during the night. Favored by the darkness and a skilful management of my canvas to avoid being seen and giving reins to the "Hero" on a run I soon left the ships beyond the horizon. On another night I fell in with a single man-of-war that I dodged by like maneuvers. On a third night I was again surprised and the enemy, discovering me, turned and bent herself upon my track. The "Ulysses" was now in sight to the northward and on the shore side of me. The enemy soon turned her pursuit upon the "Ulysses," which was the larger vessel; meanwhile I turned to the eastward and so escaped. "Ulysses" pressed canvas and carried away her mainmast, when the enemy came up and taking her crew prisoners, sent her to the bottom.

Adventures as Commander of the "Hero" in War of 1812

Only the night after this escape I was surprised by a bright light directly on my bow. In a moment I discerned five vessels of the British line standing directly for me. Instantly I bore away unseen by them, as in a

moment they were busy making a tack and ran to the eastward; but soon shaping my course to southward again, before morning I ran into the midst of the same company and passed within a cable's length of a brig's bow, and yet again, as my fortune would have it, I was unobserved.

On a following night with the wind blowing well-nigh a gale and in the midst of a fog that was exchanged for rain, I found a large three-decker just aft and a heavy ship just ahead plunging on their way. I again concealed myself by taking in my sails till a little distance made it safe to put the bone again in the "Hero's" mouth.

Thus with playing hush and dodging and scudding, all with sleepless anxiety and yet confidence in the good "Hero's" keel, canvas and helm, after a passage of about six days, I ran over the bar into Charleston Harbor to the no little astonishment of the people in the city; for only the day before a ship and a brig were prowling in the offing on the lookout for victims, and had succeeded in capturing the schooner "Federal Jack," then in the government service supplying lighthouses with oil and other necessaries. The collector of the port at once asked me if I had a license for my cruise from the English. I told him my only license was from the custom-house in New London. seemed astonished at my daring and success.

I lay in Charleston about two weeks discharging and making ready and taking in freight for my return I laid the "Hero" ashore. scrubbed and tallowed her that she might make a clean furrow. I found here the "Nimble," under Captain John Rathbun, and the "Revenue," under Captain Forsyth, both from These sailed the day before Mystic. me, heavily loaded, and were captured off Cape Hatteras by Admiral Warren and were taken to the Chesapeake when the crews, with about two hundred other prisoners, were put on board the frigate "Junan" and carried to Bermuda. I took in a reasonable load of cotton and other articles and started on my homeward dodge.

About the third day out I fell in with an English frigate off the capes of the Chesapeake. She gave chase and pursued me from morning till evening. As darkness came on she was within two gun-shots of me. Under cover of the night I took in my small sails and hauled in towards land and then tacking to the north and taxing my spars successfully eluded the enemy's reach.

"Gentlemen, You Have Got to Fight or Go to Halifax!"

I met no other danger till I neared the island of No Man's Land, when, at daylight, I discovered a brig on my weather quarter busy making sail. The wind was now north. I at once spread all my canvas and squared away before the wind. The brig came bounding after me. I had a clear track for about two hours and I measured my knots right handsomely. I now made two English frigates directly on my bow. This gave me a shorter berth than I could have desired. But despair never shipped on board the "Hero," nor was her keel made for a prize. I jibed and stood to the eastward. I now had the brig on my quarter and the frigates astern and one of the frigates immediately gave chase; the other had a schooner in care. I bid the "Hero" do her best and helped her as best I could. A little relief, however, unexpectedly arose from the character and fears of the brig.

The brig proved to be an English privateer, the "Sir John Sherbrook," of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, a very famous craft that took not a few prizes on our coast during the war. She did not wish to come under the reach of the frigate lest, in obedience to her superior, she should be compelled to give up a portion of her men for the frigate's use; she, therefore,

gave the frigate a reasonable berth, but she still hung upon my course as best she could with her own interests in view. She hauled her wind to the northward. I was now running to the eastward, but I shortly headed towards Martha's Vineyard.

The wind now died away, and we were close in to No Man's Land. The brig lowered her boat armed with muskets and prosecuted the chase. The frigate had now given up the chase and returned to seek her con-The brig's boat pressed so closely upon me that the man in her bow with a musket fired upon me and put a number of balls through my sails. But for my consideration this bowsman would have lost his life. I had three passengers on board; onc of these was a Mr. Spencer of Vermont, who had a prime rifle, and proposed to prove his expertness with his piece at the same time that he should evince his patriotism by laying this armed bowsman in the bottom of the boat. I requested a little delay. Counting upon what might occur I made the "Hero" ready for defense. I said to my passengers: "Now, gentlemen, you have got to fight or go to Halifax." We had no relish for Halifax. I had the men and passengers at work at once, and I locked the companion-way hold to all strength on deck. We arranged the bales of cotton in tiers like a bulwark. I then had a quantity of ballast stones and all available arms ready to give the privateer a suitable reception. Fortunately, however, at this moment, when affairs were about to come to arms, a breeze sprung up

that filled the "Hero's" canvas and I soon left the assailant with no other choice than to return to the brig.

Triumph of the "Hero" and Her Welcome Home Again

I now ran between No Man's Land and a reef and stood on to the northward. The brig dared not follow, but remained outside and was becalmed.

The brig had an American Jack from her fore-top-gallant mast-head for a pilot. My mate suggested that we should run down and put him on board as a pilot that he might realize a few hundred dollars for carrying her into Newport. I replied: "I shall neither board any vessel nor be boarded till I reach a good harbor." Nearing land we fell in with a number of small fishing vessels. One of these, the smack "Fair Haven" of Edgartown ran down and furnished the brig with a pilot.

I had a good breeze in shore and I made the best of it. With a change of wind I now put my head in for Point Judith. By four o'clock in the morning I was off Watch Hill. Lying here with jib to my mast till morning broke I discovered the privateer brig abreast of me not a mile distant. Making all sail I stood through the reef and before sunrise the "Hero" ran into Noank in Mystic River, where I was most heartily welcomed by my owners and friends who, not without reason, praised the "Hero's" success and wondered how I had so successfully run the gauntlet through so many ships of war.

SONNET BY HORACE HOLLEY

Alas for all old cities of the dead:
(God send the bitter vision oft to me!)
Troy much-sung and Venice on the sea;
Nineveh and Rome—all, all are sped.
Their night came not with any sudden dread
Of ghastly war or grinding tyranny:—
With sword in hand men wax more strong to be,

And heroes rise in towns beleaguered;—
But twilight slowly drew her blanket down
When none had aught of dawn left in his eyes.
For poets had sold their sorrow for a fee
And maids had ceased to dream of love's sweet sighs.
Oh ye that keep the rule of London Town,
God send this vision oft to you and me.

Pioneer Life on the American Frontier

CROSSING THE CONTINENT FROM CONNECTICUT TO MONTANA TO ESTABLISH LAW AND ORDER IN THE SAVAGE LAND OF THE GREAT NORTHWEST—EXPERIENCES OF A MEMBER OF CONNECTICUT BAR ON TRAIL OF THE PRAIRIE SCHOONERS

BY

JUDGE LYMAN E. MUNSON, LL.B.

JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF MONTANA UNDER APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN IN 1865, AND WHOSE JUDICIAL DECISIONS WERE INSTRUMENTAL IN MOULDING THE TERRITORIAL DESTINY OF WESTERN AMERICA—NOW RETIRED FROM ACTIVE PRACTICE IN HIS EIGHTY-SIXTH

YEAR AND RESIDING IN NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT



THE birth of the Rich West is one of the most romantic stories in American life. It is the chivalrous tale of the conquering of mountains and canyons, of forest and wilderness, of savage men and more savage beasts. It is but forty-two years ago that the writer of this narrative passed through the experiences here described, and to-day this same pathless wild is aglow with untold wealth

in precious ores, vast timber lands, and rolling fields of grain. Montana. the scene of this action, is alone contributing three hundred million pounds of copper annually, and gold and silver treasured at nearly twenty-four million dollars yearly, while its dense forests of more than twelve million acres are almost priceless in their riches and its Great Falls offer water power three times that of Niagara.

RECEIVING from President Lincoln in March, 1865, my commission as one of the three United States judges of the Supreme Court of Montana, I began preparing for the start into the American wilderness in the service of my country. I will relate the incidents as I experienced them.

The discovery of gold in Montana in 1863 and 1864, had attracted widespread attention, and people flocked there in wild enthusiasm at the prospect of speedy wealth, apparently dreaming that a trip there would be equivalent to a life-time of ease and luxury in golden dreams. Crime was rampant with no laws or courts for its restraint.

Congress, to meet the emergency, provided for a territorial government over the country, by act approved May 26, 1864. Under this act as a political division of territorial area, Montana was larger in extent than all the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland combined.

At this time no railroads crossed the continent, and it was unsafe to travel in those western wilds, except in large well-armed parties, and even then the danger was great on account of the Indians who struck terror to all objects of civilized life in their surroundings.

Appointees for the government of Montana, in the summer of 1864, made rendezvous at Omaha, purchased their outfit, with three months' provision for the journey, joined an emigrant train for Salt Lake and started, arriving at Virginia City in Southern Montana late in the fall of 1864.

Here they found a large population seeking gold, and human life was a small obstacle in their way of getting it. Among this rough, lawless element, were as brave, true men as ever faced danger or met duty. Out of dire necessity a Vigilance Committee had been organized for protection, and for a time it was a question which would be cleaned out first, the committee or the banditti. It was a trying crisis for the future of the Territory. Adventurous men and women, long emancipated from restraints of home and the refining influences of virtuous society, who had followed camp life on the Pacific slope as long as it was safe to remain there, had come to Montana.

This committee, hardly knowing whom to invite in, or exclude from its councils, with resolute purpose, with physical bravery and moral courage that would have crowned them martyrs at the stake in any age of the world, went forward with their work. Detective agencies sent out, the network woven-and at a given signal the net was sprung, criminals arrested, and brought in from different points to a designated place, and there charged with crime—a trial took place, and five of them were hanged at one time. This was the most important day's work ever done in the Similar arrests, trials, Territory. convictions and executions held, sometimes one, two, and three executions at a time, till between the twenty-first day of December, 1863, and the third day of February, 1864, a little over a month, at Virginia City and Bannack, twenty-four of these outlaws, including the sheriff and two of his deputies, were hanged by the Vigilantes; and eight others, including two attorneys who had defended the criminals at the trial, were banished from the Territory.

The sheriff and his deputy pals were in league as robbers of coach and passengers with gold consignments to the states. His official position gained information as to coach outfit, and if the outfit promised favorable results, the coach met with masked robbers and the robbery was completed. Success finally betrayed his ambition, and he was brought to view his ending at the end of a hangman's rope. The sheriff was a well-built,



FT BY THE ABORIGINE AND TREASURED TO HIS MEMORY



SINING THE TREATY WITH THE INDIANS IN A BARTER FOR HIS LANDS FOM COLLECTIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA

all-around confidence man, whose position disarmed suspicion and his punishment too long delayed. lante execution was speedy, usually within an hour after conviction. After every execution, good people breathed freer; that is, those who could breathe at all, for it was found at the trials by proof, confession and otherwise, that these adventurers became insane with the greed for gold and over one hundred lives were sacrificed to their sordid ambitions. Conscience was temporarily stupefied by the stampede for riches. One victim at the end of the rope, confessed that it was quicker and easier to kill a man for his gold than to dig for it.

These trials were before a Vigilante jury, presided over by one of their number with dignity and decorum, with a conscientious regard for the rights of the innocent, as well as stern justice for the guilty. If on trial, suspicion was strong and evidence weak, the accused was given so many hours to leave the Territory, and if he did not leave within the time limited, he never left at all. No one, once warned, waited for a second call, and he asked for no days

of grace to the time limited.

The history of the Vigilance Committee in Montana is so incorporated into its early history, that I feel justified in alluding to it as one of the necessary forces used to eradicate a greater evil. The conscious existence of this committee was a wholesome dread to evil-doers. It will be remembered that, at the time of this active work of the Vigilantes, there was not an organized court in the limits of the Territory, and not one East between the Rocky Mountains and Yankton, in Dakota, nearly one thousand miles distant.

When President Lincoln summoned me to Montana, I could gain but little information by correspondence or inquiry, as to the condition of affairs in the Territory—where I should be located when there—or the best way to go. Deciding upon the river route, I shipped my library to St. Louis, taking a steamer there for Fort Benton, the head of steamboat navigation, three thousand miles distant by river from St. Louis, and it took over fifty days to complete the trip, yet our steamer was the crack boat on the river that season.

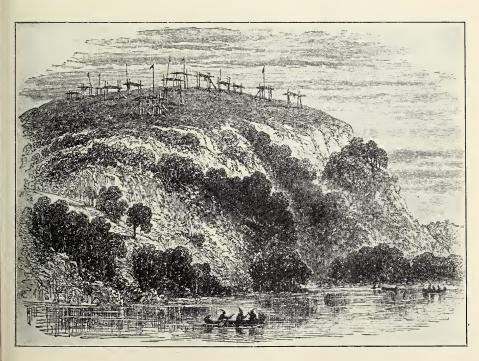
Passing Yankton, in the lower part of Dakota one thousand, one hundred and eighty miles by river above St. Louis, we entered a country filled with hostile Indians. Military forts and stockades were besieged by the redskins, and commanders of the forts tried to impress upon the captain of our boat the perils of the trip, and it required no stretch of imagination to guard against possible adverse experiences on the way.

Fort Rice, one thousand eight hundred miles above St. Louis by the river, had been surrounded by them for days, it not being safe for even picket men to venture outside the enclosure. Mooring our boat to the shore, Indians interpreted our arrival as reinforcements for the fort and they left. Colonel Reeves, commandant of the fort, showed us a poisoned arrow taken from the body of one of his soldiers who had died that day in great agony from its effects.

The pilot house of our boat was sheathed with boiler iron, with peepholes to look out for safe navigation, and other precautions taken for There was no security in traveling through the Indian country at that date, except in large, wellarmed parties, and even then trains were frequently stampeded by the bold dash and dreaded war-whoop of the Indians, who swept down like an evil spirit of the winds to help themselves to the scalps of drivers and plunder from the trains. Many to this day remember how frequently the coaches on the overland route were attacked by the Indians, and how thrillingly graphic were the scenes described by those who escaped the peril.



A STAGE COACH ENCOUNTER ON THE AMERICAN FRONTIER



AN INDIAN BURYING-GROUND IN EARLY AMERICA Old Prints in Possession of Judge Lyman E. Munson

At night our boat was anchored with sentinels on guard to prevent

surprise or attack.

On our way up the river we encountered vast herds of buffaloes moving from southern to northern feeding grounds. The plains, at times, on either side of the river, were literally covered with them as far as the eye could reach. They came to the river-bank and plunged into the sweeping floods regardless of fear and swam to the opposite shore like veterans in their native element.

Such a sight will never again be witnessed by mortal eyes. The river was full of them; so full, that we were obliged on different days to stop the steamer to avoid being swamped by them. On one occasion a stalwart fellow became entangled in the wheel of the steamer, and in his efforts for release, ripped out some of the buckets of the wheel, necessitating repairs. Some fat heifers and calves were lassoed from the river and killed for fresh meat for boat supplies. citement on these occasions lifted us into pleasurable emotions regardless of possible events for the morrow. Each had its markings different from preceding days.

At times an old bullock which had often piloted the herd over vast prairies to better feeding grounds, being fought and gored by younger blood of the same gender, would lag behind on the plains meditating on the mutabilities of time. No king deposed from thronely power seemingly ever felt the force of adverse circumstances more keenly than these deposed monarchs from prairie ranges forty years

A wolf finding them alone, would watch their movements, and sound his call for help, which being answered by others understanding the signal, would hasten to respond; and when a sufficient number had gathered, would attack and drag their victim down for a feast. These exhibitions were not rare in episode, but

Wolves in

pathetic in exhibition.

single numbers are cowards for attack, but when fortified by numbers are courageous and voracious till their hunger is appeased. It is wonderful how well understood is the language of beast and bird-life peculiar to their species, and how quickly they respond to the meaning of signals! Montana was full of buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, bear, wolves, foxes, and other game, and rifles echoed results in trophies that garnished the menu of our table on the transit.

Buffalo hunting was exciting and perilous. A wounded buffalo would often turn upon his pursuers, and in his fury, horse and rider would go down to rise no more. Buffalo are powerfully built, with fourteen pairs of ribs to the ox thirteen, and courageous to the extent of their vitality.

In the timber that fringed the river bank, otter, beaver, mink and muskrat, splashed into the water on our approach. Lagoons and lakelets were alive with water-fowl that sported in security, apparently tame in their wildness.

Game birds and animals strutted in tempting attitudes before the gunner armed with breech-loading shot-guns, and the deadly aim of Winchester rifles often varied the menu at our cabin table with luxuries that would tempt the gods of epicurean habit.

Rivers and lakes were full of delicious trout, as pretty speckled beauties as ever tempted the eye, or tickled the palate of good old Isaac Walton, who hung up his fishing tackle without visiting Montana, and his facetious pen was lost to the description of celebrities in its waters; where a few hours of careless fishing would satisfy the ambition of any one, especially if he had to carry the catch far on his back. There is a tradition in Montana of a man on muleback fording one of its streams, where the trout were so voracious that they bit the spurs of his boots and hung on till he reached shore,



THE AMERICAN INDIAN IN PURSUIT OF THE BUFFALO



THE CONQUEST OF THE AMERICAN WILDERNESS Old Prints in Possession of Judge Lyman E. Munson

and people repeated it as if they believed it true, and they were never hanged for speaking the truth.

A school teacher from Massachusetts, writing to the Springfield Republican, said that his fishing experience culminated when he reached Snake river. That he there "caught a brook trout that had a chipmunk and a mole in his stomach and still was hungry." "What do you think," said he, "of brook trout two feet, four inches long, with a nose four inches in breadth, a mouth like a good-sized shark, and weighing six and one-half pounds? You will not believe in such fish, but I assure you that Snake river is full of them, of incredible ferocity, and voracious to the last degree."

At Wolf Point, so-called, on the banks of the river, some woodchoppers had built a stockade to divide their time in cutting wood for the steamers, and trapping for furs, and it proved most profitable. They killed a buffalo-cut out what meat they wanted to use, and poisoned the carcass for the wolves. The first night seventy-two wolves came to grief. This was the largest wolfgathering I ever saw. They had come in from prairie ravines and timber nooks for a feast, and they lay around the stockade on our arrival mid-day following their adventure, harmless of snapping teeth that glistened in the sun waiting the knife to separate their furry backs to fleshy coverings, which suggested comfortable robes for wintry days. An Indian would skin a wolf, surrendering its pelt to its captor for its carcass for his feast, regardless of the cause of its death and careless of his own mortuary record. The captain of our boat made arrangements with the stockade adventurers for the purchase of their pelts on his return, with as many more as they might capture in the interim.

River traffic in those days picked up much furry materials at local points on the river that did not enter into commercial reports, but their markings in value on return trips were as great as on an up-trip adventure.

About one hundred miles below Benton, our boat grounded. board as passenger was Major Upson, Indian agent at Benton, returning with annuity goods for distribution among the Indians connected with the agency. Some Indians came to the river bank who knew the major. He told them what he had on board which excited their vision of supplies, and gave one a letter to deliver with utmost speed to the agency at Benton. After a square meal for the start, and a sandwich for the way, the Indian started, leaving his three companions as hostages on the boat to await his return. Indians are fleet runners, and in two days from starting he had delivered his Three days errand and returned. later, teams appeared; the boat lighted of freight again steamed up the Strict surveillance was kept over the Indians on the boat till the Indian returned—only one allowed to leave the boat at a time for fear of treachery if they met other Indians.

Near Benton several persons, a few days before our arrival, were reported as massacred by the Indians. This soon after was retaliated by whites, when eleven Indians at one time, out of deference to Winchester rifle bullets, passed over into the spirit land, leaving their bodies and blankets on the ground, and their scalps fluttering on poles with night winds chanting a requiem over their departure.

After some delay at Benton we started with mule trains and prairie schooners for Helena, one hundred and forty miles distant. The trail was sufficiently marked to follow the way. We usually encamped for the night about mid-afternoon near a spring or water course. Wagons were drawn up in a circle, horses tethered out for grazing and a dinner prepared, sometimes stimulated by heat energies from dried buffalo chips, which was received with less



CHIEF YELLOW BOY GIVING PEACE SIGN TO THE WHITE INVADERS—FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA

grumbling by the guest than are dinners served to major-generals from embalmed beef of modern notoriety.

At night, horses were brought into the enclosed circle for safety, passengers spread their blankets on the ground under the wagon for night's repose, trusty sentinels kept watch around the encampment, while the music of howling wolves in the near distance contributed to wakeful hours of nervous sleepers. Time wore away distance, and on Sunday, July 9, 1865, we arrived at Helena, then called Last Chance Gulch, owing to its discovery late in the fall before.

This was a lively camp; two thousand people were there, street spaces were blockaded with men and merchandise, ox trains, mule trains and pack trains surrounded the camp, waiting a chance to unload. saw and hammer were busy in putting up cabins and store-houses, and in constructing sluice boxes for the washing out of gold, which was found in nearly every rod of its valley soil. Men who had shunned domestic duty over the cradle for years were rocking a cradle filled with dirty water, watching appearances of golden sands to open their purse strings to the realities of their adventure. Auctioneers were crying their wares, trade was lively, saloons crowded, hurdy-gurdy dance-houses in full blast; wild mustang horses, never before saddled or bridled, with Mexican riders on their backs, whereon man never sat before, were running, jumping, kicking and bucking to unhorse their riders, much to the amusement of the jeering crowd, and as exciting as a Spanish "Buffalo Bill's" Wild bull fight. West show illustrates in pantomime some of the stirring scenes and hairrising proclivities of my first Sunday in Montana. It was a Sunday different from my early education in New England, and long to be remembered as a dividing line between Puritanical life and the wild scenes of Western activities.

There was suspended to the limb of a tree a man hung by the Vigilance Committee the night before, which was the eighth specimen of similar fruit encased in leather boots that tree had borne in as many months.

Saturday nights and Sunday mornings miners would come into town with their week's wages, and they would drink, gamble and dance till their money was gone, and then go back to camp after the excitement of the day was over, completely strapped, to renew the folly at another week's ending. Is it any wonder that such indulgence should blossom into crime?

At a conference with the other judges I spoke of this mode of midnight life-taking, and insisted that such cases should be noticed by the courts. One of the judges, understanding the necessity of sure, speedy work with the criminals, said: "I am content to let the Vigilantes go on, for the present; they can attend to this branch of jurisprudence cheaper, quicker and better than it can be done by the courts; besides, we have no secure jails in which to confine criminals."

The other judges coincided with him and said: "If you attempt to try one of those road agents in the courts, his comrades will get him clear, or if he should be convicted, the lives of the witnesses who testify against him, and of the judge who sentences him, will not be worth the shoes they wear." "Road agent" was a mountain phrase to designate highway robbers and perpetrators of kindred crimes.

A grand jury in one of the districts presented to the court in lieu of an indictment: "That it is better to leave the punishment of criminal offenders to the Vigilantes, who always act impartially, and who would not permit the escape of proved criminals on technical and absurd grounds."

My court opened the first week in August, 1865. In my charge to the grand jury, I took occasion to say that the court that day opened for the

first time in that district for the trial of civil and criminal cases; and that, however satisfactory an excuse might hitherto have been for secret trials and midnight executions, no such necessity longer existed, and that all such proceedings must now be left to the courts.

The next day, three gentlemen, neither of whom I knew by name or sight, called upon me, and said that my charge to the grand jury was exciting considerable comment in the community, and asked about the language used. I told them it was on file in the clerk's office and they could see it there. That there might be no misunderstanding about it, I caused the whole charge to be published in one of the local papers and it was copied in other papers in Montana.

My next court term opened in December, 1865. A murder had just been committed. Through the vigilance of court officers the man was arrested and held for trial in the court. A rescue and summary punishment of the prisoner was threat-The officers of the court, the jail not being secure, guarded the prisoner to prevent escape or rescue. At night the prisoner was taken from the jail to the court-room, where it was warm and comfortable for the officers on duty; one leg of the prisoner was shackled and secured to a staple in the floor. The officers, wellarmed, remained on duty through the night in the room, while trusty sentinels patrolled outside to prevent surprise. This was more agreeable to the prisoner, who was afraid of rescue and summary punishment, than pleasant to the keepers.

No braver officers ever lived than U. S. Marshall George M. Pinney and his deputies, Neil Howie, John Featherston, and J. X. Beidler, and it gives me personal pleasure to accord to them the merit of having contributed largely to the establishment of order and good government over discordant elements in the Territory.

The grand jury, in attendance upon

the court, was charged upon the special work before them and upon such matters as might be the subject of inquiry. They found a true bill against the prisoner and were excused from further attendance upon the court. The prisoner was put upon trial for the offense charged in the indictment. Officers guarded him day and night. The verdict of the jury was murder in the second degree; no appeal taken, sentence passed, and in less than thirty days from the commission of the homicide the prisoner was serving out the penalty in the territorial prison at Virginia City.

The secretary, acting as governor of the Territory in the absence of the governor, while under the influence of an unfortunate habit, pardoned and set the prisoner at liberty. On being released from prison the man went back to Helena, swearing vengeance upon the witnesses who had testified against him. Arriving at Helena about nine o'clock in the evening, he was immediately surrounded by the Vigilantes and was hanged at ten o'clock with the pardon in his

pocket.

This was the ninth specimen of kindred fruit that famous hangman's tree at Helena had borne in so many months. They all went up with their boots on, and as death found them, so the grave covered them. This trial in the courts for murder was the first ever held in the Territory, and it marked a new era in its jurispru-

If you would like to see how a man looked after graduating with the highest honors from a Vigilance institution, I will give you a verbal picture of this man as he appeared the next morning before removal from the sunlit tree to final rest beneath the clods of the valley. The remains were placed in a stainless board coffin on a dray cart drawn by a mule, the sheriff and coroner leading the way from the place of execution to the cemetery; no mourners shed tears on the no glove-handed pall-bearers



EARLY DAYS IN A MINING TOWN-HELENA, MONTANA FROM COLLECTIONS OF HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA

to do escort duty; no flowers on the coffin enclosing the remains; no religious ceremony over its commitment, and no monument marks his

resting-place.

Vigilante rule worked in harmony with its precedents, with no artificial distinction of persons or in results. Speedy trial in civil and criminal jurisdiction metes out justice better when witnesses are fresh from the scene of controversy than to await their departure, or to depend upon India rubber memories which may be side-tracked into forgetfulness when the trial is reached. Eastern states' courts would profit largely by imitating Western promptness in court proceedings with less miscarriage from the pivotal point of justice, with less frivolous technicalities for delay.

There was one other trial for murder before me in August, 1866. This man was arrested by the United States marshall for murder in the Indian country under provisions of United States laws; was tried on the United States side of the court and convicted of murder in the first de-Sentence passed that he be remanded to prison and there safely kept, "till Friday, the fifth day of October, 1866, then and there to be hanged by the neck till dead." Officers of the law guarded the jail and prisoner day and night to prevent escape or summary execution. Record of arrest, proceedings, trial, conviction and sentence were forwarded to the president and attorney-general of the United States.

President Johnson commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and ordered his transfer to Detroit prison, Michigan, to serve out the sentence. On his way thither, he escaped from

his keepers and was never delivered there.

I recall another case. The head manager of a large quartz mining company for the reduction of gold ores near Helena killed a man for alleged stealing of wood, cut for mill-This wood was cut on ing purposes. government land, the title to which remained in the government. man was arrested, jailed, indicted by the grand jury, and held for trial. Pending trial, the prisoner change of venue to a sparsely settled county in another district jurisdiction. On the trial the prisoner was discharged and he left Montana under cover of midnight hours and was never seen there afterwards.

After I left Montana, I learned that four other persons were hanged by the Vigilantes upon that famous Helena tree, thirteen in all, when a clergyman, ostensibly to reform the morals of the community, cut the tree down, and when it was safely housed, peddled it out for canes, and that tree became as famous for the number of canes it produced as it had for the number of persons who had cast their last look up among the branches before testing the strength of its fibers at the end of the rope. From twelve to twenty-four hours of good hanging was generally considered long enough to warrant a certificate that life was extinct and the body ready for burial.

Soon after my arrival in the Territory, I received a letter from a medical graduate of Yale, stating that he had graduated with honor, was devoted to his profession and anxious to settle in a new thriving city, and inquired if Helena was such a place. Meeting one of the worthy doctors of the city, I handed him the letter and asked for information.

Said he: "Tell that young man not to come here, for men are seldom sick and never die," and with a quizzing look into the face of the gentlemen by his side said: "The Vigilance Committee had to hang a man in order to start a grave-yard." Whereupon the

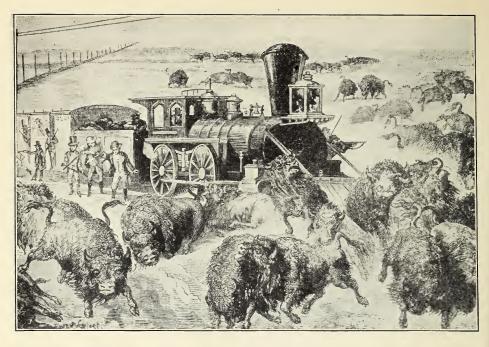
gentlemen addressed replied: "The reason of the delay in starting one is not so much owing to the want of sickness among the people as the lack of skill among the doctors." Honors being easy between them, the conversation was not continued.

Vigilantes, as a rule, filled the hiatus between early settlements, the establishment of courts and organization of civil government over the Territory. They can look back over a generation of stirring activities in her borders with a consciousness of duty well performed in its early history.

Hopeful and active for its welfare under shadowy clouds in its morning life they were efficient and watchful in the sunshine of its prosperity, in social, political and commercial maturity. History overlooks some faults to embellish the memory of the faithful. Vigilante rule in the early life of Montana may have had cloudy spots upon its disk, but its general record illumines its history as a necessary force in the cycles of time.

The first Montana legislature in 1865 failed, under its organic act, to make provision for its successor and its legislative functions lapsed, necessitating affirmative action by the government at Washington. Without waiting that action the acting governor (the governor being absent from the Territory), in February, 1866, under some fancied pressure, issued a proclamation ordering an election of delegates and convening the legislature in March, 1866, which proceeded to the business of lawmaking for the Territory. Its pretended laws and franchises were early before my court for consideration and were adjudged void and of no validity.

Court records, with legislative proceedings, were transmitted to the president and by him referred to the attorney-general of the United States, who sustained the ruling and decisions of the court, adjudged the legislative proceedings void, payment of expenses of the legislature refused,



THE FIRST RAILROAD TRAIN INTO THE GOLDEN WEST FROM RARE PRINT IN POSSESSION OF JUDGE LYMAN E. MUNSON

and its reputed laws expunged from the statutes of Montana. Executive, judicial and legislative jurisdictions settled down in harmony, and peace and prosperity ruled the Territory.

The Montana Bar was composed in the main of well-educated, good lawyers and accomplished gentlemen, some of whom had held judicial positions in the states before going there. They were loyal to their profession, to the courts, to the commonwealth, and their influence did much to bring order out of chaos and establish good government for the people.

Many families emigrated there for future homes. Fond mothers had said in the language of Ruth:

"Whither thou goest, I will go, Whither thou lodgest, I will lodge, Thy people shall be my people, And thy God my God."

The presence of virtuous women inspired rough miners with respect, and their gentle administrations to the wayward were like merciful visitations to the doomed.

In October, 1865, in company with the governor, and an armed escort, we started from Helena on horseback for Benton, one hundred and forty miles distant, to help the Indian agent make a treaty with the Indians and witness the distribution of annuities. At this time three log cabins, two occupied by French half-breeds and one by an American, were the only stationary evidence of civilized life on the way.

The first day we reached the ranch of Malcolm Clark, an American living with his two squaw wives of different tribes in his cabin home. Horses and mules carrying our camp outfit were relieved of their burden and picketed around haystacks for Supper ended, we retired for the night under a shed, provided our horses from storms which came up suddenly and raged furiously while the storm-king tarried, rolled ourselves up in our blankets with trusty rifles loaded by our sides for emergency and took a quiet sleep while midnight sentinels patrolled the camp. Morning sunlight was propitious for a pleasant day's journey.

Clark was a graduate of West Point and worked on the fort and storehouse at Benton for the American Fur Company, of which John Tacob Astor was the head. claimed that his wife and children were entitled to a share in the distribution of the annuities and in the morning he joined us for the balance of the journey. During the day a snowstorm struck us and we housed for the night in the cabin of a Canadian half-breed, before spoken of. An Indian hunter for the cabin had brought in a mountain sheep and we feasted on delicious morsels from its juicy sides. After the repast we rolled ourselves up in blankets and lay round on the ground floor with heads and points at promiscuous angles. Still snowing in the morning, it was decided to detour from the regular route and visit the Catholic mission some fifteen miles distant.

Clark, understanding Indian, engaged the hunter as guide, they leading the way over the trackless snow and we following. Reaching the mission, we were cordially received and generously entertained over two nights and a day. In the morning, taking a guide from the mission to pilot our way to the Great Falls of the Missouri river, we encamped there for the night amid the roar of mighty waves pouring over a rocky precipice nearly eighty feet in perpendicular plunge. A dead tree with naked branches tempted the advent of an ax from the outfit, and that tree with its fiery outlines was very companionable and midnight hours sparkled with wit and repartee, now lost to memory.

The next morning we started for Benton, arriving there in a snowy coverlet mantling the earth from five to six inches in depth, at the close of a six-day journey from Helena. On our way we daily saw large bands of deer, antelope and elk, which, at the sight of our cavalcade, fled into safe distance, wheeled about and faced us like a military company on parade,

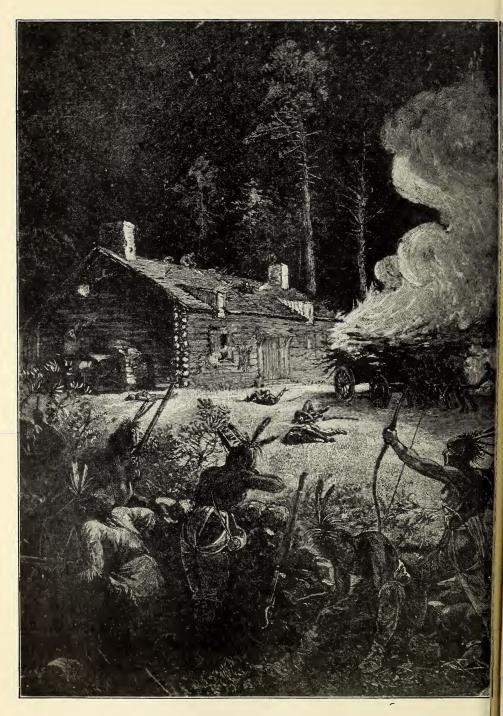
watching our movements in retreating distance.

At Benton we met about seven thousand, five hundred Indians composed of different tribes gathered there in expectation of great results. Indians claimed all that country as Indian tepees fringed the hillsides and pioneer cabins dotted the valleys. The bow sped the arrow for game and other trophies and the crack of pioneer rifles echoed from valley to hilltop. Antagonistic forces contended for mastery over the sitution, but civilized agencies had its innings and chaos its outings in a battle well won for the former and defeat for the latter. Human life was unsafe and cheap on both sides. A good opportunity for skill in marksmanship with either rifle or bow and arrow was frequently rewarded with bloody trophies.

We made a treaty by which the Indians were to give up their coveted lands, the land of their fathers, the gamiest country in the world, and go onto a reservation on Canadian borders, and we distributed to them about \$7,500 in annuities, ostensibly one dollar for each Indian, squaw and papoose. These annuities consisted of dry-goods, groceries, hardware, etc., suitable to necessities, wants and desires of the Indian. It required on the part of the agent care and judgment to measure and cut, weigh and divide for distribution so as not to excite tribal jealousy, a marked characteristic in Indian character.

During the distribution, Indians were seated on the ground in Indian fashion, each tribe separate and apart from other tribal groups, all facing the center of a square, where the goods were placed for distribution. The chiefs, as mark of special favor by the agent, were presented with extra gifts and provided with chairs in recognition of tribal distinction, which flattered their vanity as possessors of thronely power.

It was a panoramic scene of tribal costume, interlaced with painted faces



THE FIRST AMERICAN'S PROTEST AGAINST CIVILIZATION FROM RARE PRINT IN POSSESSION OF JUDGE LYMAN E. MUNSON

and fantastic paraphernalia of tribal ornaments, requiring the graphic touch of a painter's brush on canvas to convey a realistic impression, nowhere to be reproduced by pen and ink descriptions. It was the enchantment of a divine reality moving over the canvas of passing events never to be effaced from memory's tablet.

Chieftain costumes, indescribable in fantastic exhibit, down to the barefooted papoose in the lap of its mother, the transition stage was gradual with no apparent jealousy to mark the outfit in gradation of fashion-plate colorings. These scattered tribes of Israel retain characteristics of their nationality. Tribal jealousies still mark the instincts of ancestral life on the plains of Judea, transferred to American soil, before the ships were built that brought Columbus to our shores. Robbed of peaceful possessions and life pursuits, they are in the environments of the Nation's power, and should be generously provided for by beneficent, impartial, life-sustaining agencies before being forced into the horoscopic circle of extinction now clouding their inheritance and foreshadowing their destiny.

The distribution of annuities ended apparently satisfactorily with peaceful outlines and the next day we started for Helena on our return trip and camped about twenty-five miles out for the night, with several merchandise trains moving to trade centers in Montana. About midnight, a messenger with horse foaming sweat, arrived, bearing a dispatch from the Indian agent at Benton to the governor. The message was that war had broken out between two treaty tribes on agency grounds, that the lives of the people, government stores and agency buildings were in jeopardy and to return at once.

Attached to one of the trains was a brass cannon on the way to Virginia City. Governor Meagher, quick in perception, and efficient in emergency, pressed the cannon into service and at two o'clock at night we were on our

way back to Benton, arriving there at sunrise, much to the relief of the people, after a sleepless night and anxious forebodings of the day, and news of our arrival spread over the surroundings from camp to camp. The cannon was drawn up before the agency building, loaded and shotted to its muzzle with musket balls for instant service, with no secret from observation or of intention.

The governor, his aids, Indian agent and interpreters, walked out to one of the camps, called the chief and head men for an interview. They appeared in war paint as red as the blood in their veins, with black stripes as hideous as dragons' teeth on their faces.

The governor said to them that hearing of this disturbance he had hastened back to be in the fight and if the chief and his men did not leave the agency grounds before noon that day, he would open fire upon them and not stop till every Indian was killed and annuity goods restored to the government. That they might know the time limited he stuck his cane in the ground and said that when the sun's shadows fell upon the other side of the stick the time was up and no delays would be granted.

We next went to the other camp where he repeated the same warning. Both camps were in belligerent atti-Trenches dug and breastworks thrown up; women, children and goods removed to safety; two hundred Indian warriors in each camp in war-paint; guns and arrows, spears and tomahawks, scalpingknives and battle-axes were no pleasing attributes to contemplate when the balance of numbers were largely against us. It was a day of anxiety, measured by hourly reports from the camps. Hopeful signs of evacuation during the day appeared and at night the curtain dropped in peaceful lines over the landscape, camps deserted, and the angel of peace celebrated a bloodless victory over what had appeared to be one of bloody carnage.

Each Indian has its head and lesser chiefs who rule the policy of the tribe with more rigor than the governor and statutes do their constituents in the states.

During my three or four weeks' stay there I saw Indian character in full development in many of its Tribal chiefs in gay attire, in war-paint with eagle feathers and wampum, with necklaces of polished bear claws and wolf teeth that glittered in the sun and rattled with their movements, with bows and arrows, tomahawks, scalping-knives and trophies of war, saw them on the warpath, heard the war-whoop, saw them in the war-dance, in the pow-wow around their dead brave, in the burial ceremony, around council fires, in the wigwam, on the field, in the chase, in their ceremonial rites to the Great Spirit, in their hunger and in their feasts; have smoked with them the pipe of peace, have tasted the aroma of roast dog in the wigwam of the great chief, with one hundred vellow bucks with hungry mouths around the tent watching movements of the feast within, have confronted them with weapons of warfare in the hour of danger, and I declare, that in their nomadic state, measured by standard ideas of civilized life, the mind cannot escape the conviction that they are a degraded, indolent, treacherous race, with no manly attributes of character worthy of poetry, song or tradition.

Over and against this estimate of their character much should be placed to their credit. This was their country, the land of their fathers, where sleep their brave dead. The Great Spirit had presided over their councils and had given them an abundance of game at all seasons of the year. Success attended the chase. Horses, dogs and papooses multiplied to the tribes; they were happy and contented in their seclusion and prosperous in their ways. But the Chinese walls of isolation were being broken

down, men poured into their country by the thousands from all directions

"They came as the winds come, When forests are rended; They came as the waves come, When vessels are stranded."

and they felt the situation keenly. The handwriting to them was on the wall. Beyond the realms where lightning flashes and thunder rolls the shining stars shot the shadows of their fate athwart the heavens and they read their doom in the evening sky and comprehended the reality amid the stirring scenes before them.

Whittier has said:

"I hear the tread of pioneers, Of Nations yet to be; The first low wash of waves, where soon Shall roll a human sea."

This prophetic vision by Whittier was not understood in its full relation to Montana till the prophecy burst into full realistic vision.

Forty steamers that season unloaded men and merchandise at Benton. Ponderous trains of merchandise and strange devices of machinery were moving across the country, cities were springing up as if by magic, the government was there with its officers collecting its revenues and enforcing its laws; game was unmercifully slaughtered and frightened from its ranges; a new order of strange proceedings to the Indians was being established in their midst and they felt that their occupation was gone and it was gone forever.

A letter from one of the principal mercantile firms at Benton informed me that as late as the years 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, there were annually shipped from Benton to the East eighty thousand to one hundred thousand buffalo robes; thirty to forty thousand mountain wolf-skins; one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty tons of deer and antelope skins, besides beaver, otter, mink and other choice furs, aggregating some years in value to more than a

After 1878 the numbers dwindled

million of dollars.

rapidly until 1884 when hardly one thousand robes were brought to market; and now not one buffalo left, and to extinguish the last vestige of them the white man is gathering from the plains the dried bones and shipping them to bone mills to be ground into fertilizers.

Under this tremendous slaughter by the Indians, game seemed to multiply, or at least to hold its own, but when the white man appeared, it began to decrease, and now not a buffalo roams anywhere on the plains from Mexico to Canada.

A few are protected by the vigilant care of the government in the National Yellowstone Park, to preserve their species from extinction, but they do not thrive under domestic habit. A few may be seen on exhibition in menageries, and in confined, fenced-in preserves, but they exhibit but feebly the characteristics of the buffalo as he roamed over the continent forty years ago.

The bow and arrow was not the only destructive agency in game surroundings. Civilization marked its bloody tracks in many ways and the Indian read his doom on the lines of passing events. The lesson was severe to contemplate, but emphatic in results. With the loss of game to the Indians came also the loss of profits The old trading to the merchants. post of the American Fur Company at Benton with its thrilling history has been abandoned, its walls fallen to decay, bats nest in security upon shelves where rested from time to time millions of dollars in furs, and the hoot of the owl breaks the silence of midnight hours where once echoed the busy hum of commerce.

The game is gone and the Indian is going. His proud spirit is broken, his erect, stalwart form is bending to the shadows of inevitable fate, his step trembles upon the threshold; he is passing away from the march of civilization like dissolving snows from the breath of morning. The waves of civilization have crowded him back

from sea-girt shores to the rivers, from the rivers to the plains, from the plains to the mountains, from the mountains to the shadow-land beyond the cycles of time.

The problem of dealing with these poor people, now but remnants of once powerful tribes, is a humane one, and the government cannot too promptly awake to its importance, and, with a liberal hand, lighten the shadows and avert the sorrows that environ them. They are fast becoming but a memory of traditionary realities.

"There's a spirit on the river; there's a ghost upon the shore;

They are chanting, they are singing through the starlight evermore, As they steal amid the silence and the shadows of the shore,

You can hear the ringing war-cry of the long forgotten brave
Echo thro' the midnight forest, echo o'er

the midnight wave,
And the mystic lanterns tremble at the
war-cry of the brave."

The relation of husband and wife was that of autocrat and servant. An Indian suing for the hand of a comely squaw had a poor chance of success, unless bravery attended him in the chase, or in prowess of warfare; and even then, he often had to gauge his desires by the number of horses he could give the father in exchange for his daughter, the horse being the standard of relative values the same as stocks and bonds in civilized life.

As to faithfulness of their marriage vows statistics give no data. The rules and laws of the tribe discriminate largely in favor of the male. The wife and daughter, so to speak, is owned by the husband and father. If the wife, overtaken in violation of one of the commandments without consent of the husband (and such consent was sometimes given by the husband as a mark of favor), if she escapes punishment by death her face was often disfigured for life and then banished from her husband's tent with no mystic seal of court records paraphrasing causes of matrimonial infelicities. I have never seen such disfigurement upon faces of the males, but such absence should not be construed as freedom from similar in-

dulgence.

Mormon doctrines, to some extent, found favor among the chiefs and high-toned bucks of the tribe, although I never heard that they claimed special revelation from the spirit-land enforcing it as a religious observation. Chastity and sexual commerce in Indian character is at no lower ebb than in civilized life in the states; indeed, the percentage of concubinage in commercial centers of civilized life in the states is greater than in tribal centers of Indian life.

Some Indians dispose of their dead by elevating their bodies upon a scaffolding of poles about six feet from the ground, above the reach of wolves and beasts of prey, wrapped in blankets or robes with tribal ornaments about the person. These subjects are never disturbed by Indian hands, though the glittering ornaments so much coveted in tribal life should drop upon the ground. The sight of one of these "burial grounds" would have been an inspiration for a surgeon's dissecting knife in other parts of the country without screened doors or peep-hole observation.

I have mentioned Fort Benton earlier in my article. It was not a military fort, but a trading post, established by the American Fur Company and was one of the most important on the river, if not in the whole country. From this point alone more than half a million dollars in furs and robes were annually

shipped to the states.

The store-rooms and work-shops were built of adobe bricks of much strength, with port-hole turrets for lookout and defense. These buildings again were surrounded by a stockade of high poles together, one end embedded in the ground, and the other riveted in their fastenings at the top, giving ample room in the enclosure for storage and made capable

of resisting attacks by the Indians in any mode of warfare then known to them. A large gate in the stockade opened to the enclosure, through which Indians passed in limited numbers at a time, chiefs and head men first, to exchange robes and furs for paint, beads, gaudy calico and red blankets, so attractive to the race. As soon as one squad had finished trading they were turned out to make room for others to enter, who had remained outside the stockade waiting opportunity, it not being prudent to let too many in at a time, besides being inconvenient to accommodate a whole tribe at once for want of room.

The exchange price for a good buffalo robe, formerly, was a cup of sugar, a yard of calico, string of beads, or a little red paint, with a plug of tobacco added, for an extra nice robe or a choice lot of furs. If an Indian could get several coveted articles in exchange for one, the traffic was reckoned by them to be largely in their favor; numbers often offset

values.

These robes were dressed and tanned by the squaws and by them brought to market, either upon their own backs or upon the backs of ponies, with papooses in the outfit astride of the bundles or on the necks of the horses as conscious of life's realities as the owner of an automobile on the back seat of his "red devil flyer" is conscious of unlawful speed over his transit. The squaws formed the baggage train of the moving camp, while their master lords rode in stately ease, oblivious of all care or responsibility for the drudgery of the camp. All the labor among the Indians, except the chase, was performed by the squaws. They did formed by the squaws. everything, took care of the babies, moved the camp, pitched the tent, cut the wood, brought the water, dried the meat, dressed the pelts, cooked the meals, and when the repast was ready first served their masters, contenting themselves with the scanty refuse that might be left.

The White and Indian races, separate in life's pursuits on the line of human destiny, the weaker has given way to the stronger, under the shadows of inevitable fate.

I have spoken generally of the Indians in their nomadic state, and not in their enforced colonization upon reservations, where they are kept in subjection by the power of the government, contrary to the impulse of their nature. The difference between the two conditions is much like that of a tiger caged for exhibition in the menagerie and in the jungles.

During my early residence in Montana gold dust was the circulating medium in which contracts were made and purchases were settled for in this commodity. Each place of business had its little scales where balances were adjusted. Gold dust had a commercial value of \$18.00 to the ounce the same as gold coin, and it took thirty or more crispy greenback dollars to equal the purchasing power of an ounce of gold dust.

In the saloons and hurdy-gurdy dance-houses, where whiskey was sold at thirty and forty cents a drink, the beam of the scales went down with the weight of gold as rapidly as the whiskey went down the throats of the drinkers. It was easy to tell which had the advantage in this exchange. Sometimes a looker-on, seeing the size of the drinks, would conclude that the drinker thought himself a long way ahead in the exchange and the oftener he drank, the more sure he became that such was the fact.

Miner's wages at that time averaged \$8.00 to \$10.00 a day, payable in gold dust. This gold was carried by them in a leather pouch of pliable deer-skin, and not unfrequently the bartender, when patrons became mellow and oblivious to care, would dip his finger and thumb into the sacks, take out a pinch of the yellow stuff and drop it into his till without weighing. An avaricious pinch would bal-

ance the value of eight or ten dollars

in greenback currency.

I watched the transition stage from Indian and Vigilante rule to law-abiding precepts established by the courts and co-ordinate branches of the government, and the Territory passed into channels of state sovereignty among the sisterhood of states on the twenty-second of February, 1889. Montana in its uplift out of "swaddling clothes" stands full-dressed in the sunshine of activities in the destiny of the republic.

The power and dread of the Indian is gone. Their contact with civilization, with its arts and sciences, weakened their power of resistance to aggressive forces; they are but orphans on the fly-wheel of time, driven to reservations distasteful to their nature, surrounded by government bayonets to enforce obedience to govern-

ment demands.

Cattle, horses and sheep roam in fatness and contentment on the hills and in the valleys. Christian homes dot the landscape, golden harvests gladden the fields, routes of travel are improved and safe. Railroads with their branches reach up into Montana for its commerce, with palace-cars for comfortable travel running through Helena, the capitol of the state, and on to the Pacific ocean. So that now we can take the cars to New England, and with but few changes ride to the fields of gold, copper, silver, and other mines in Montana with ease and comfort, visiting the Yellowstone Park, Nature's wonderland, unequalled in marvelous natural wonders on the Churches in Montana are well filled on the Sabbath, schools provided with accomplished teachers, society good, and life as secure as in other states. Trolley cars fly on electric wings over mountain and valley, delivering messages from point to point with the regularity of clockwork, while the wireless telegraph annihilates time and distance in its circuit around the globe.

The Indian, on his fleet-stepping

horse, with flashing spear, battle-ax and implements of warfare, has given way to the pale-faced rider on a steam-chested iron horse with speed that defies the whirlwind and fears no obstacle in its way.

Emigrant trains, the post-rider, the stage-coach, are vanquished by the power of steam and electric forces, guided by intelligent agencies that rule the world and bridge the skies.

Old theories and moving powers are substituted by new agencies in life's activities and the springtide of the new century is budding to flash sunlight over the world that will emancipate the social, political, commercial and religious environments that encrust them. In the uplift, man comes into sublimer relations to creative power than prophets foresaw, or seers foretold. The past is but an epitaph on the tombstone of time; the future will be living history. star of Bethlehem that shone for only a few wise men to gather at the manger to-day shines with increased luster for all men to worship at its shrine and we are on the threshold of greater events in the problem of life than ever before.

The president of the United States on the Fourth of July, 1903, by telegraphic and cable news startled the slumbers of kings and queens in their morning naps by "good-morning salutations" which echoed around the world in twelve minutes and ten secreturning with responsive acknowledgments over a circuit of nine thousand miles through ocean waters and over mountain summits, annihilating distance and sanctifying thought that reached from the throne of light to the heart of man.

The rainbow of promise bends from the Throne of Power to the ear of man, revealing secrets and new agencies soon to burst upon us; the bowels of the earth give up their enveloped history, the ocean becomes a sounding-board for midnight dreams among the nations, and morning sunlight flashes through inky type, the maturing of plots in isles of the seas, and the moving of armies in distant nations of the earth are photographed over our menu at the breakfast table. Electric words from land shores jump into wireless ærial chariots and in the twinkling of an eye dance upon decks of ships hundreds of miles distant, revealing to the selected eye secrets that astonish the world.

The star chamber of destiny opens its gates and gives us a free ticket to gather at the passover of coming events. The cradle of to-day is rocking elements that will startle the world to-morrow. Rip Van Winkle slumbers are at an end. The twentieth century awakens new-born activities; morning sunlight illumines the night of slumbering energies; science lifts its torch revealing new attributes from starry realms; theology breaks the shell of long encased dogmas; medical skill moves away from bloodletting facilities which nourish and sustain the tissues of human life; the law polishes its shield on the equity side of party litigants; American energies sweep the decks of the world's commerce; the nations stand aghast at the attributes of American achievements on the line of progressive events.

Railroad bands of steel girdle the earth's surface by American push; our sails whiten the seas, steamboats plow ocean waves, gathering to their decks the commerce of the world. There are no shady nooks for lethargic dreams by the wayside in the whirl of passing events.

"Life is real, life is earnest," and no manna from heaven need be expected to drop into the basket of the

slothful.

[&]quot;We'll tread the prairie, as of old Our fathers sailed the sea, And make the West, as they the East, The homestead of the free"

Che Philosophy of Death in Early America

MANUSCRIPT BY THE REVEREND JOSEPH WEBB, BORN, IN 1666, OCCASIONED BY THE DEMISE OF MAJOR NATHAN GOLD OF FAIR-FIELD, CONNECTICUT, WHO WAS FOREMOST IN POLITICAL, MILITARY AND ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS — TRANSCRIBED

BY

MRS. ELIZABETH HUBBELL SCHENCK

AUTHOR OF "THE HISTORY OF FAIRFIELD, CONNECTICUT"

"Strange, is it not, that of the myriads who Before us passed the door of Darkness through,

Not one returns to tell us of the road, Which to discover we must travel too?"

THE mystery of death is one of the few problems that civilization fails to solve. The first philosophers argued its perplexities only to come, like the wise Socrates more than four hundred years before Christ, to the conclusion: "We go our ways—I to die, and you to live. Which is better, God only knows."

Not until the writing of that wonderful scroll—the scriptures—in which is embodied the fundamentals of all sciences, has light been thrown onto the bleakness of the hereafter, and these revelations while establishing hope and faith in a life to come, veil death with a mystery that centuries have been unable to lift.

The six thousand orthodox years since the creation find theologians and scientists still parleying over the disposition of man after he has left this earth. That death is the emancipation of the soul and that it rises to the light of eternal life is the view of the orthodox world, supported by multitudinous evidences.

That even the orthodox view of death is subject to a continual process of change, and that its dire terrors are being illuminated with the light of reason until its beautiful aspects are

more discernible, is shown by a comparison of the funeral orations of the church to-day with those of the earliest in America.

In possession of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Gould of Fairfield, Connecticut, is the original age-seared manuscript of the funeral sermon preached over the remains of Major Nathan Gold, a leading citizen of his times, for fifty years a compatriot of the Burrs and the Ludlows, foremost in ecclesiastical, political and military affairs, and the progenitor of the Gould family in America, one branch of which has become eminent through its accumulation of great riches and the philanthropy of one of its daughters. Major Gold died on March 4, 1693, and the funeral sermon here recorded was preached by the Reverend Joseph Webb, eminent for his scholarship and as a theologian.

While this sermon with its quaint diction and construction is an interesting study in homiletics, its real worth is as a witness of the thought and spirit of its generation, revealing the tendencies and leading characteristics of the age and life of which it was a part. It views death as a calamity—as a rebuke from God—and there is in it an eccentric strain of perplexity that a pious man should die. It is here presented as a basis for the study of the intellectual and religious movement in America, especially in relation to the final dispo-

sition of mankind.

HAT we are at this day under ye terrible rebukes of God; that God hath not only formerly but now very lately written bitter things agst us in this place. I suppose none of us are ignorant. Tis to be feared, all are not soe affected with or circumstances as they ought to be, and as it could be wished they were, but none can be alltogether without ye knowledge of them. It seems to be a day wherein ye Lord is calling us to weeping, mourning, boldness and girding on of sackcloth. The Lord hath bin bespeaking this from us by ye loud voice of an awfull and solemn providence, in wch he hath bin striking a very dismall blow at or head and hath made a very sorrowfull breach there. Wt is ye duty of the day hath bin well and very pathetically laid before us by a pious and faithfull Servant of Jesus Christ from yt text 1 Samll: 25, And Samuel died and all ye Israelites were gathered together and lamented him and buried him in &c.: And oyt there were such an heart in us to practice according to wt was from thence soe solemnly and affectionately pressed upon us as or duty. This is ye best way to prevent further wrath from coming upon us here and to provide for a comfortable account of wt we yn heard in ye great day.

Considering yt we cannot be too well acquainted wth or duty at such a time, I was willing (according to ye small mite received) to endeavr wt might be for or further information and instruction. Such a providence as this, I could not by any means silently pass over,—but would take such notice of it as to endeavr some spirituall improvemt of and benefit by it. And wt we shall say will be from ye words now read unto us, which hold forth an account of ye sickness and death of a great and good man together wth ye effect it had upon a person of great dignity and honour.

(1) There's observable ye sickness and death of a great and holy man "Now Elisha was faln sick of ye sickness whrof he died &c.; Ye person we see is here described by his name Elisha, he was a man of great note, one in a publick capacity, or of publick use and place. Tis true his office and sanction was sacred, he was a prophet, but wt is here said concerning him is very applicable unto those who have a civill charge committed to them. It is a truth as well concerning godly magistrates as ministers yt they are liable to sickness and death, and yt they are ye chariots of Israel and horsemen thereof, wch are ye things we design to speak to. Thus for ye person. As to his sickness it is not particularly expressed wt it was, but wt ye kind of it be wt it will, it seems it was mortall, it had malignity enough in it to kill ye animall spirrits and to cause a seperation between his soul and body, it was (as ye text saith) his sickness whrof he died.

(2) Here's allsoe observable ye effect it had upon a person of honour. And Joash ye King of Israel came down and wept over his face and he said o my father my father &c.; (1) The person is described from his name Joash; (2) From his office, he was King wch is amplifyed from his subjects wm he more werthy reigned over. Israel Ic ye ten tribes; (3) Here's ye effect it had upon him. viz. it brought him to see him and to weep over him &c. It's said he came down The names of ye unto him &c. prophets' sickness brought him from his palace, from his castle to pay him a visit and ye prospect of his death drew tears from his eyes (1) he wept over his face, partly because he loved him, and partly because of ye great loss his death would be to ye Kingdome. (2) Here's ye lamentation he broke forth into, o my father, my father, ye chariot of Israel and ye horsemen yreof [before we come to ve observations designed it will be necessary to hint at ye meaning of

those phrases O my father my father] thus he calleth him out of love, reverince and respect; but assuredly tis not a bare and empty complement, yre is a great deal in it, he was a father to him and all ye people, as godly ministers and magistrates are as we may hear afterwards.

(The chariots of Israel and ye horsemen thereof.) there were charriots of war and yre were chariots of tate in a time of peace; not only such as were for ye defence of a land, but allsoe such as were for ye glory and honour of great men. 2. Samll: And Absalom prepaired him chariots &c.; i e for his greater honour and dignity. The expressions are metaphoricall and signific yt Elisha was ye glory, strength and power of The strength of a people in Israell. war lay most in chariots and horsemen they are as it were ye strength and stay of ye land, soe are pious rulers either in church or State, and the interpreters expound ye phrases only concerning ye security, stay and defence of a people yet inasmuch as ye words will well bear wthout ye least straining ym ye other interpretation viz; concerning ye glory and honour of a people we shall add this allsoe in or discourse from ym.

I. Doct. yt Pious men of publick use and place must die as well as oth-2. Doct. That pious and holy men especially those who are in a publick capacity are ye fathers, the glory, and the strength of a people among wm they live and over wm they are, O my father, my father ye chariot of Israel &c.; I. Doct. Holy men of publick use and place must die as well as others. Such are no more exempted from this stroke yn others. godly are indeed delivered from ye sting of death, but not from ye stroke of it. Neither goodnes, nor greatness is sufficient to procure for any a discharge in yt war. 8. Eccl: 8—yre is noe man yt hath power over ye spirit to retain ye spirit; neither hath he power in ye day of death: and yre is noe discharge in yt war, and as he ads in ye last clause of ye verse, neither shall wickednes deliver those who are guilty of it, for it may be said neither can righteousnes prevail unto this. Good men tho never soe usefull to, tho never soe much loved and respected by those among wm they live must sooner or later away to ye grave. Godly rulers must die tho eminently holy and serviceable unto yr people. It hath bin soe; it is soe, and will be Wt is become of Moses, of Joshua, Samuel, David, Josiah and of many other worthies, great and good men who have served God and yr own generation according to ye will of God? Why! they are long since dead. The Scriptures wch record ye entrance into, and ye behavior in, this world have allsoe recorded their exit out of it. 34. Deut. 5. Moses ye servt of ye Lord died yre in ye land. 24. Josh. 29. And it came to pass after these things yt Joshua ye Son of Nun ye Servt. of ye Lord died, and 1. Sam: 25:1. 1 Kings 2.10. and 2 cron: 35.24. Hence we see yt it hath bin thus, and yt it is thus by an awfull and sad instance among orselves: and soe it shall be soe hereafter.

And yn doe those yt minister about holy things fare any whit better? Are ve Servants of God in ve ministry any more exempted than his servants in ve magistracy? Where are the ancient prophets and teachers of God's church? They are long since gone to ye place of silence. Elisha must die as in ye text, and ye rest of ye prophets have submitted to death. I. Zech: Yor fathers wre are they? and ye prophets doe they live forever i. e. they doe not, they are dead and gone to yr long home as well as other men. But I need not enlarge to confirm a truth wch is verifyed by soe many dayly instances.

If we enquired after ye reasons of it, why and whence is it yt pious magistrates and ministers must die as well as others. Answ. (!) It is because they are under ye Same condition and circumstances of mortality wth other

That wch is the cause of the men. death of others is to be found wth and is extended even unto ym and yrefore yre is noe discharge for ym in this war, any more than for others. See ye illustration of this in three par-I. They are of ye same earthy and compounded constitution with other men. This is the internall cause of man's mortality vizt ye composition of his body. It is made up of contrary elements and qualities wch are continually warring one agst another and will continue soe to doe untill ye controversie be decided by ye destruction of yt wch is thus compounded. This is ye condition of all bodies, they are made of earth, dust &c., hence tis said of men in generall yt they dwell in houses of clay and yt yr foundation is in ye dust. 4. Job. 19. and this is yre laid down as a reason why they are soe frail and brittle, soe exposed to death, soe easily crushed before ye moth as ye phrase yre is. Good and great men are made of this matter as well as others. Such an one as Abraham could say concerning himself yt he was dust and ashes. 18: Gen: 27. The honour wch men are advanced to here doth not refine yr natures, soe as to diminish yt dreggishnes wch is ye inward cause of mortality. Neither doth conversion and holiness make any physicall change in men. Grace doth not physically but only morally alter yr natures. Soe yt seing great and good men are of ye same constitution wth othrs wch is a cause of yr death, it must needs be yt they be mortall like them. (2) They have had to doe wth Sin as well as others and therefore are mortall as well as they. is another cause of mans being under a necessity of seing corruption. Sin wch hath brought death into ye world. Death was first threatned unto and in case of Sin. 2. Gen: 17. This hath invited death into ye world, and this is given as ye reason why all must come under ye reach of death vizt because they've touch I ye unclean thing, Sin. 5. Rom: 12. wherefore as by one

man sin entred into ye world and death by sin and soe death passed upon all men, because all have sinned. If any say hath not Christ died for believrs why yn must they die, should they not have a discharge yn upon his acct! I answr they have a discharge from ye sting of death, from death as a curse: they die not to satisfie justice in part for yr sins as Christhes sinnrs doe, but they have sinned since yr being in Christ and there is of ye leprosie of sin cleaving unto ym and yre it will be untill it be abolished by ye taking down this earthly house of ye tabernacle. Therefore 'tis noe unrighteous thing for God to subject ym unto ye stroke of death.

Pious magistrates and ministers must yrefore die as well as other men, because they have sinned as well as others. (3) They are under ye same law of mortallity with other men. Death is established by an irrevocable decree. There is a statute law of heaven concerning ye progress of death, and by this law all are doomed unto this stroke 9. Heb. 27. It is appointed for men i. e. all men once to die. Now as they are men tho they are holy and honourable they come under ye force of this law, and are by it obliged to pay this debt unto na-

ture.

(2 Rea:) Great and good men must die as well as others yt soe they may give up yr account. The great God stands in ye relation of a judge unto all ye Sons of Adam. He hath brought ym under a law, and hath betrusted ym wth such and such talents according to his pleasure and hath required such and such an improvemt of ym. Accordingly he hath laid ym undr a necessity of being accountable to him for wt they have received and done. And even godly rulers both in civill and sacred respects come under this obligation. Those yt are in civill autority have yr power from God, he calls ym to ye places they are in, and betrusts ym wth ye power they have 13. Rom: 1. For yee is noe power but of God,

hence they are said in ye execution of ye office to act for God. 2 Cron: 13.6—for ye judge not for man but for ye Lord.

And yn as to ministers they are said to be stewards of God. 1. Tit. 7. wch supposeth ym under an engagemt to give up an account of wt they have bin and received. And this account is refered unto ye other world, there it is to be given up. Therefore these men must die as well as others yt soe they may make yr appearance before ye great judge, and be accountable for wt they have done in ye flesh 9. Heb. 27. Judgemt is yre to follow imediately after death. (3 Rea.) They must die that soe they may rest from ye labour and toil appointed ym in this world. All men have work to doe in this world. They have a task set ym by ye God of heaven. They have something to doe for soul and body, for time and eternity, for ymselves and others, and this labour wch is commanded ym is not wthout its difficultie. But these who are in a publick capacity, who have ye charge of the civill or sacred concern's of a people have a much greater burden to bear than others. They have very often hands full and hearts full wth ye publick charge and truse comitted to ym. They have besides yr own particular burden ye burden of yr own personall concerns, the burden of yr own families, they have ye burden of ye comon wealth, and of ye church lying upon ym. And o how much trouble and sorrow and difficulty doe they meet wth from those things! How often are yr hearts ready to break and yr spirits ready to die and sink under ye weight of those per-plexities and troubles wch are occasioned unto ym by yr concerns wch they are to manage?

Now they must not be allwayes staggering under such weary loads. Their case would be miserable indeed if it were to be soe wth ym allwayes. Therefore God hath appointed ym a resting time and place. And wre is this? Is it not in ye grave 3. Job. 17.

—there ye weary be at rest. yr ye bodies of ye righteous lie at ease and quiet. And yr souls are imediately upon yr death carried to ye rest in Abrahams bosome 16 Luk 22. Hence ye dead yt die in ye Lord are pronounced blessed upon this acct and from ye time of death they rest from yr labours 14. Rev: 13. And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me write blissed are ye dead wch die in ye Lord from henceforth yea saith ye spirrit yt they may rest from yr labours &c.,

(4 Rea:) Holy men of publick use and place must die that soe they may receive yr reward Tho none deserve or merit a reward for wt they doe, yet God hath of free-grace promised a reward to those who faithfully discharge yr trust. He will not be served for naught. He hath a sure recompence of reward for pious ones, especially for holy magistrates and ministers. God is not unrighteous to forget yr work and labour of love as ye phrase is in ye 6. Heb. 10. By this we may see yt they must be re-And now they are not recompensed in this world. they are oft abused for ye love and service, here they meet wth scorn, contempt and reproach, are evill spoked of. Moses and Aaron were abused by Cora and his company 16. Numb. 2. And others have met wth ye like evill treatment. Jeremiah met wth soe much as yt he was ready to exclaim agst his mother for bringing him into ye world 15 Jer: 11. woe is me my mother yt thou hast born me a man strife, and a man of contention to ye whole earth—every one of ym doth curse me. And Paul will tell us yt he was accounted as ye off-scouring of all things. I Cor: 4.13. we are made as ye filth of ye world &c.;

Their reward is yrefore in ye other world and they must die yt soe they may have it. It is given ym after yr death 14. Rev. 13. and yr works doe follow ym, yr works, ie. ye gracious reward of yr trouble, hardship and patience.

(5. Rea.) Holy men of publick use and place must sometimes die to make way for ye wrath of God to come down upon a sinfull people. death of pious rulers is allwayes in mercy to ymselves and sometimes it is in judgmt unto ye places where they The death of such eminent lived. ones is a presage of approaching calamities, in ye 57. Isai 1. it's said yt ye righteous are taken away from ye evill to come. God is wont to take such away before he brings, and yt soe he may bring an overflowing Scourge upon a degenerate and irre-Whilst they clamable generation. lived they were a means to keep off judgmts. God could not to speak after ye manner of men soe freely and fully pour out ve vialls of his wrath upon an impenitent and sinfull people whilst they lived, and therefore they must be carried to ye grave yt soe he may have ye greater liberty to accomplish ye ruin of such as would by noe means be reformed. See this illustrated in 2. particulars. They are taken away by death that soe they may not see and be grieved for those miseries wch come upon those amongst wm they lived. God's servants in ye magistracy and ministry may meet wth ill treatmt from, yet they are truely sollicitous for ye wellfare of yr people. And it would be a sad and grievous thing to ym to see ym ruined. To see these and those dismall calamities overtake vm would be an heart breaking sight to To see yre land in wch they dwell wasted and emptyed of its inhabitants by mortall sicknes, by ye sword &c., To see yr neighbrs perishing by famine, pestilence and sword, how would it even grieve yr very souls to death! How doth pious Esther express ye intollerable grief yt ye destruction of her people would be unto her 8. Esther 6. For how can I endure to see ye evill yt shall come upon my people! or how can I endure to see ye destruction of my Kindred, as if she had said I shall not be able to see it for grief. Now God doth not delight to grieve his children, nay he will avoid it as much as may be soe yt wn such terrible judgments can be noe longer deferred, he sends death to fetch home such precious ones yt they be out of ve noise of them. God knew how bitter a cup it would be to good Josiah to see ye ruine of Jerusalem, destruction of ye temple and captivity of the people and therefore he gives him a gracious promise yt he should goe to ye grave before these judgmnts overtook them. 2 cron: 34. Behold I will gather thee to thy fathers in peace and thou shalt be gathered to thy grave in peace, neither shall thine eyes see all ye evill yt I will bring upon this place and upon ye inhabitants of ye same. (2.) They must die that soe they may not by yr intercession for a sinfull land any longer retard those judgmts wch they have deserved and God is now resolved to bring upon ym. They are ready to pity and compassionate ye case and condition of a sinfull people. These righteous ones are earnestly desirous of ye wellfare of yose among wm they are and wn they see evill coming upon ym and in a probable way to fall upon ym, they cannot but endeavr to yr utmost ye preventing of it: Wn God is threatning, a sinfull generation they will interpose as far as they may wth God on ye behalfe of those who are threatned, noe unkindness of a People towards vm shall put a period to their prayrs for ym. The people of Israel were unkind to Samuel in rejecting his governmt, and asking a King, but yet he resolves not to cease praying for ym 1. Samll: 12:23: moreover as for me God forbid yt I should sin agst ye Lord in ceasing to pray for you. And o how earnestly will they plead wth God for ye sparing of sinners! How hard did good Abraham plead for poor Sodome See in ye 18. Gen from 23 vs. to ye end. And tho ye destruction of it was not prevented yet it may be remarkt yt soe far as Abraham requested God granted. And assuredly ye prayrs of Gods eminent Servants have a great deal of effecacy to keep of wrath from a people. Lots prayr procured ye salvation of Zoar from yt generall destruction wch came upon ye other cities about it. 19. Gen 20.21.—And he said unto him See I have accepted thee concerning this thing allsoe, that I will not overthrow this city for the which thou hast spoken. God is unwilling to loath to deny ye prayrs of his dear ones. The prayrs of his eminent servants doe (wth holy reverence be it spoken) as it were tie ye hands of God. Threfore he takes ym away sometimes by death yt he may not be hindered by yr intercession from cutting down a generation of sinners. Wn God is resolved yt wrath shall come he stops ye mouths of those praying ones, that those shall not pray whose prayrs would have bin an hindrance to him in his designs.

APPLICATION!

I vse. Is it soe yt pious men of publick use and place must die as well as others, let this teach us to beware of having too great a dependence upon any, yet greatest and best of men. Men may indeed be both able and willing to doe us a kindnes in this or ye other respect whilst they live, but we must not depend overmuch upon ym, because of the mortality of yr lives. It is indeed lawfull and a duty to value ye friendship of great and good men, but it is or interest to remember and consider that they are but dying friends and soe to be cautious of laying too great a Stress upon ym. Upon this consideration ye Lord endeavrs to take off or confidence from men because they are mortall creatures. 2. Isai. 22. Cease ye from man whose breath is in his nostrills for wherein is he to be accounted of! As if he had said yre is but little help to be had from these, ye hear yt great ones are mortall yrefore put not yor trust in men whose breath and life is in yr nostrils; Stop but vre mouth and nose and they must die imediately. Wrein is he to be accounted of" ye meaning is wt is there I pray in man for wch we should put or trust and confidence in him? he is nothing at all. We are advised in ye 146. Ps:3. not to put or trust in Princes nor in ye sons of men and ye reason is given in ye next vs. his breath goeth forth and he returneth to his earth.

(2) This truth teacheth us yt 'tis ye great interest of a people to be continually praying unto God yt he would raise up and qualifie others to succeed in and to fill up ye places of those publick men whom he from time to time calls out of ye world. and good men we heare are mortall as well as others, or Godly magistrates and ministers who have ye care of or all are dying and must die. This we are not only told of from ye word of God but have allsoe bin informed of in the providence of God, wch hath not only formerly but more lately sealed this truth to us. Now are not such men of great use? Can a people be in any tolerable degree happy wthout them? Wt will become of or bodies and or souls without such publick persons. It will be sad if wn God hath called any of his worthies in church and state their places must stand empty, and there be none to step forward to make good yr ground. Now if we would have this prevented we must follow God wth dayly and earnest prayers, that he would suitably fit and qualifie those yt are rising up not only wth naturall but allsoe wth gracious abilities for wtever service for himself and for his people they may be now or hereafter called to. God only can Spirrit and fit men for a publick (wch is a very weighty) charge either in civill or Sacred respects. God is acknowledged as ye authr of yt Knowledge and gifts wch meetens ym for curious work of ye hand &c; 35. Exod. 35. Much more are gifts and graces to qualifie for a charge of a more publick nature from him. And prayer is needfull to obtain and procure this pouring down of his Spirrit, upon those who are to be ye Successrs of or pious magistrates and ministers yt goe off ye Stage at this and ye other time. Let us dayly yn pray hard that we may have Joshua's to succeed or Moses's, that we may have Solomon's to succeed or Davids, yt we may have Elisha's to make good ye ground of or Elishas when they come to leave us. This is the way to have or comonwealth and

or churches to flourish, to our owns and or posterities wellfare and happiness, both for time and eternity.

(3) And lastly If godly magistrates and ministers must die and are dying, let this teach us to secure ye friendship and presence of an unchangeable God.

MARRIAGE CONTRACT IN CONNECTICUT IN 1675

TRANSCRIBED FROM ORIGINAL

BY

MARY R. WOODRUFF

ORANGE, CONNECTICUT

Know all men by these presents, That I, William East of Milford, in ye County of new-haven, in the Colony of Connecticut in New England, Do upon ye Contract of marriage with mary Plume of the same Town Widdow, give, bind and make over my dwelling hous and homlett, and all my Land both arrable and meadow ground within ye bounds of Milford; And I Doe Further Ingage that the sd mary Plume and her heirs shall quietly and peaceably enjoy all and Singular the premises above sd with the Barne and outhouses forever after my decease, or Two hundred pound which she pleaseth, without any lett or mollostacon from any person, persons, from, by, or under me ve shall lay Claime thereunto: The above sd promises I Do make over unto ye sd mary as a Dowrie or Jointure upon the Anot. aforosd, and this to stand in force to all intents and purposes immediately upon the Confumation of marriage, or if it please God to take me away by death before marriage, yet this to stand in full power, force and vertue; Further I, the sd William East, doe hereby promise and Engage not to Claime any interest in any of her Estate either reall or personall (by vertue of her interrest) But do leave ye same fully, and whoely to herself to dispose when and as She pleaseth, In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this 4th day of January 1675.

Signed and delivered in presence of us (Signed) WILLIAM EAST.

DANIEL BUCKINGHAM

SAMUELL EAST.

Moses Stuart—The Man who Unfettered Religious Chought in America

BORN IN 1780 IN WILTON, CONNECTICUT, AND BECAME THE FATHER OF BIBLICAL LEARNING — HE FOUND THEOLOGY UNDER THE DOMINION OF IRON-BOUND METAPHYSICS AND DISENTHRALLED IT FROM ITS SLAVERY — LIFE OF AN EMINENT SCHOLAR

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HEN I was a very small boy I was driving with my father one day over the picturesque hills of Wilton, in southwestern Connecticut. As we approached a modest farmhouse, situated upon an elevation from which it commanded a broad view of the surrounding country, its front opening toward the sun-rising, there came from it a little old lady of thin face and bowed form who greeted us cordially and conversed with us in what we imagine to have been the characteristic language and tone of the rural New England of seventy-five or a hundred years ago. As we passed on I asked: "Who is that old lady?" "That is Aunt Betty Stuart," was the reply; "the sister of Moses Stuart." The answer was not especially illuminating, as I was as ignorant of "Moses Stuart" as of his sister, "Betty." It was the first time that I had heard the name which is now honored in that country town as one of its choicest inheritances; a name that deserves to be perpetuated among those of all the pioneers who have led on to the light and culture of our advanced civilization.

First Stuarts in America and their Intellectual Attitude

A question of deep interest, long discussed but not yet answered, is how to account for the appearance of men of unusual brilliancy and force of mind under conditions where

neither heredity nor environment had seemed to lend any special aid. Moses Stuart's ancestors, for several generations at least, had been honest, God-fearing tillers of the soil, with apparently no broader outlook or clearer insight into truth than ordinarily pertained to those thus occupied. The family was probably of Scottish descent. Moses' great-greatgrandfather, Robert Stuart, appears in Norwalk about 1660, where he married in 1661 Bethia Rumble of Stratford, and a few years afterward purchased one of the "home lots" that were laid out a little north of Long Island Sound. For a hundred and forty years their descendants seem to have remained for the most part within the limits of the town, where some of them are probably to be found to-day. Their great-grandson, Moses' father, Isaac Stuart, removed to the upper parish of the town, then and now known as "Wilton." On Christmas day, 1771, he was married to Olive Morehouse, and in 1773 they joined the Wilton Church. They occupied the then low-roofed, unpainted, shingle-covered farmhouse already alluded to, from which he went forth to serve the colonies in the War of the Revolution. He died in 1820, aged seventy-one. Mrs. Stuart survived him for twenty years, dying in 1840, aged ninety years, eight months and four days. Her grandchildren regarded her as a remarkable woman. "She never seemed to grow

old, even after she had passed eighty. Her senses were alert There was no infirmity of years in her quick, keen intellect or her manner of expression."

Prospects of a Boy Born in America in 1780

To these worthy people were born four children, three of them girls. There was great joy in the father's heart, when, March 26, 1780, his son, Moses, was placed in his arms. dreamed for him what seemed the noblest things. He would grow up to be his helper on the farm. broad acres that he had wearily cultivated would become broader still and He would take his more fruitful. place in the church, and act his part with the freemen of the town, and be esteemed and honored as Christian and citizen as his predecessors had been. He had for him no higher ambition than that he follow the footsteps of his fathers, inheriting at the last his own worthy position and perhaps ennobling it by greater diligence and success.

But the father soon found that in this boy from whom he had hoped so much were elements which he had not anticipated and with which he scarcely knew how to deal. modern Moses seemed likely to be anything but a "proper child," judged by his father's ideals. early developed in him an amazing unaccountable fondness books. The library of the farmhouse, carefully kept upon a shelf over the ample fireplace, comprised the standard works usually to be found under such circumstances among the closing decades of the eighteenth century. There was King James' version of the Bible, Baxter's "Saints' Rest," Doddridge's "Rise and Progress," the "Farmer's Almanac," and a few weekly newspapers. Somewhere in the house, possibly hidden away as not quite in keeping with the religious conceptions of the day, was a book of ballads, the authorship of which is not recorded. Probably it was some collection of the "folk songs" of Scotland or of England, those charming utterances which, as has been said, "spring from the very heart of the people, and flit from age to age, from lip to lip of shepherds, peasants, nurses, of all the class that continues nearest to the state of natural men." Very likely the book had been handed down from generation to generation of the Stuart family. Whatever its exact character, it was found and appropriated by the boy, Moses, when he was but four years old, and read and reread by him until he had every ballad by heart. The other books of the family were likewise mastered at a very early date by this precocious child, as were all the books of the neighborhood that could be borrowed. In one respect young Stuart fell behind the usual record of precocity. He did not undertake "Edwards on the Will," until he was twelve years old, but then he read it, according to Dr. Sprague, "intelligently and with the deepest interest." We hear no complaint from the father, but it must have been a disappointment and a grief to him to find that the son from whose co-operation he had hoped so much sadly lacked interest in the farm and its cultivation; that when he sent him out to plow, he would find him with the reins about the neck, a book in his hands and his mind upon the book, while the ploughing was left largely to the discretion of the horse! Or that when he had directed him to rid a field of its weeds. he would hours afterward discover a few of the more prominent offenders laid low, while the boy was comfortably curled in some shaded spot absorbed in the volume which he had carried with him to his task! In his father's dooryard, on the north side of the house, was a large rock upon which the youth is said to have been in the habit of studying in the early summer mornings. This is now several inches below the sod, and reveals its location only in a time of drought, when the grass above it withers away for lack of earth!

Home-Life when the United States first became a Nation

Before, with young Stuart, we leave the old home, allow me to say a few words regarding it and to quote some of the traditions reported by aged residents of the town. The interior of the house is much the same as when he lived here, including the room in which he was born. The old stone chimney so familiar to him still stands, and several of the fireplaces remain as they were when the house was built. A maple tree, south of the house, that was planted by his father, still grows green in the early spring and wraps itself in varied splendor in the autumn. The old well from whose "moss covered bucket" the boy drank is still in existence although unused. The oldest inhabitant of Wilton now living remembers distinctly the Stuart family. He states that Moses' mother enjoyed a great local reputation as a cook. Among her other achievements was that of making a famous Indian pudding every day. This she set over the fire on the hearth the first thing in the morning, and "it boiled and boiled until it was as light as a puff! When placed on the dinner table," as he relates, it "trembled all over from top to bottom." Perhaps this was from the well-grounded fear of being immediately devoured.

He relates that a man working on the farm once addressed Moses Stuart rather familiarly, after he had come into prominence. The mother rebuked him by saying, "Eben, honor to whom honor is due!" These glimpses of life in the long ago are interesting though homely. The man of whom we speak looked back to his early days in this old home as in many ways charming, and as having nurtured within him some of his most healthful tastes. His mother lived until he was sixty years old and was always the recipient of his warm and reverent affection.

Educating an American Youth in Early Days of Republic

The afterward famous Wilton Academy, established by Hawley Olmstead of New Haven, had not as yet been opened, and the boy having exhausted the advantages of the district school was in his fifteenth year sent to Norwalk, where he enjoyed the instructions of Roger Minot Sherman, so noted in subsequent years as a jurist. The first intention was that he should simply perfect himself in English studies. But at once his teacher saw in him indications of unusual ability and advised him to prepare for college. "He began his Latin grammar," writes Professor Park, "with a characteristic impetus. In one evening he learned the four conjugations of verbs. In another evening he mastered the sixty rules of syntax. In three days the principles of the whole grammar were in his mind, and he found himself a member of a class which had devoted several months to the language. While pursuing the Latin and Greek classics, he attended also to the French language and literature. Several of his older schoolmates had devoted many weeks to the study of Telemachus. ridiculed him for his attempt to recite with them at the very beginning of his study. He remained with them a day and a half, and was then transferred to a higher class!"

In May, 1797, he entered the class in Yale that was just completing its Sophomore year, he being seventeen years old. At this time he was especially fond of mathematics, but was neglectful of no part of his course. He showed then, as afterwards, an unusual eagerness for learning in its every department. He graduated in 1799, and a classmate writes: "At our commencement he had the salutatory oration, which was considered at that time the first appointment, and I

do not suppose that a single individual of the class thought this distinction unmerited." During the year after his graduation he taught the academy on Greenfield Hill that was founded by Dr. Dwight when there pastor. Later he served as principal of the high school in Danbury where he began the study of law. Soon giving up teaching he devoted his entire time to preparation for his chosen profession, the law, studying in the office of Judge Chapman of Newtown. In 1802, at Danbury, he was admitted to the bar. It was felt by those who knew him that he was eminently adapted to win success and distinction in the legal profession. His mind was keen and logical, his memory of precedents unfailing, while his constructive imagination enabled him to set an idea or an event before others in such a vivid light that they could but see its character and its bearing! His manner of speaking is said to have been such as to "give even common things the air of novelties." To the practice of law he looked forward with the utmost eagerness and enthusiasm.

However, one week before his admission to the bar, he was elected a tutor in Yale College. "My love of study," he wrote, "induced me to accept the office." He held it for two years, making his stay at Yale memorable for the enthusiasm with which he inspired his pupils. "His great power," said another member of the faculty, "was in making a class feel that something was to be done. Even Dr. Dwight, whose influence in this particular surpass Mr. Stuart." Meanway was wonderful, did not in this while his devotion to the legal profession did not diminish He was continually looking for light upon its objects and methods. His favorite books were biographies of eminent jurists, and histories of great legal contests. But it was not among matters of this sort that he was to find his

life work.

Choosing a Profession more than One Hundred Years Ago

If the origin of great minds in obscure places surprises us, the seeming insignificance of that upon which as a pivot such a soul may turn all its forces into new directions, is equally surprising. It was a time of peculiar interest at Yale. The preceding college year, that of 1801-2, had witnessed there a remarkable religious movement, such as had largely changed the spirit of the institution. At least one-third of the two hundred and thirty students had come to a new recognition of moral responsibility. And although the force of the movement had in a measure passed by, the atmosphere was still electric with spiritual vitality. This Moses Stuart may have felt, but as yet he

gave no sign.

One day, very likely under the influence of the strict instruction of his home regarding the Sabbath, called upon President Dwight and asked to borrow some book that would be suitable for him to read upon the holy day. The president gave him McKnight on the Epistles. At first he read it merely for its literary excellence, but as he went on he became absorbed in its religious instructions. It threw a light upon his motives and revealed them in such an aspect as was to him altogether new. From it a radiance emanated which seemed to bring into clearest relief the character of Him who is "God over all, blessed forever." He felt a new influence stealing into his soul, which his first impulse was to resist. That struggle for the supremacy of a human spirit, which is as old as the human consciousness, had been awak-It continued for ened within him. many days. But at length it ended in the complete surrender of himself, and enthusiasms, to Him whose right to rule he thus joyfully acknowledged. Of such a change the world takes little note, but doubtless it is that for whose sake all changes of earth and sky, of time and circumstance occur.

Young Stuart at once looked out upon the world with anointed eyes and saw its affairs in new relations to privilege and duty He loved the law, and it seemed to him scarcely less attractive now than before. fact he spoke of it all his life as "a noble science." But in his horizon loomed that which seemed to him still nobler, in fact, so beautiful and glorious, that he felt that to it he must give his life. Theology rather than law should receive the unqualified devotion of his powers. With characteristic eagerness he set himself at preparation for the ministry, under the direction of President Dwight. "After reading," he says, "Dr. Hopkins' System of Divinity, a number of President Edwards' Treatises, several Andrew Fuller's, a part Ridgely's "Body of Divinity," and some of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, and a part of Prideaux's Connection, I was examined and licensed to preach by the neighboring Association of Ministers." ceived his license from New Haven East Association in 1804. He had united with the college church in 1803. When I licensed, he had written but one sermon, a metaphysical dissertation to which a verse of scripture had been prefixed. With much care he wrote another, from the text, "My father, my father, the chariot of Israel with the horsemen thereof," and went forth into the world as a preacher of the gospel. His special equipment seems to us exceedingly small and inadequate, but back of the limited preparation was a great, glowing soul, eager to win dominion for its Lord. He traveled in Vermont, and having preached several times in the Church at Middlebury was invited to become its pastor. This invitation he declined. For a little he supplied to great acceptance the church of Dr. Rogers in New York city.

Intellectual Poise of the Scholar of the Last Century

In 1805, Rev. Dr. James Dana of the First Church in New Haven was temporarily disabled by the fracture of a limb, and Mr. Stuart was invited to fill the vacancy for a few weeks. Dr. Dana was a minister of the old school, refined, polished, classical in style, conservative, feeling it his duty, and his whole duty, to keep things as they were, content if the world grew no worse; a man who appreciated to the fullest extent the dignity of the ministry, and who bore his great office with exceptional stateliness and grace. He was a man of much ability, had graduated at Harvard at the age of eighteen and received a doctorate from the University of Edinburgh; was the man who forty-seven years before had been settled at Wallingford by the "old lights" of that day, and as a consequence the church, pastor, and all had been excommunicated by the "new lights" of the consociation. He had opposed revivals of religion, and with all his heart had protested against that so-called "New Divinity," the system of theological thought which now quietly reposes upon the top shelves of our libraries, like fossils in their cases, of interest to the student of progressive thought and a wonder to the curious. He repudiated the alleged "improvements" upon Edwards' theology, made by his successors. While in Wallingford he was so closely watched, lest his orthodoxy might be questioned, that he had acquired the habit of speaking with something of vagueness upon doctrinal points and apparently upon every point. He did not believe in the natural ability of men to repent under the preaching of the Gospel, and his sermons were not calculated to bring them to repentance. During his ministry of sixteen and a half years, five or six was the average annual addition to his church.

It is scarcely possible to think of a

greater contrast to him than was presented by Mr. Stuart. He despised the old-time ideas of ministerial dress and solemnity of speech and de-He sympathized with the meanor. progressive ideas of the new school of theological thought. There was in him the impulsiveness of the re-Regardless of externals former. and of unessentials, he desired to do what he could to make the world better. Inspired by a forceful love for Christ and humanity, he poured out his soul in a simple and earnest eloquence which strangely touched and He did not speculate and question; he knew! All vagueness had flown from the pulpit of the First Church, and the most positive statement had taken its place. ligion, as he set it forth, was seen to be a living thing, and not the mere acceptance of a system of metaphysico-theological dogmas. His sermons grasped men's minds and filled them with new aspirations and a new realization of the importance of soul harmony with the spiritual universe.

Dawn of the New Thought and its Conflict with Conservatism

Many of the people of the First Church at once desired to secure him as an associate pastor; especially the younger portion of the congregation. But to this Dr. Dana very naturally objected. How could he consent to have at his side a man who ignored the things that with him had received the devotion of a life-time; whose views regarding the objects methods of the ministry were entirely at variance with his own? In deference to the pastor's feeling Mr. Stuart refused the preferred position. But the matter turned out as those things are wont to do. Youth and vigor triumphed over age and conservatism. Dr. Dana's resignation was virtually sent in by the church; Mr. Stuart was called to the pastorate, and March 5, 1806, just as he was completing his twenty-sixth year, he was ordained pastor of the First Church in New

Haven. Dr. Dana, deeply wounded at heart, never entered the house of worship where for seventeen years he had officiated, during the pastorate of his successor. But he was present at the installation of Dr. Taylor who followed him and by special invitation of the society worshipped with the church during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Stuart's accession marked a

new era in the history of the church. The petrified state of affairs that had existed for seventy years was effectually broken up. It was the dawn of springtime after a long and dreary winter. New life and beauty burst into view, and the air was filled with Meetings for free joy and song. conference and prayer that had been almost unknown became frequent. Even services by candle-light, which had been considered almost a scandal. Many who were largely attended. had thought that a decent morality with a regular attendance at church was all that could be expected of them, awoke to a new recognition of the reality and nearness of the spiritual world, and of the obligations which it laid upon them. Mr. Stuart's manner of preaching was solemn and impassioned. His clear, sympathetic voice arrested and held the attention of all, while his forceful language, his vivid illustrations, his sustained earnestness impressed every listener His enthusiasm was communicated to his audience. He was what would be called in our day "a revival preacher." The common people and the learned alike hung with delight upon his words.

Dr. Porter, of Andover Seminary, after hearing him, said: "This is preaching the glorious gospel of the blessed God." It is related that upon sacramental occasions his emotion often choked his utterance and his heart expressed itself in silent tears. During his pastorate of three years and ten months, two hundred persons were received into the communion of the church, only twenty-

eight of them by letter from other churches. There was evidently in him that force of intellect and depth of emotion whose combination is essential to the most effective preacher. As a pastor he seems to have been a model, devoting every afternoon of the week to his people. Professor Park relates that speaking of a negro once purchased as a slave by President Stiles, Mr. Stuart remarked: "That negro was the sexton of my church, and the most happy man, on account of his piety, whom I ever knew. I used to call on him oftener than on any man in my congregation, and it did me more good to hear him converse on his religious experience than any other man." The words are very suggestive as to the pastor's sympathy with humanity and willingness to be taught by the humblest.

If he had remained in the pastorate, as some of his admirers thought it his duty to do, his course would evidently have been full of joy to others and of blessing to the church of God. But what may perhaps be a broader work awaited him, and for it these New Haven experiences were a part of his training.

Beginning of Attack on Dogmas of Several Centuries

Until something less than a hundred years ago there was no opportunity in this country for specific and thorough preparation for the gospel ministry. Candidates for the sacred office, after taking a collegiate course, studied for a time with some more or less noted divine, reading under his direction, imbibing his theological opinions, constructing sermons for his criticism, undertaking something of pastoral work in a kind of apprentice way, under his supervision, and then, after receiving the "approbation" of the associated ministers going forth to the duties of their chosen profession. It was thus that Moses Stuart studied with Dr. Timothy Dwight; that many another studied

with Dr. Bellamy up among the hills of Litchfield County; that many a humble parsonage became a diminutive "school of the prophets." The method had its advantages, and also its evident defects. About the middle of the first decade of the nineteenth century it was felt by many broadminded men that the demand of the times was for something more systematic in the training of ministers.

In the great development of theological speculation in the preceding century the tendency had been to drift away from the Bible as the only adequate source of religious truth. There was too great a fondness for accepting some dogmatic system, and then turning to the Bible to secure prooftexts for its maintenance and to force into the worthy service such as seemed reluctant to perform this duty. If a scripture passage ventured to stand squarely in the way by which a theologian would go, and obstruct his progress, he assailed it with the valor of a knight of old and if he succeeded in unhorsing it and leaving it helpless by the wayside, he marched on from the scene of conflict an acknowledged and applauded victor. But a new spirit was coming into the world of thought. The inductive philosophy was making its way. In the realm of natural science men were beginning to observe before theorizing. The phenomena of mind were being studied with a view to ascertain the principles that they embodied. Some dimly felt that the old methods in theology were outgrown and must be superseded. A greater effort must be made to know just the teaching of the Bible itself. Thus it might be possible to stem more effectively the tide which, in eastern Massachusetts, at least, was already setting strongly toward Unitarianism. The need of better rhetoric and more impressive elocution in the pulpit may have been recognized. The ministry must in all ways be better equipped if the New England churches were to maintain their ancient prestige.

First School in America for Education for the Ministry

As a result of much thought and prayer and effort Andover Theological Seminary was established. opened September 28, 1808, with four professors and thirty-five students, Dr. Timothy Dwight of Yale preaching the initial sermon. After one year the Reverend Eliphalet Pearson, LL.D., having resigned the chair of Biblical Literature, Moses Stuart was invited to fill it. The church in New Haven objected. "He cannot be spared," they exclaimed with one voice. "We do not want a man that can be spared," answered Dr. Spring Mr. Stuart had of Newburyport. read nothing of Greek but the New Testament and a few books of Homer's "Iliad." His knowledge of Hebrew was confined to that of a half dozen chapters of Genesis which he had painfully studied out without use of the vowel points. His fitness for the place was by no means technical. It consisted in his enthusiastic love for the Scriptures, his habit of wholesouled devotion to whatever task he set himself, and his ability so to teach as to inspire others with his glowing and tireless zeal. Conscious of his qualifications and of his deficiencies, he felt impelled to accept the position, and was inaugurated professor February 28, 1810. Although he was not yet quite thirty years of age, he had already chosen first the law, then the ministry. Both these had had their share in preparing him for that great work of his life upon which he now entered. In 1806 he had married Abigail, daughter of James and Hannah (Stoddard) Clark of Danburv.

Mrs. Stuart often, it is said, spoke of the contrast between New Haven, with its beautiful streets, its devoted church and circle of friends, and its literary opportunities, and Andover Hill as they went to it in the winter of 1810. It was bleak and desolate enough. A few wooden

houses had been built, but piles of debris and of building materials lay along the streets, and its theological professors and students were for the most part strangers and as yet uncongenial. She felt keenly the change. But her husband was too busy to be homesick. With characteristic energy he took in hand the work of his professorship. He found that for the study of Hebrew there were no facili-Himself mastering ties available. the subject as best he might, he wrote out lessons in the ancient tongue for his pupils, and lent them the manuscripts. In these the Hebrew characters were unpointed. Having pursued this method for a time, he determined that he must, should and would secure a printing press. This he did by personal solicitation. But when he had obtained it, there was no one who could so manage the Hebrew letters as to set the type, and although he taught the printers he was obliged to do a large amount of the work with his own hands.

First Hebrew Text Book Printed in America in 1813

In this manner he was able in 1813, three years after going to Andover, to publish a grammar of the Hebrew language, without vowel points, which was the first volume issued from that Andover press which has since been so fruitful and has become so famous. Of course it was the first book of the sort published in America. Not satisfied with it, he two years later published a second edition. Then he anew investigated its contents, and as he says, wrote "some of it three, four, and a small part seven and eight times over," and published the third edition. This attracted the attention of scholars across the sea. Professor Lee, of Cambridge University, said: "The industry of its author is new matter for my admiration of him." In 1829 he had at his command fonts of type for eleven Oriental languages and dialects.

When commencing his work in Andover he often consulted Schleusner's Greek-Latin Lexicon, and in it frequently encountered German words which puzzled him. There was no one at Andover who could explain At that time scarcely more Americans studied German than now study Russian or Chinese. But Mr. Stuart felt himself challenged by the unfamiliar tongue to make himself its master. And so at no small expense he purchased an outfit for the study of German and giving himself to it with his accustomed enthusiasm, he made such progress that in a single fortnight he read the entire Gospel of John in that language. Some one presented him with a copy of Seiler's "Biblische Hermeneutic," and through this he was introduced to the whole range of German theological literature. He made a thorough study of the profound investigations of the German universities, and made use of them so far as they had a bearing upon his department. But more than this, he caught the free spirit of the German investigators, and while always reverent toward the Scriptures, he encouraged himself and his pupils in the most thorough and comprehensive examination of their teachings. Exegesis thus came to have a new meaning and a new importance. Certain texts which from time immemorial had been quoted in support of some dogma, were now shown to have no reference to the theme. The modern tendency to treat the Bible as literature was already in its inception. The movement had begun which was so materially to change the face of the theological world. And although Moses Stuart did not carry the matter to its broadest conclusions, there can be no question that he set it well on "Before I obtained Seiler," its way. he writes, "I did not know enough to believe that I yet knew nothing in sacred criticism." He often said in later years that he did not know how to begin the study of the Bible until he was forty years old.

Influence of German Philosophy on Religious Thought in America

But now there came to him a strange experience. Germany had been considered the favorite abidingplace of infidelity. While our ministers for the most part were ignorant of the exact results there arrived at, imagination pictured them as something entirely destructive of their sa-cred beliefs. And so when it was learned that Professor Stuart had become familiar with the works of German theologians and that his teachings in the seminary were imbued with the German spirit and moulded by German thought, considerable alarm was felt among the churches. It was believed that no good could possibly come from such contact with dreamy and vague theological thinking, evolved amid clouds of tobacco smoke under the stimulating influence of Germany's favorite beverage. storm of censure and reproach swept over the conscientious teacher, and he was keenly alive to its force. "Unsupported," he says, "without sympathy, suspected, the whole country either inclined to take part against me or else to look with pity on the supposed ill-judged direction of my studies, many a sleepless night have I passed, and many a dark and distressing day, when some new effusion of suspicion or reproof had been poured upon me." But he wrote: "It is of little consequence what becomes of me if the teachings of the glorious gospel of the blessed God may come in its simplicity, power and authority before the public in a manner that will attract attention."

While the attacks were most severe an event occurred which entirely changed the situation. In May, 1819, Dr. Channing, in a sermon at the ordination of Mr. Sparks, afterwards president of Harvard, delivered in a Unitarian church in Baltimore, in his fascinating and powerful style set forth the claims of Unitarians in a manner to dishearten the timid, and

virtually challenged orthodoxy to defend itself. The sermon was immediately published and was widely read and greatly admired. And the question was: Who in the name of the Lord of hosts could assail this intellectual giant and destroy his power? Moses Stuart stepped forth and by the aid of weapons imported from the land of the Teutons succeeded in crippling his strength. His published "Letters to Channing" greatly modified the sentiment in favor of Unitarianism that had been gaining ground.

Downfall of Prejudice and Bigotry after Hard Struggle

It is said that Dr. Lyman Beecher of Litchfield had prepared a sermon against the dangerous tendency of familiarity with German commentators and philologists, and was on his way to Andover with the intention of preaching it in the seminary chapel, when the "Letters" that had just been published, fell in his way. The consequence of reading them was that the well-meant sermon was consigned to the flames. And Dr. Beecher shouted, while he wept, "Thanks to God for the keen and powerful weapon Moses Stuart has been wielding." Those who had most severely criticised him acknowledged his learning. Those who had thought him mistaken in his devotion to German literature admitted their error. Professor Porter, who had not been altogether pleased with his course, said to him: "No, you could not have written that volume without your German aid. You are in the right in this matter, and your friends are in the wrong; take your own way for the future." Thus did Stuart win, though at great cost to himself, the liberty which his successors have so much appreciated and enjoyed. By his persistence in spite of the assaults of enemies and the frowns of friends he broke down the barriers of prejudice and gave to the American ministry all that was best in the results of German thought and research.

Through his influence Andover Seminary secured for its library a complete set of the works which have brought new and broader methods of study to American theologians. And yet it should be said that after the struggle he had made for light from across the sea, he was disappointed at finding in the writings of noted German authors so much with which he was out of sympathy, and which he regarded as destructive of the faith. To a friend he wrote: "Who is to stay the German flood that is coming in upon us, not through neology alone, but through such men as Tholuck, Neander and the like cast? Both of these have pronounced against the authoritative inspiration. Tholuck has written three articles against it, and Neander has abandoned it in his 'Life of Jesus.' What way is there to defend the Bible and make it understood again?" sought to do it through the elaborate commentaries that he penned, upon the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistle to the Romans, the Apocalypse, the book of Daniel, the book of Ecclesiastes and the book of Proverbs, as well as by his daily teachings in the class-room.

After completing one of his volumes he wrote: "My little book on the interpretation of the prophecies is finished. I shall doubtless see a shower of arrows before long aimed at me by the prophetic romancers. No matter. My shield is thicker than that of Ajax for this combat. It is an eternal truth that a revelation from God must be intelligible, and must be vindicated from the abuses of those who make it the sport of fancy and wild imaginations. I have a piece now printing in the 'Bibleotheca' on some difficult passages in the Psalms. I have undertaken to bring before our public the half neo-logical views of Hengstenburg, Neander and even Tholuck on Messianic prophecies and inspiration, and this has led me to say we must have our own commentators and theologians. We must not, cannot depend on German manufactories. I say nothing of John Bull, for there is nothing to make a say out of it."

America's First Contributions to Biblical Literature

The publication of his books brought him into correspondence with Bible students in Germany, in Scotland, in England, and elsewhere, so that although he mained at home he lived the larger life which comes through contact with great souls in all the world. There is not time to follow this busy scholar through his years of toil. But his energy and devotion to his work knew no holiday. Between the years 1810 and 1852, besides many articles in the Bib. Rep. and Bib. Sac., he published some thirty volumes, mostly of his own composition, a few of them translations from the Latin or Ger-These included the six commentaries already alluded to, Greek and Hebrew grammars, "Elements of Interpretation," "Rules for Greek Accent and Quantity," essays on "Future Punishment," "Mode of Baptism," "Immortality," "The Sabellian and Athanasian Methods of Representing the Doctrine of a Trinity in the Godhead," "Modern Doctrines of Geology," "The Old Testament Canon," "Conscience and the Constitution," and so forth.

The new light that has broken from the Word of God during the last half century has of course largely destroyed the value of some of these discussions. Some of Mr. Stuart's positions regarding inspiration and his estimate of the object and scope of some of the books of the Bible are not those of the theological professors of to-day. But to read one of his volumes is to be impressed with the extent of his research, and with the amount of erudition shown. One feels regarding Professor Stuart somewhat as he feels respecting Dr. Bushnell, a kind of pity that while in his eagerness for knowledge he came

so very near the modern conception of things, he yet just missed it. He must have possessed "the pen of a ready writer," or he could not have accomplished so much. Nothing that I have seen of his impresses one as written carelessly or without much thought and study. When sixtyseven years old he read all the tragedies of Aeschylus that he might find possible idioms and allusions throwing light upon the Bible. As a teacher he was pre-eminent. He touched and kindled the souls of his pupils with a sort of inspiration, stirring within them something of the enthusiasm which moved his own soul. Fifteen hundred came under his influence, and it is said that in a remarkable degree he stamped his own image upon them. His pupils found their place not only in the pulpit, but in many a literary institution at home and abroad. And thus his influence became world-wide.

Establishment of the Modern Conception of Moral Conduct

Professor Park, who knew him intimately, says: "The great work of Mr. Stuart may be summed up in a few words. He found theology under the dominion of an iron-handed metaphysics. For ages had the old scholastic philosophy pressed down the free meaning of inspiration. His first and last aim was to disenthrall the word of life from its slavery to an artificial logic. He made no words more familiar to his pupils than 'The Bible is the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice.' In his creed the Bible was first, midst, last, highest, deepest, broadest. He spoke sometimes in terms too disparaging of theological systems. But it was for the sake of exalting above them the doctrines of John and Paul. He read the scholastic divines, but he studied the prophets and apostles. He introduced among us a new era of Biblical interpretation. The Puritan fathers of New England were familiar with the Greek and Hebrew tongues;

but they never devoted themselves to the original Scriptures with that freshness of interest which he exhibited, that vividness of biographical and geographical detail, that sympathy with the personal and domestic life of inspired men, that ideal presence of the scenes once honored by our Redeemer, that freedom from the trammels of a prescriptive philosophy or immemorial custom. Because he had done so much and suffered so much in persuading men to interpret the Bible, not according to the letter, but the spirit, not in subjection to human standards, but in compliance with its own analogies, not by conjectures of what it ought to mean, but by grammatical and historical proofs of what it does mean, he has received and deserved the name of our patriarch in sacred philology."

mission," says "His Professor Park, "was to be a pioneer, to break up a hard soil, to do a rough work, to introduce other laborers into the vinevard which he had made ready. It is no common virtue which is honored in every farmer's cottage of the town where he has lived for two and forty years, and which is venerated by missionaries of the cross on Lebanon and at Damascus. have heard him praised by Tholuck and Neander and Henderson Chalmers, and by an Irish laborer, and a servant boy and by the families before whose windows he has taken his daily walks for almost half a century. His influence as a divine is to be widened and prolonged by the fact that on the hills and in the valleys around his dwelling, there is neither man, woman, nor child who has known him, who does not feel that he was an honest Christian man, an Israelite indeed in whom was no guile."

It is interesting to know the personal habits of a great man, and Mr. Stuart's daughter, Mrs. Sarah Stuart

Robbins, now living, revered and beloved at Newton Highlands, has contributed some facts in this connection which we are grateful to learn.

Of his personal appearance Dr. Wendell Holmes wrote: "Of the noted men in Andover, the one I remember best was Professor Moses Stuart. His house was nearly opposite the one in which I resided, and I often met him and listened to him in the chapel of the seminary. I have seen few more striking figures in my life than his, as I remember it; tall, lean, with strong, bold features, a keen, scholarly, accipitrine nose; thin, expressive lips; great solemnity and expressiveness of voice and manner, he was my early model of a classic orator. His air was Roman, his neck long and bare like Cicero's, and his toga, that is, his broadcloth cloak, was carried on his arm, whatever might have been the weather, with such a statue-like grace that he might have been turned into marble where he stood, and looked noble beside any statue in the Vatican."

It was a fractured bone that brought Mr. Stuart to the pastorate of the First Church in New Haven. It was another fractured bone, this time his own, that took him out of the earthly life. Slipping upon the ice he broke his arm and the strain upon his slender vitality was so great that he survived the accident but a few weeks. When he heard the hope expressed that his last sickness was unto life and not unto death, he replied: "Unto the glory of God, but unto death. I am prepared to die. God, my spirit is in Thy hand. mercy, but Thy will be done."

On Sunday evening, January 4, 1852, while a severe storm was raging about his dwelling, he fell asleep. He was seventy-one years, nine months and nine days old. He had been a preacher forty-seven years, a teacher forty-one years, a theological professor thirty-eight years.

MEMORIES OF MOSES STUART BY HIS DAUGHTER

MRS. SARAH STUART ROBBINS

My father brought into his daily life many of the habits acquired when he was a farmer's boy. He felt that every moment passed in sleep, after the most rigorous demands of nature were satisfied, was lost time. In summer at four, and in winter at five, he was astir, and the occupations of the day began. summer his garden was his delight. To this he went when Andover Hill was still wrapped in sleep. To bring in the earliest flowers for the breakfast table, to surprise his family with some fine home-grown fruit gave him keen pleasure. Breakfast was often a silent meal. Then followed family prayers, and from family prayers he went directly to his study. the door of this study was shut, the room was set apart from the surrounding world. Immediately every member of the family began to move about on tiptoe, and whatever words were spoken were uttered in subdued

Out from this closed room came first the voice of prayer. Rising and swelling, often broken by emotion, there was a pleading, wailing cadence in his voice, touching to listen to, tender to remember. followed intoning passages from the Hebrew Psalms, and here the heart, mellowed and comforted by near intercourse with the Hebrews' God, found full utterance. Into every room of that still house, the jubilant words came ringing with their sol-emn joy. From the time this chanting ceased until eleven it must be a matter of the utmost importance that allowed a knock upon the study door.

Visitors, no matter from what distance, or of what social or literary standing, were all denied admittance. Two friends of long standing desired him to marry them, and he agreed to do so provided the hour were after half past eleven. They desired to be married at ten. "But that is in my study hour!" and neither love nor

money could induce him to comply with their request, and another minister was secured.

He often repeated the sentiment of Heinsius: "I no sooner come into my library than I bolt the door after me, excluding ambition, avarice, and all such vices, and in the very lap of eternity, amidst so many divine souls, I take my seat with so lofty a spirit and such sweet content, that I pity all the great and rich who know not this happiness."

Even the ordinary housekeeping sounds must be made under protest. An unlucky fall, the slamming of a blind, loud voices, all were received with a warning thump from the study, or a pull at its bell. "I must not be disturbed."

Precisely as the clock struck eleven, there came an energetic pushing back of the chair and footstool, and the whole family drew a long breath of relief. Coming out of his room with a pale, weary face, the professor went at once to his customary exercise, never failing to be on the instant ready for his half-past twelve dinner with his family gathered about him. After dinner came the social hour of the day. If we had any request to make, any plans to proffer now was the time. Indeed it was the only time when home and its needs seemed to have any place in the professor's thoughts. Then a newspaper, a review or some book not connected with his work, was in his hand. Generally the reading continued until his lecture, which was delivered in the afternoon and occupied about an hour.

This duty over, came the exercise again, the early tea, family prayers, and the evening was entered upon at the first approach of twilight. Study was never severe during these hours. Now he was willing to be interrupted, and often hailed the visit of an acquaintance as a godsend. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to dis-

cuss with one of congenial taste the work upon which he was then en-

gaged.

This until nine o'clock, but the moment the clock struck that hour, night with the time for needed rest had come. No guest who understood the regime of the student's life lingered after that hour, until the professor became old and feeble. Then it was a great delight to him to have one of the students of the seminary come in and read to him, and the hour was

often forgotten in the interest of the book. Light literature for the first time in his life he indulged in freely. With all his devotion to his specific themes he was keenly alive to every scientific discovery, and every advance in the political and literary affairs of the world. When the first train of cars passed through the meadows back of his house, he started from his seat at the dinner table, and clasping his hands together as if in prayer, said fervently: "Thank God! Thank God!"

In the cemetery at Andover, where so much of sacred dust reposes, his body was laid to rest. Near him lies all that was mortal of Professor Phelps, who has indeed found "The Still Hour;" of Mrs. Phelps, his own daughter, who now knows life's "Sunny Side;" of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the nation's admiration and humanity's helper; Dr. Leonard Woods, the long-time champion of orthodoxy; Professor Egbert Smyth, whose newly-made grave is grieved over by hundreds; and many another whose name is widely known. Upon a square prism of white marble, surmounted by a Greek vase, "erected grateful remembrance by the alumni of the Theological Seminary," is this epitaph:

"A meek and earnest disciple; a fervid and eloquent preacher; a generous and cordial friend; a lover of all good learning; versatile in genius; adventurous in research; quick in acquisition; an enthusiastic and attractive teacher; devoting himself with patient and successful toil to the revival and cultivation of sacred literature; he is justly entitled to be called among the scholars of his na-

tive country, The Father of Biblical Science. The Word which he loved in life was his light in death. He now sees face to face."

Professor Stuart was the father of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The three sons graduated at Yale. One of them, Isaac William, became a professor in Columbia, South Carolina, but spent the latter years of his life in Hartford. He married a daughter of Stephen Bulkley of Hartford, and through her inherited the "Charter Qak" estate. The daughters were all well educated, two of them in New Haven, a third in Jacob Abbott's school in Boston, and the fourth in New Jersey.

Two of these daughters married Professor Austin Phelps, one of whom, Elizabeth, attained great popularity by her sketches of New England life. One of her books reached a sale of 100,000 copies in a single

year.

Her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward has evidently inherited from her illustrious predecessors the mental keenness and brilliancy which gave them prominence and power.

Recollections of the Amistad Slave Case

FIRST REVELATION OF A PLOT TO FORCE THE SLAVERY QUESTION TO AN ISSUE MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS BEFORE ITS FINAL OUTBREAK IN THE CIVIL WAR—SEVERAL HITHERTO UNKNOWN ASPECTS OF THE CASE TOLD

BV

REVEREND ALONZO N. LEWIS, M.A.

MEMBER OF THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, AND OTHER LEARNED ORGANIZATIONS—A RETIRED EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN AND AN OCTOGENARIAN

N the summer of 1840, I was standing on the "tow-path bridge" of the Farmington Canal, which ran from New Haven, Connecticut, to Northampton, Massachusetts, in the little village of Plainville, Connecticut. Looking northward I saw a canal-boat approaching. On the upper deck, in two rows, facing each other, sat some fifty or more negroes wrapped in white woolen blankets, four of whom were women. To my childish eyes they presented a truly ghostly appearance! They were landed at "Bristol Basin," (Plainville), where they were loaded into several large wagons, and transported overland to Hartford (fourteen miles distant), to be tried for "murder and piracy on the high seas."

They had been kidnapped from Lemboko, in the Mendi country, near Liberia. Notwithstanding that the slave-trade was prohibited by Spain, the negroes were taken to Cuba, where José Ruiz bought forty-nine of them, and Pedro Montez four more. They were put on board a sailing-vessel, the "Amistad," which means friendship, to be transported to another part of the island.

They were shackled together to a long chain on the lower deck, and during the voyage, a stalwart negro named Joseph Cinques managed to pull a loose nail or spike from the floor, with which he unshackled himself and companions. Under his leadership they rushed on deck with adzes in their hands (which they had found between decks), and killed the

captain and crew, except the second mate and cabin-boy, retaining the former to navigate the vessel. then compelled him to head the vessel for Africa, which direction they knew by the position of the sea. In the night, however, he crowded all sail for Cuba, putting the vessel under scant sail during the daytime while he was steering for Africa. He missed Cuba and brought up at Montauk Point, which the poor blacks thought was Africa. They were just about to land, and some of them did, when they were overhauled by a United States cruiser, which took them prisoners, and carried them to New London, where they were brought before United States District Judge A. T. Judson, by whom a judicial investigation was held, which resulted in their being committed to New Haven jail. Their helpless condition can be better imagined than described. In a strange land, in prison, unable to tell their story, they were indeed in evil care.

Professor George E. Day, of Yale College, was engaged to teach them, but found it impossible to communicate with them. Professor Josiah W. Gibbs, the distinguished linguist, became interested in them, and made a journey to New York city to see if he could find some one who could speak the Mendian tongue. He had managed to learn the Mendian numerals from one to ten. Accordingly he went down to the wharf where the vessels engaged in the African trade lay, and invited one and another, counting on his fingers in Mendian,

and asking of the sailors, "Can anybody speak this?" At last a boy, about sixteen years of age, answered: "I can." His name was George Corey. Professor Gibbs took him to New Haven, conducted him to the jail, and asked him to address the captives. Corey spoke something in Mendian, and was greeted with shouts and exclamations of joy by the negroes. The story of the mutiny was soon learned, and their trial resulted in an acquittal.

Professor Day found the ringleader, Joseph Cinques, a turbulent fellow, hard to manage, but succeeded in getting him and his comrades under control. They were kept in jail at New Haven a year or more, and then taken to Hartford for trial.

The case now became a very complicated one. Ruiz and Montez, the Spanish "owners," claimed the Africans as their slaves, and the negroes claimed they were entitled to freedom under the laws. The Spanish government claimed the captives as the property of two of her subjects. citement ran high, and it was no secret that President Van Buren was in favor of giving them up. The Abolitionists were in the minority, and for a time it looked as if the demands of Spanish "owners" would be granted. It will do no harm, at this late day, to reveal a secret which has been carefully guarded, viz., that there was a plot to rescue the captives if the case went against them. information I received from Professor Day. This might have caused a war with Spain and the liberation of Cuba.

While the captives were in the New Haven jail, the annual "May training" occurred. The assembling of the militia companies on the "Green" could be seen from the jail windows, and the poor prisoners were terrorstricken, believing they were about to be put to death.

District Attorney Holabird was thoroughly subservient to the slavery interests, and claimed that the negroes should be held subject to President Van Buren's orders. The Spanish minister demanded that they be given up for trial in Cuba. As the case progressed the Federal authorities endeavored, notwithstanding the law, to favor the demands of Southern shareholders who were against freeing the captives. President Van Buren himself went to disgraceful extremes in his persistent attempts to thwart justice as promulgated by the courts.

While the demands of slavery were supported by the pro-slavery papers, the anti-slavery committee in New York city appointed a committee composed of S. S. Joselyn, Joshua Leavitt, and Lewis Tappan to solicit funds, employ counsel, and see that the interests of the negroes were cared for. Seth P. Staples and Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., were engaged as counsel, and in a communication to the president, contended that in rising against the captain and crew of the "Amistad," the captives had only acted in self-defense; that they were not legally slaves; and prayed that the case be not decided in the secret recesses of the cabinet, but by the The administration endeavored to surrender the negroes to the Spanish minister, but was thwarted in this by the absence of an extradition treaty with Spain. Roger S. Baldwin was retained as associate coun-At the session of the District Court at New Haven, January seventh, 1840, Judge Judson declared the negroes to be native Africans and not Spanish subjects. He ruled that they be transported to Africa. The district attorney, by order of the secretary of state, appealed the case. Justice Thompson affirmed the decision of the other court, and the case was then appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

The committee appointed to care for the Africans then succeeded in securing ex-President John Quincy Adams to defend the negroes before the highest court. On the twenty-

fourth of August Mr. Adams began his argument which continued several days, and consumed thirteen hours of time, going carefully into all matters of law and fact. During his address to the court he said: "I am ashamed-I am ashamed of my country that such an opinion should have been delivered by a public officer, especially to the legal counsellor of I am ashamed to the executive. stand up before the nations of the earth with such an opinion recorded before us as official, and still more, adopted by a cabinet which did not dare do the deed."

A week later, Judge Story gave the opinion of the court: "that the Africans were kidnapped and unlawfully transported to Cuba; were there unlawfully purchased; that they were not pirates and robbers in taking the 'Amistad' and trying to regain their country; that there was nothing in the treaty with Spain which justified a surrender; and that the United States had to respect the Africans' rights as much as those of the Spaniards." The opinion ordered the negroes "to be declared free and to be dismissed from the custody of the court, and go without delay." Adams wrote to Mr. Tappan: captives are free."

Reverend Edward Everett Hale, in a recent article, notes the fact that on the morning of the day of decision, as John Quincy Adams rose from his bed, they brought him a paper which announced to him that the night before one of the leading Southern judges had died of apoplexy. In that death the balance of the court was changed, and the fifty-three black

men were set free.

The negroes were splendid specimens of manly strength and vigor. No circus athlete could excel them in "ground and lofty tumbling." They would stand still, leap into the air, and turn a double (or treble) somersault before reaching the ground. They would extend their arms and leap and revolve along the

ground like a wagon-wheel without its tire. There was nothing in the acrobatic line they could not do.

After their acquittal they were taken to Farmington. Farmington was very early an abolition town, and was one of the most noted stations of the "underground railroad." Here for a year or more the "Amistad" captives were taught reading, writing, spelling, and the elements of Christianity. During their stay they behaved with decency and propriety, and most of them made good proficiency in their studies. One of them was drowned in the Farmington river, and his comrades mourned for him with a tenderness and grief that was edifying.

Just before their departure for Africa, the missionaries who were to accompany them were ordained, and an exhibition of the proficiency of the negro pupils given in the Farmington church. I can never forget the thrilling effect of the hymn,

"From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Africa's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand,
From many an ancient river,
From many a palmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from Error's chain."

when it was sung by the poor Africans, the vast congregation accompa-

nying them.

During the exercises, Joseph Cinques, the leader in the revolt, made a speech in his native tongue, acting out how he pulled the nail from the floor, hid it under his armpit when the guard came round, and with its aid unfettered his companions. His tones, gestures, and inflections were faultless and highly oratorical.

Several tribes were represented among them. The "Congoes" were flat-nosed and thick-lipped, but some of those from the interior had regular, almost Circassian features. They were neat in their habits, and careful of their clothes. I remember seeing

one of the women, as she was stepping off the canal-boat, stoop down and wipe the dust off her shoes with

her handkerchief.

Until recently I never knew what became of them after they returned to Africa. A few years ago I wrote to a colored African missionary inquiring about them, and received the following reply:

"GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 28th, 1904.

REV. A. N. LEWIS,

Dear and Reverend Sir:

Your letter with inquiry as to what became of the 'Amistad' captives after their return to Africa is at hand.

I was in Africa at the Mendi Mission,

Boothe, British Pherbro, West Africa, in '78-'79, under the appointment of the American Missionary Association, and buried Joseph Cinques, the last survivor of that noble band, and the leader of the mutiny. He died in '79. He had relapsed into Paganism, but lived in the Mission vicinity. Most of the others remained 'steadfast in the faith.' Some of their children and grandchildren were in the Mission when I was there, and one, Albert B. Jewett, returned with me to the United States and was graduated at the Fiske University in '91. He also studied theology in the Yale and Chicago Seminaries.

The Mission stations established by the early missionaries who returned to Africa with the 'Amistad' captives, have made the communities in which they live largely

Christian.

Yours cordially. Rev. Albert P. Miller."

SONNETS BY JOHN B. OPDYCKE

I.

Two travelers thrust upon a thorny way

And left to tramp the brambles as they
may,

Go forth—the one with heavy step and slow,

The other with a spirit light and gay.

Responsive to the wounds heart's blood doth flow,

Youth's lusty fires to smoldering embers grow,

Yet neither—be he free, or sadly bound,—
May aught about the Whence or Whither
know.

The jungle cleared: Behold the double mound

Where weeds on one spring over and around

In many a rank and rankled scraggy shred.

But see upon the other flower-crowned, How rose and hyacinth and lilac spread A sacrificial solace for the dead. II.

And on, and on, with eagerness we press, Determined to attain to nothing less

Than grand Utopia, our constant dream.

But when we think to win the dear success

And make an effort final and supreme,

We find the goal which all so near did seem

Is forward gone and left us far behind.

Then with renewed exertions and extreme

We onward dash, to every hindrance blind,

Upon ideal perfection soul and mind

But concentrate to reach the golden meed.

Alas, again we look ahead to find

The place to which our keen ambitions lead

Is Never-Never-Never-Land indeed.



CINQUE-THE AFRICAN SLAVE HELD IN CONNECTICUT IN 1839
Painted by Nathaniel Jocelyn when the "Amistad," a Spanish slaver, was held off
New Haven harbor. The captain and crew were overpowered by the cargo of
captives under leadership of Cinque. Original portrait now property of New Haven
Colony Historical Society—See Volume VII, of THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

BICKFORD COOPER

CULPTURE was held by the first Americans as an invention of the devil. The American Indian's conception of it, in its crudest form, was that of a revengeful power—a god of vengeance. The Puritans of New England were brothers to the men who decapitated the cathedral statuary, asserting it to be shameful and immoral. The Ouakers of Pennsylvania looked askance upon sculpture and found little in it but suggestiveness. The early Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam were born in a land that was producing masters in painting, but they came to the New World not to potter in clay, but to lay the foundations for large commercial institutions and resultant fortunes. The French and Spaniards were lovers of the sculptural art at home, but America was to them a land of romance and daring where the flesh and the sword were nobler companions than bloodless clay. The cavaliers of Virginia were more in sympathy with the beautiful, and were the first to import works of art into the New World.

The way of the wilderness is stern and relentless. The call from the wilds brings back in its echo the response of man. The rough forest life of the path-finders found sympathy only in throbbing life. One generation passed—and then another—the forest rang with the sound of the axe and the fields blossomed into the fruits of husbandry—still the same stoic disposition which held in disrepute the purely æsthetic bound the characters of the early Americans.

I find that it was a woman who first gave sculptural expression to the American people—Patience Lovell, born at Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1725. Although there was not a statue in that part of the country, she



TWO STATUES BY THE FIRST NATIVE BORN AMERICAN SCULPTOR—HORATIO GREENOUGH, A SACRIFICE TO ART



began molding miniature heads in wax. At twenty-three years of age, in 1748, she married Joseph Wright. In 1769, she was left a widow with three children, and removed to London where she believed there were wider opportunities for her talent. Tradition claims that she became a friend of the king, but on the outbreak of the American Revolution she severely upbraided him and became an enemy. For a time she was credited with acting as a spy for the American Revolutionists, and it is said that she kept them informed regarding the shipments of British troops and their destinations. Mrs. Wright corresponded with Benjamin Franklin who was then residing in Paris, and kept in intimate relations with her countrymen. In 1785, she died in London; her son, Joseph Wright, studied with Benjamin West, and returned to the United States as an American painter; her younger daughter married John Hoppner, an English portrait painter.

American blood had been inoculated with art. Interest had now been stimulated in sculpture. Aristocratic homes were beginning to give it recognition, and Mount Vernon possessed marble busts brought from

Italy.

Virginia was the earliest patron of sculpture in America, granting to Houdon, a French sculptor, in 1781 and 1785, the commissions to execute a marble statue of George Washington and of Lafayette. Houdon sailed with Franklin from Havre on July 2, 1785, and made the first contribution to the sculpture of the New World.

The second sculptor who visited America was Guiseppe Cerracchi, an Italian, who had worked with Canova upon sculptures for the Pantheon. He came to America in 1791 with the plan to present to Congress a monument to American Liberty—a colossal group, one hundred feet high, in which the Goddess of Liberty is represented descending in a car drawn by

four horses, darting through a volume of clouds which conceals the summit of a rainbow. In her right hand she brandishes a flaming dart, which, by dispelling the mists of error, illuminates the universe; her left hand is extended in the attitude of calling the people of America to listen to her voice. The proposed group included figures of Saturn, Clio, Apollo, Policy, Philosophy, National Valor, Neptune and Mercury. Cerracchi failed to secure the thirty thousand dollars for his proposed work, and tried to accumulate the funds by private subscription. George Washington headed the list of contributors, but the sculptor returned to France disheartened, just in time, according to tradition, to have his head taken off for conspiracy against Napoleon.

It was but a few years later, in 1789, that John Dixey, born in Dublin, came to America with the commendable ambition of founding a school of American sculpture. Many Europeans were deceived with the belief that the land of liberty meant necessarily the emancipation of arts, and they came and went without ful-

filling their dreams.

The foreign elements were, nevertheless, making an impression on American craftsmanship. In Philadelphia was one William Rush, born July 4, 1756, and apprenticed as a boy to learn the trade of wood carving, who gained eminence by designing the figure-heads of ships. He served his youth in the American Revolution, and his service to American art is enduring, especially as a founder of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in which he united the fugitive elements of American culture. He died January 17, 1833, leaving his impress on the political and intellectual life of his birth-place.

The seed of art seemed to have been planted, and in New Haven, Connecticut, there appeared Hezekiah Augur, born in February, 1791, the

son of a carpenter. At nine years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of cobbler, but finally became a wood-carver and later the first Connecticut sculptor. He is also credited with producing the first bracket saw and inventing the carving machine. In 1833, he was made an honorary member of the Alumni of Yale College, and died in January, 1858.

Contemporary with Rush, John Frazee, born July 18, 1790, in Rahway, New Jersey. He was apprenticed to a bricklayer, became a tavern-keeper, and later a stone-cutter. He married in 1813, and on the death of an infant son, carved a representation of "Grief" on the tombstone—his first attempt at the human figure. About 1824, he made the marble bust of John Wells, a prominent lawyer of New York, which is probably the first marble bust chiseled in this country, and undoubtedly the first carved by a native American.

In 1792, John Henri Isaac Browere was born in New York, and in his early life went to the Old World to prepare himself as a sculptor. After experiencing two years of adventure, tramping over the continent, he returned to the United States and introduced a new process which gave him position as a contributor to Amer-

ican art.

The first American deliberately choosing sculpture as a profession and going abroad for serious study, was Horatio Greenough, born in Bos-Massachusetts, September 6, 1805. As a child he carved swords and pistols, tiny horses and carriages. At twelve years of age he copied the busts of William Penn and John Adams in chalk. At sixteen years of age he entered Harvard. During the close of his senior year, he boarded a vessel about to sail for Marseilles, after obtaining permission from the government of the college to leave before graduation, and his diploma was forwarded to him abroad. He arrived at Marseilles in the first of the autumn and proceeded directly by land to Rome, where he entered into the art life of the Old World metropolis.

A year later he returned to America, because of ill health, and modeled the bust of John Quincy Adams and of Chief Justice Marshall. In 1827, he returned to Italy, where he began serious work for greater achievements. It was soon after that he made the first marble group by an American sculptor. It was entitled

"Chanting Cherubs."

J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, saw with great regret the neglect Greenough experienced, and was convinced that he lacked only an opportunity. Raphael's painting of the "Chanting Cherubs" impressed him as a group of great beauty and suited to Greenough's taste. He gave the young sculptor the order, and from the print before him he produced the group. To convince Americans that they had a countryman superior in talent and skill to the Italians they were employing, Cooper placed the group on exhibition. This is the first group from the chisel of an American artist. Puritan decency was shocked by their nude baby forms, and ominous mutterings were heard on every Although we have no record side. of Cooper's instituting a law suit, as was his general custom, the bitterness of the controversy is proved by Greenough's truculent reply to his critics in a letter dated December 1,

Cooper martialed his influence to force the American people to recognize Greenough as their "first great native sculptor." Through the efforts of the novelist, Congress commissioned Greenough to immortalize Washington as "The Father of His Country." The story of Greenough's "Washington" is a tragedy. He conceived him as a colossal, godlike figure, with lower limbs covered with a loose drapery, and seated in a majestic chair. The statue which was intended for the national capitol met

with impudence, ridicule and taunts. After being subjected to much ignominy the figure was placed outside the capitol where it still stands. One satirist, when interpreting the meaning of the extended arms, said that one pointed to Mount Vernon and other to the Patent Office, by which he supposed that Washington was saying, "My body is at Mount Vernon; my clothes are in the Patent Office."

I have the deepest sympathy for poor Greenough. For eight years he had labored on an ideal that an unpoetic people could not conceive. With the true soul of the poet he wrote: "It is the birth of my thought. I have sacrificed to it the flower of my days and the freshness of my strength; its every lineament has been moistened by the sweat of my toil and the tears of my exile. I would not barter away its association with my name for the proudest fortune that avarice ever dreamed."

With the storm of ridicule came the unwavering friendship of a few who understood the soul of the young sculptor. Edward Everett wrote from Italy in 1841: "I regard Greenough's 'Washington' as one of the greatest works of sculpture of mod-

ern times. I do not know the work which can justly be preferred to it, whether we consider the purity of the taste, the loftiness of the conception, the truth of the character, or, what we must own we feel less able to judge of, the accuracy of anatomical study and mechanical skill."

I recently read a letter which Greenough wrote to a friend. In it he said: "In future time when the true sculptors of America have filled the metropolis with beauty and grandeur, will it not be worth \$30,000 to be able to point to the figure and say: 'There was the first struggle of our infant art?'"

The tragedy of this first American sculptor closed on December 18, 1852. The depth of this man's soul is shown by some of the last words which he wrote in the closing days of his forty-seven years of life, which had been filled with rebuffs and blasted hopes: "I would not pass away and not leave a sign that I, for one, born by the grace of God in this land, found life a cheerful thing, and not that sad and dreadful task with whose prospect they scared my youth."

It is but the first of the hundreds of tragedies that have been suffered in the building of a national art on the Western Continent.

It has been estimated that since the beginning of authentic history war has destroyed fifteen billions of human lives. I have seen the estimate put at twice that number. The estimated loss of life by war in the past century is fourteen millions. Napoleon's campaigns of twenty years cost Europe six millions of lives.
The Crimean War
The Italian War
The Prussian-Austrian War1866
The Franco-German War
The Russo-Turkish War 1877 225,000
The Chinese-Japanese War
The Spanish-American War 5,000
The Philippine War
The Boer War
The Russo-Japanese War
BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD, Secretary American Peace Society.



EARLY PAINTINGS IN AMERICA—Family Group by John Singleton Copley, The First Native Born American Artist of Exceptional Skill



PAINTING OF BISHOP BERKELEY'S FAMILY BY JOHN SMYBERT, ONE OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN ARTISTS TO COME TO AMERICA-Now in possession of Yale University painting of a group of figures in the United States."—

Painting in America & Rare Canvases of First Artists are Preserved in Connecticut

BY

STUART COPLEY

AINTING was little known by the aboriginal Americans, excepting as they used color as a personal decoration in of tribal wars or revelry. painters of the Old World found it sufficiently difficult to obtain a livelihood in civilization without coming to the savage land. It is probable that the first artist to dare the dangers of the western continent was the adventurous Jacques le Moyne, who came with the French expedition, about 1565, to the coast of The stories of his experiences were not such as to induce his fellow artists to follow him. companions were young Huguenot nobles who came to seek gold, but They fell into the found famine. hands of adventurous Spaniards who slaughtered most of them, but Le Movne escaped and fled to the woods. In his hiding he saw one of his comrades hewn to pieces before his eyes. After fearful suffering the French artist reached the coast and was picked up by a small vessel and taken to England.

Joannes With, probably from the Netherlands, came to America about 1585 to secure subjects for his art. One or two other courageous illustrators came here for material, but none of them remained any length of time. Samuel de Champlain, the explorer, embellished his records with colored views of harbors, block-houses, animals, rivers, and skirmishes with the

Indians.

The early colonists in their migration from the Old World brought no such luxuries as paintings. In truth, most of them had strong religious scruples against art.

Regarding the first foreign artist of real ability to come to America I find some controversy. Mr. Charles Henry

Hart, an authority on American art, is confident that Gustavus Hesseluis, a Swede, was the first painter to arrive in America; and that his son, John Hesseluis, was the first native-born artist. He bases his argument on manuscript written by Wertmuller, in which he records his marriage on January 8, 1801, to a granddaughter "of Gustaf Hesseluis of the Swedish nation, and painter of portraits, who arrived from Sweden in Accompanying the manuscript are portraits of Gustavus Hesseluis and Lydia his wife, painted by himself, and now owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Critic Hart says that these portraits "show that Hesseluis was a painter of no mean ability for his time."

Gustavus Hesseluis was born at Volkarna, Dalarm, Sweden, in 1682, the son of a minister. That he was truly a painter is proven by an advertisement in *The Pennsylvania Packet* December 11, 1740:

Painting done in the best manner by Gustavus Hesseluis from Stockholm and John Winter from London. Viz. Coat of Arms drawn on Coaches, Chaises, &c., or any kind of Ornaments, Landskips, Signs, Shew-boards, Ship and House painting, Guilding of all sorts, Writing in Gold or Color, old Pictures cleaned and mended, &c.

Hesseluis was in Maryland for some time, but in Philadelphia in 1735 he purchased a house and lot on the north side of High street, where he resided until his death, May 25, 1755.

The popular opinion in art circles accords the honor of being the first pioneer painter in America to John Watson, a Scotchman, who came to the country in 1715 and set up his easel in a home on a picturesque elevation in Perth Amboy—then the capital of New Jersey—overlooking the sea on one hand and on the other the

undulating hills and rich lowlands of the Jersey shore. The most that seems to be known of him is that he purchased lands, built houses, painted portraits, and lived to a great old age in the land of his choice. There were many traditions about him, probably growing out of his thrifty habits of usury and miserliness in his practices. He visited Europe, and Dunlap says in his history of art that he brought back to America many pictures, which, with his own, made the first collection of paintings in this country of which we have any knowledge.

It is said that a good many of Mr. Watson's own pictures were portraits, real or imaginary, of kings of England and Scotland, and that in the Revolution the militia in that section being a rough, undisciplined company, took great delight in destroying the monarchs in effigy, and along with them this first cabinet of fine arts was broken up and its treasures wasted. Watson died in 1786 aged

eighty-three years.

I have authority to state here that the first artist to come to America, whose work seems to have made any lasting impression, was John Smybert, a Scotchman, who exerted a powerful and lasting influence on the native-born painters who were his contemporaries and successors. Dean. afterward Bishop, Berkeley, resigned in 1728 the richest church preferment in Ireland for a bare maintenance as principal of a projected "universal college of science and arts" in America, "to instruct heathen children in Christian duties and civil knowledge." He invited John Smybert, a young artist, born in Edinburgh about 1684, who in boyhood was apprenticed to a plasterer and house painter, to be a professor of drawing, painting and architecture in the new institution. The project was a failure and Dean Berkeley returned to Ireland a disappointed man, but still with courage to do more and good work in his own country.

Smybert remained in New England, living in Boston, acquiring fame in his profession as an artist, and fortune by his marriage with a daughter of Dr. Williams, who was "Latin schoolmaster of the town of Boston for fifty years." Smybert died in 1751, leaving a widow and two children.

There appeared about this time a number of artists and to have one's portrait painted began to be the correct fashion. In 1750, there was one, Theus, painting portraits in South Carolina, Robert Feke in New England, John Greenwood, and several others. In the *New York Gazette*, July, 1754, appears this item:

LAWRENCE KILBURN, LIMNER

Just arrived from London with Capt. Miller, hereby acquaints all Gentlemen and Ladies inclined to favor him in having their pictures drawn, that he don't doubt of pleasing them in taking a true Likeness, and finishing the Drapery in a proper manner, as also in the Choice of Attitudes suitable to each Person's Age and Sex and giving agreeable satisfaction as he has heretofore done to Gentlemen and Ladies in London.

It is doubtful, however, if either art or advertising paid in these pioneer days, for it appears that in 1772 Kilburn abandoned his practice and opened a paint store.

There came to Boston, about 1750, a traveling artist, Jonathan B. Blackburn, who painted family groups and for fifteen years held a select clientele.

The first native American artist of masterly skill was born in Boston, July 3, 1737—John Singleton Copley. He was the son of a Yorkshire farmer who had settled in County Limerick, Ireland, married, migrated with his wife to Boston in 1736, and died in the West Indies about the time of his son's birth. Widow Copley opened a tobacco store in Boston where, according to her notices, she sold "The best Virginia Tobacco, Cut, Pigtail, Spun, by Wholesale and Retail, at the cheapest rates."

About ten years after the death of her first husband, Widow Copley



PORTRAIT OF MRS. FORD BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, FIRST NATIVE AMERICAN ARTIST WHOSE WORK PORTRAYED GENIUS—Now in the Art Gallery of the Wadsworth Athenæum at Hartford, Connecticut

married Peter Pelham, a mezzotint engraver. Under his guidance, the boy Copley made his first portrait—a painting of his stepfather. About the time he was seventeen, young Copley had become recognized as a painter, and his work already included a miniature of Washington, whose reputation was then that of a brave Indian He married, in 1769, the fighter. daughter of Richard Clarke, a wealthy Copley considered his wife the most beautiful woman in America and he introduced her into many of his paintings.

The Copley home was an elevenacre farm on Beacon Hill, Boston, and in 1767 he wrote: "I am now in as good a business as the poverty of this place will admit. I make as much money as if I were a Raphael or a Correggio, and three hundred guineas a year, my present income, is equal to nine hundred a year in Lon-

don."

Nevertheless, he sailed for England, in June, 1774, and from thence to Italy where he passed the winter in In a letter to his wife from Rome. Genoa he writes:

"I judged it best to take advantage of so good an opportunity and purchased a suit of clothes for the winter. Perhaps it would amuse you should I tell you what I have bought. I have as much black velvet as will make a suit of clothes. For this I gave about five guineas (\$25), and about two more for as much crimson satin as will line it. This is the taste throughout Tuscany; and to-day I have bought some lace ruffles and silk stockings.'

Because of political disturbances in America, he sent for his family who joined him in July, 1775. It is said that "Mrs. Copley left behind her in America, Mrs. Pelham, the artist's mother, and in her care an infant only a few weeks old, which she was afraid to expose to the trials of an ocean voyage, and which died soon after. She took with her three children, and was soon afterward joined by her father, Mr. Clarke, and her brothers, who had previously moved to Canada. Mr. Clarke was a strong Tory. was to him that the tea was consigned which was dumped into the harbor at the 'Boston Tea Party,' and in other ways he suffered so heavily for his views that he subsequently received a pension from the British government up to his death."

Copley was inclined to favor the American party in England, but took no part in the dispute. It was on December 5, 1782, that he listened to the king's speech recognizing America's independence. At that time he was working on a portrait in the background of which he had introduced a ship, and upon receiving the news he painted on the ship's mast the first American flag seen in England.

Copley's career in London carried him to renown, and then began to decline. During his prosperity his mansion was opened to all Americans visiting London, but when fortune turned he became involved in financial difficulties and borrowed money to advance his son. It is told that "patronage fell off; almost his last important work, the equestrian portrait of the Prince Regent, from which he had hoped great things, remained unsold; his health declined, and his life did not long outlast his popularity." He died in 1815 and was buried in the parish church at Croyden.

TO MAKE BOOTS AND BOOTEES IN LICENSE

TRANSCRIBED FROM ORIGINAL BY BENJAMIN C. LUM

WHEREAS David Lum Junr of the County of New Haven in the State of Connecticut hath duly applied for a license to employ a manufactory conducted in one wood building, situate in the county of New Haven in the State of Connecticut and owned by Sd Lum of the county of New Haven in State of Connecticut in the making of BOOTES and BOOTES during the term of one year to commence on the eighteenth day of April 1815, and to end on the eighteenth day of April 1816:

NOW KNOW YE. That the said David Lum Junr is hereby licensed to employ the said manufactory in the making of BOOTES and BOOTES, for the said term of one year as above defined, in conformity with the laws of the United States.

Countersigned at Cheshire in the Sd Collection District this 18th day of April, 1815,
S. Hull Jr., Collector of the Revenue for the Collection District.

Che Benefaction of a Pioneer Hlaskan Crader

NEW LONDON AS A SEAFARERS' PORT AND THE BEAUTIFUL HOME OF BOOKS ERECTED BY ONE OF THE LEADING SHIPPING MERCHANTS—ARTICLE IN SERIES ON CONNECTICUT LIBRARIES—PRESENTED BY COURTESY OF

HELEN KILDUFF GAY

LIBRARIAN

HERE was no lack of men "who go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters," in the earliest days of New England. From each small seaport vessels—smaller than the tug that now puffs noisily as it pulls the prow of the great ocean steamer until it points outward for its voyage—were ladened with assorted cargos for barter and trade, and sent out with a roving commission and a super cargo, to exchange the plowshare for spices and the spade for silk and satin.

The super cargo—his occupation is gone. The first message that crossed the ocean ended his usefulness, and his name is as obsolete as

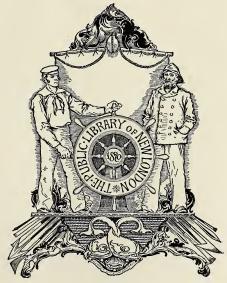
his employment.

But even before modern methods and new inventions had outdone the venture of the small importer, and destroyed the entity of the small trading store, the thrifty New Englander saw before him wider possibilities, and, what was much to his liking, greater profit; and so he turned his adventurous spirit toward the whaling trade, first, to rival the Dutch and the English but ultimately to outstrip them.

Each small seaport on the New England coast became its own center for the new venture. The agent fitted and managed the venture and captain and crew were participants in the success or failure of the enterprise according to their apportioned lays—a certain measurable communism which is a bit talked about now.

New Bedford led the list and was, in its time, the greatest whaling port of the world; but Salem, Nantucket, Sag Harbor, New London, Provincetown, and a host of smaller ports, sent from their busy wharves the ships, barks, and schooners whose adventurous mariners extended the Arctic maps and brought back oil and bone, the profit of whose sale lined the elm-shaded streets of our old New England towns with the square white houses, whose pillared porticos are still a dignified protest against the pseudo Queen Anne monstrosities of the later day.

Tempora mutantur: From the bowels of the earth there came a



BOOK PLATE BY GEORGE WHARTON EDWARDS

brighter and cheaper light than the whale could give, and celluloid vied

with the bones of cetacean.

The vessels that had ploughed the newly discovered seas lay idle at the wharves until one more call for service came. The swift blockade runner was carrying between Charlestown and Bermuda, the material and the sinews of war, and Charlestown Harbor must be destroyed.

Called, like Quintus Curtius, to leap into the gulf for their country's good—theirs, however, was a futile task. It had its dignity, though, that passing of the stone fleet.

Moritur salutamus: The old fashioned names, the quaint figure heads! Not oil or bone in the holds that had brought home to waiting owners so many a rich cargo. Only stones that should anchor them in their graves.

Yet of their day and date more

than a memory exists.

Strong and rugged were their virtues, these builders of New England, and they left more behind them than the old-fashioned house with its look-out on the roof where the owner watched for the incoming of his ship.

Undaunted by failure, they pushed westward to plant in the outskirts of civilization the church and the school house which they knew so well, or, they sought again in the unploughed sea some new harvest that they might reap, and, following close on the footsteps of the astute statesman, brought back from Alaska the harvest of the seal.

And more than all, they have left, not a few of them, to the town and city, which was their home, enduring monuments of their sense of the stewardship of the wealth which they had gathered by their prudence, their foresight and their courage.

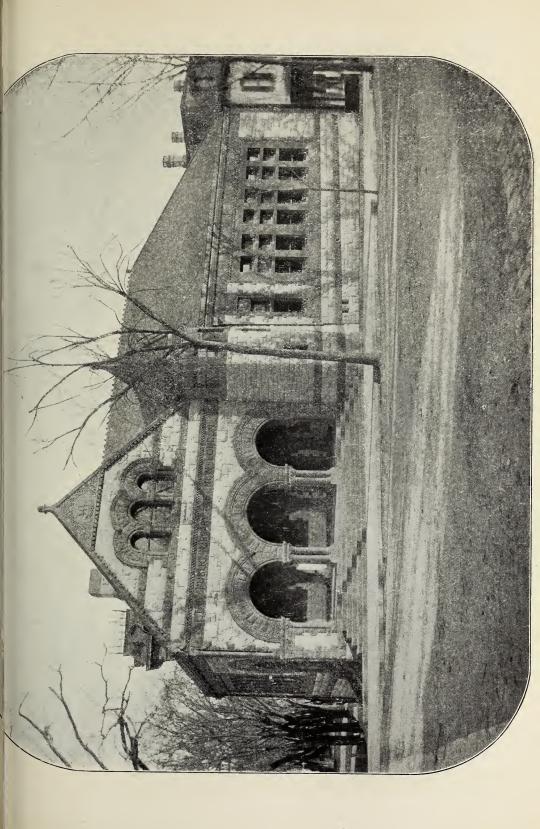
Coming from the unpromising New England farm to the seaport of New England, Henry P. Haven saw, as many a New England farmer's boy has done, the possibilities of a wider world. Foresight, prudence and thrift combined, made him at last the ruling spirit of the firm of Williams & Haven, one of the widest and best known of those sturdy houses which ruled and guided the whaling commerce of New England. He pushed with adventurous zeal beyond the capture of the whale, finding wealth in the wide deposit of the Guano Islands where for centuries the sea bird had brooded undisturbed, and roused the drowsy seal of the Shetland Islands by the unaccustomed clank of oars. when a statesman, wiser than his day and generation, bought the wealth of Alaska for a song, he followed close on the signing of the deed with a knowledge reaped from wide experience to keep and control for a term of years the great sealing grounds which were a part of the new acquisition.

Mr. Haven had three children: there was a beloved daughter, Anna Haven, who married Frank Perkins, the son of an old New England family. In their old granite mansion which still stands to utter its dignified protest against the shops and stores that crowd it, and the trolley that jangles its bell before its door, is kept undisturbed the chamber in which Washington slept.

There was a promising son, Thomas Haven, who early entered the firm that his father had founded. The brilliant prospects of his youth were left unfulfilled by his early death.

There was a surviving son, Henry Cecil Haven, a well known physician in Boston, whose interest in, and whose benefactions to, the Children's Hospital, have earned for him a well deserved meed of gratitude.

The father, Henry Philomen Haven, died in 1876, and divided his estate into three parts: one portion to his daughter, Mrs. Per-



kins; one portion to his son, Dr. H. C. Haven; and the third portion, which would have gone to the son who died in early manhood, was devised to trustees who were to expend the interest for charity until the expiration of the lease of the Alaska Fur Seal Company, when the principal was to be so expended.

In 1881 the trustees, desirous of building some permanent memorial, put aside a fund for the building of a Public Library in New London.

The town was quite without a Library then, save a so-called Young Men's Library which was now and then galvanized into temporary life by enthusiastic young men who soon wearied of their task and left it in its former state of "innocuous desuetude."

In 1882 they secured a charter from the state and in 1889 commenced the erection of a Library

building

In 1898, Mrs. Anna Haven Perkins died, making the Public Library of New London her residuary legatee, subject to the payment of certain annuities. The Library was opened

to the public in July, 1891.

Both in the selection of a location and the choice of an architect, the trustees acted most wisely. At the head of the main business street of the city and opposite the Dutch Colonial Court House built in 1784, it stands in the very center of the city.

No American architect stands higher in his profession today than the late Henry Hobson Richardson whose work may be considered the nearest approach to a definite Amer-

ican style.

The first drawings were made by him and were finished in the office of his successors, Shepley, Coolidge & Rutan. The stamp of his individuality is plainly upon it.

The building is of Milford granite with brownstone trimmings. The entrance is from a recessed portico at the meeting of the two streets upon which it stands. Near the door

at the end of the portico is a basrelief in bronze of the founder, by Augustus Saint Gaudens. The door opens upon the Reading Room with its spacious fire-place, wide and deep enough for the traditional yule-log, and the book stacks are beyond the delivery desk, where the building extends south from the corner.

The trimmings are of quartered oak and the transoms or the windows are stained glass, fac-similies of old book plates, a collection as well ex-

ecuted as selected.

The Library is fortunate in being the possessor of many early Conneccut books from the collection of Miss Frances M. Caulkins, the historian of Norwich and New London, and the half-sister of the founder. Many of them are extremely rare and are of very considerable value, the rarest being the "Saybrook Confession of Faith" printed by Thomas Short, the first printer of Connecticut, in New London, 1710.

The foundation of the Library would suggest that its specialty, if it can afford such a luxury, should be in the line of early voyages, Arctic and Antarctic explorations, and the like, and in this line it is far away beyond most libraries of its

size

The proof of the pudding is said to be in its eating, and perhaps the best testimony of the usefulness of the Library is in its use, the more certainly if its use is guided by a discriminating choice of the volumes admitted to its shelves.

The population of New London is about 20,000 and the number of volumes in the Public Library is

28,000.

These figures as to the number of volumes per capita, furnish some definite basis as to the use of the Library.

The circulation for the past year was 86,842. Of this number, 21,746

were issued to children.

This demand for literature for children was so marked and seeme a

so important, that the Library added a Children's Room by the purchase of adjoining property, a step the wisdom of which is well demonstrated by the fact that these premises are already over-crowded.

The influx of foreigners whose assimilation with this country must necessarily be slow and difficult, suggests to the Library that there is something to be done in this line of

education.

For the Pole, for the Russian, for the Italian, books in his own tongue which tell him of the purpose of the country to which he has come to seek liberty, and which by such telling, draw the sharp line between liberty and license, are of the greatest value in securing the stability of the Republic.

They are hard to find and will not be widely read, but are seeds sown in stony ground that may find some

fertile spots.

The record of the reading habit in this country shows Connecticut standing second. We in New London believe that we contribute to that high average.

No trolley car passes the building without making its stop there, bringing and taking books, and he is counted almost an alien and "not to the manor born" who is not sometimes seen with a library book

under his arm.

Not mere binding and paper, but from these precincts Lamb walks out arm in arm with the man who shall learn to love and cherish him at his own fireside. Not mere paper, for the soul of Tennyson shall sing again those lyrics which have made his name immortal and he whose genius touched the whole gamut of life shall tell again, under the evening lamp, the stories of Romeo and Juliet, of Macbeth and of Lear, which have made the whole world kin.

ONE OF THE FIRST INSTANCES OF BOYCOTT IN AMERICA

Major Peter Norton was born in Edgartown, Massachusetts, September 0, 1718. He was a prominent citizen holding the office of sheriff and attained the rank of major in the Continental Army. He was a leader in overt acts in resisting British policies and died February 3, 1792

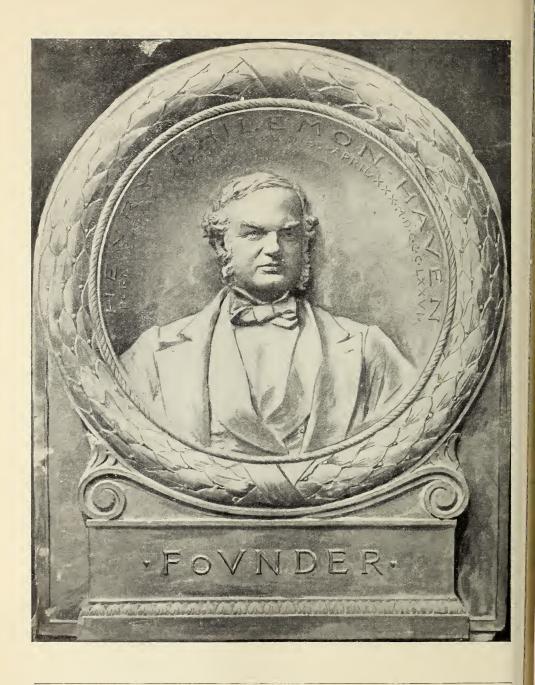
TRANSCRIPT FROM ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTED BY ELLA S. DUNCAN OF KEOKUK, IOWA

GREAT-GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF MAJOR NORTON

We the subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Edgartown, do sincerely and truly covenant and agree to and with each other, that from and after the first day of January A. D. 1775, that we will not directly or indirectly by ourselves or any for or under us, purchase of any person or persons whatever for the use of our families any kind of goods, wares or merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or of the East Indies, imported from Great Britain, except tools for manufacture and husbandry, nails, pins and needles, until our Charter *Rites* be restored, and the Port of Boston be opened, and if any person or persons belonging to said town shall refuse to sign this or a similar agreement at or before the said first day of January, that we will deem them enemies to the country and supporters of the Oppressive Acts of the British Parliament. And whereas many of us, the subscribers, are owners of sheep, we also agree that we will sell our wool for one shilling per pound until our *Rites* are restored as aforesaid.

Witness our hands at Edgartown November the 8-1774.

PETER NORTON. Wm. JERNIGAN.



BRONZE MEDALLION
OF HENRY PHILEMON HAVEN
Founder of the Public Library
at New London, Connecticut
BY AUGUSTUS SAINT GAUDENS

A Vindication of the American Aboriginal

PENCILLINGS AT THE GRAVE OF UNCAS UPON WHOSE HUNTING GROUND IS TODAY REARED THE THRIVING CITY OF NORWICH, CONNECTICUT

ВУ

JOHN SPIER

Now in His Eighty-Third Year

The venerable writer of this "Vindication of the American Indian" is an antiquarian who for more than half a century has been making researches into the apparent "inconsistencies" of history. In telling of his experiences Mr. Spier says: "Some years ago I visited Norwich, Connecticut, seeking historical data relative to Uncas and the Mohegan tribe. I found no little difficulty in obtaining the facts and authenticating them. I have found some reliable old authorities for hitherto unascertained facts. I trust I have not been guilty of falling into the romance which is so seductive to writers of Indian life. I can give good authority for every statement I make."—Editor

HE locality from whence I pen this sketch is historic. Nature and art; fact and tradition have made it so. The irregular area now traversed by the streets of the beautiful city of Norwich, Connecticut, was early known to the white explorers as the site of the principal village and the tribal center of the Mohegan Indians and was also marked by tradition as the burying place of Mohegan royalty for many generations. But few memorials are now left to confirm the tradition. Beneath the turf at our feet sleeps the dust of the last Chief Sachem of the Mohegans. us rises a plain granite shaft, on one side of whose quadrangular base we read the suggestive name Uncas. The monument, like the character of the chieftain whom it commemorates, is simple, severe and enduring, a fitting memorial erected by the "Pale Face" in honor of their once noble ally and faithful friend. At first a rude slab of perishable stone marked the spot, but with the lapse of years decay and mutilation by the vandal hands of mere curiosity hunters gradually wasted the stone and well-nigh obliterated the quaint record engraved thereon, which, thanks to the appreciative intelligence of some of the local historians of Norwich, has been rescued from oblivion and preserved to the future historian.

The following is a copy of the original inscription:

Here lyeth ye body of Samuel Uncas, Chief Sachem of the Mohegans: For beauty, wit and sterling sense, For temper mild—for eloquence— For courage bold—for things wauregan— He was the glory of Mohegan: Whose death hath caused great lamentation—

Both in ye English & ye Indian nation.

Truly a quaint and expressive eulogy, furnishing doubtless a favorable estimate of the character of warrior chieftain as well as a fine example of the style of epitaph not unfrequent in the burying-grounds of New England in its early period. Within the shadow of this monument lie two generations of the blood of Uncas. Two and a half centuries ago the great Sachem passed to the huntinggrounds of the braves of his ancient race beyond the Western sky. small and spiritless band now lingers to represent this once interesting na-They occupy a reservation across the Pequot river (the later Thames) about four miles south of the city of Norwich, on whose site once stood their royal town, Moheag. Since a detailed history of any chieftain or tribe is not my aim in this article, but rather general reflections on the past of the American aboriginal, a few passages of general, with

Mohegan tribal, history will give coherency to our argument and afford the basis for agreeable comment.

Long prior to the advent of the White Man the great family divisions of the American race (especially those east of the Mississippi) had become sub-divided into numberless small tribes or petty chieftaincies, many of these comprising but a few warriors. A widely extended pestilence had greatly reduced their numbers, while a state of hostility had long existed between many of these tribes, and at this epoch an unrelenting pedatory warfare threatened the extermination of some of the less The Mohegans were one powerful. of the latter class of the New England tribes—originally a part of the warlike nation—the Pequots, later a kind of dependency, paying tribute, and lastly an independent Like most of these eastern tribes they spoke a dialect of the Mohekanuck or Stockbridge language and boasted of their descent from the Leni-Lenapee or unmixed race, which tradition affirms had its national center and council house upon the head waters of the Delaware. At this period the "golden age" of Mohegan history had passed. The implacable Pequots warred upon them on the East, later the Narragansetts became a determined foe while from the West they guarded against the incursions of the dreaded Maguas or Mohawks who lived in the fertile valley of the Maquas river, the chief territory of Shatemuc—our historic now the Hudson.

These latter forays were encouraged and became more frequent and formidable through a treaty negotiated in 1617 at Fort Orange between the Dutch fur traders of Manhattan and the Iroquois in which the Mohegans were unjustly compelled to pay an annual tribute to that league. This predatory warfare at length extended full thirty miles along the eastern shore of the Hudson. This

state of affairs became unendurable to the Mohegans. The final crisis came in the autumn of 1628 when they rallied all their warriors, determined to overwhelm their long-time antagonists.

This last trial of prowess took place on the river banks and near a shore island called Rogers Island just above, opposite Catskill. Assault and defense were alike desperate, but the superior strategy and numbers of the Iroquois almost extinguished the Mohegans. But few of their warriors escaped; assailed on all sides, with little respite for more than a third of a century, this final heroic, yet hopeless defense enlists both our respect and pity and invests the history of the Mohegans with a halo of sad romance.

As a natural result after these bitter experiences an alliance was sought by Uncas and his tribe with the white settlers (who first built on the site of Moheag in 1650 and 1660). To the whites the relation of defenders was a fortunate circumstance, affording an offset to the character of aggressors, as they were regarded by the more powerful tribes. A sense of greater safety to both white and native was the result. Struggling with hardships in common, side by side sharing more or less in the same perils by ambush or open warfare, frequently doing mutual acts of courtesy and humanity—all these tended to make lasting the bonds of friendship. The White had come to the Mohegan a stranger, had been received as a friend from the Mohegans; they had purchased lands, learned the needed arts of woodcraft and found a resting place and a home. To the Mohegan he at once became a counsellor and a defender—by his added strength and skill rescuing the tribe from most certain and speedy extermination.

The Norwich settlers soon began to regard themselves as the guardians of the wasting tribe, while the fidelity of these native allies showed the grateful estimate in which they held these services. This brief passage of local history is an expressive epitome of the relative destiny of the two races—one destined to show certain and hopeless decrease and ultimate extinction, the other to as certain increase expansion and universal occupation; the latter to trace its record on a continent in historic acts and refining arts; the former soon to be remembered only by scattered monument, by history and tradition. Both alike clearly read their One accepts it as noble future. prophecy to be triumphantly fulfilled; the other with characteristic stoicism as the decree of fate. To a mind of generous impulses there is a melancholy satisfaction in pursuing these reflections.

I am oppressed by a feeling of sadness when I recollect that no measures, however well intended or beneficent, have hitherto been able to avert the doom of the American aboriginal. On this question thus far the teachings of the philanthropist and the theories of the ethnologist have been alike defect-Accepting the convenient theory of the incongruity of the two races, as the barrier to their general enlightenment and preservation, is but assuming what we should first prove. Leaving, therefore, the solution of this question to others and looking at certain facts as they are we are gravely called upon to ask whether our efforts to ameliorate their condition have been always free from the alloy of selfishness and personal advantage. Just here historic recollections of gross injustice, of state and national perfidy are sure to mar our otherwise feelings of complacency, and we find ourselves ready to make all possible amends by the acknowledgment of wrongs done, by the vindication of their character from unjust aspersion, and by the

tribute of an appreciative eulogium on the virtues of their race.

This is but the meed of justice, due from the strong to the weak, from the living to the dead. The season, the locality and the contrasted surroundings of the past and the present are favorable to this charitable temper of mind and give rise to varied and pleasing reflections. A little more than two hundred years ago, where now the towering fane, the din of the factory and the noise of trade proclaim the thriving city, the smoke of an Indian village rose silently in the surrounding forest. The elegant mansion now stands where once the timid deer fed in safety, and the spindle is heard where before the artisan beaver built his dam undisturbed. The piercing shriek of the locomotive now rends the air where once echoed the startling war-whoop and the massive steamer floats where before sailed the birchen canoe. twang of the bowstring has long since given place to the click of the rifle, the gay parteare now blooms where the wild rose blossomed, and the little child of the Pale Face plays unharmed where once the deadly rattlesnake darted on the unwary savage.

The picturesque surroundings of this locality furnish an eloquent proof of the sense of fitness and the love of the beautiful and grand that so largely characterized the Indian mind. The most striking features of this unrivalled landscape remain comparatively unchanged and we need but to add the shadings of local tradition to restore the picture to all its native loveliness. Framed in an amphitheater of green hills and wood-crowned cliffs, here and there broken by wild ravine and rocky gorge, lies a beautiful expanse of the waters of the Pequot river (the modern Thames), motionless save when from out the Southern sound the tidal pulse heaves its glassy bosom, or from out its depths some finny sport leaps into the sunlight. From our right comes the

noise of the wild waterfall of the Yantic; to our left, stealing around the base of a rocky chasm, the Shetucket with the blended waters of the Quinnebourg add their greater tribute to the navigable Pequot; overlooking the city and harbor towers Wewacos Hill, while answering summits rise on every hand, from whose tops the Mohegan brave could gaze on the scene of rare beauty, or the keen-eyed sentinel watch the ap-

proach of a savage foe.

Here all the conditions of beauty of support and of defence were fully met and seemed to have furnished all the needful elements of an Indian Acadia. The season of the year is now beautifully suggestive. charming autumnal interval that called Indian summer. The mellow sunlight, the solemn stillness of the air, the fading verdure of the fields, the gorgeous drapery of the forest—emblems of the dying year—fitly symbolize the wasting away of this ancient people. Smitten by the touch of the White Man, like the forest leaves by an untimely frost, in sadness, in silence and in beauty are they passing away. While in the study of Indian character we find much to condemn, we as justly admit that their record has not always been one of unbridled savagery. In many distinctive traits we find much that commands our admiration. Their wonderful fortitude, their bravery of spirit, their native mental force are unquestioned, while their race has produced orators whose noble words have become historic.

Children of nature, familiar with her in her wildest moods, with all her glorious forms and features, they saw and felt and uttered the beautiful and the sublime. But yesterday, through these forests the wily Indian tracked his game, and across its mirror lakes paddled his bark canoe. Here, with his little bow and arrow, the Indian boy trained his eye and strengthened his sinews for the perils of the chase.

Along the banks of yonder stream he set his rude trap for the otter, and in the cool waters of the mountain brook caught the gamey speckled trout. this forest-opening, skirted by the waters of three rivers for many generations, stood the wigwams of Moheag. Here dwelt the family rude and elementary, indeed, yet not without its sanctities jealously guarded by the conventual usages of savage life. While the servile condition of the Indian woman has ever been a trait compelling our just condemnation, the well-known mutual fidelity in the marital life, and the uniform virtue of the Indian girl and the young brave (when not corrupted by contact with the baser element of the whites) have as justly won historic praise.

The aboriginal life was not wholly filled with shadows. God's impartial air and sunshine sent its benediction into the rude wigwams as it did for other races. Here love had its offices; ambition its incentives, and truth its reward. Day brought its toil and night its slumber—the sleep of Nature's children. Suspended from the boughs of yonder tree in his little hammock sweetly slept the Indian baby, while the soft night winds sang its lullaby and the faithful dog watched for its safety. Nor was the Indian home life always devoid of sentiment and romance. Now and then a young Indian "Brave" of finer mould dared to ignore the ruder social customs of most of his people. Did he long for some fair companion to grace his wigwam? In such an hour, like many a "brave" of other races, he sought his "trysting place" in the dreamy silence of leafy aisles, where, charmed by the mysterious witchery of the soft moonlight and the welcome seclusion, the Indian lover met the "dusky maiden" and hopeful, in her ear told the ancient tale and won the pledge of youthful love.

Just down in the valley, where the flames had felled the forest, where

the sun could quicken the tender blade, and mature the filling ear, with rudest culture grew the little crop of and Indian corn. smoked the ears of roasted maize and steamed the calabash of tempting hominy and the sweeter succotash. These luxuries, with the sweets of the sugar-bush, the spontaneous fruits of field and forest, the tribute of the waters and the returns of the chase largely supplied the demands of the Indian appetite. Conspicuous on an elevation here and there crowned by graceful elms and sturdy oaks stood the ancient Council House where, for uncounted moons, blazed the great council fire.

Here, surrounded by scarred warriors and youthful braves Uncas and his ancestral Sagamores held the "great talk" and administered Indian justice. Here, burning with unsatisfied revenge, they called for war upon their enemies, or, in friendly mood, with former foes, silently smoked the Pipe of Peace. On the open green in the midst of the circling wigwams, they held the superstitious festival and led the hideous War Dance, deprecating the frown of the evil and invoking the smile of the Good Spirit upon their savage prowess ere they went to battle, or laden with the bloody trophies of war, here with furious feasts and fierce exultation they celebrated the victories they had won and thus worshipped the "Good Spirit" whom they believed had given them success.

Nor such as these only. The revolving seasons brought with them their annual rejoicings. When the Southern sun began to thaw the icy bonds of winter and quickened the sweet sap of the maple into its earliest flow, then the sugar-bush was loudly joyous with rude festivity, and when the still warmer sun, the gentle showers and the soft breath of spring had newly dressed the forest and brought the beauty of the blossom and the taste of the berry the Indian heart again was glad. But more than all, when the waning summer and the maturing autumn brought the golden ear, the purple grape, the red cranberry and the abundant nuts of the field and forest, then heavenward rose the grateful incense of the smoking herb, then with fantastic rite, wild song and harvest dance the warrior and the maiden, the old and the young anew blessed the bounteous year and thus thanked the Great Spirit who continued to bless their ancient race.

'Twas thus they lived and loved; 'twas thus they warred and worshipped. These things were, but are not; this people has almost passed away, and with them nearly every memorial that might remind us that once this was their dwelling-place, but kind nature in love to her own children has strewed their sleeping places with wild forest flowers, has planted the solemn pine to wave above them and bid the plaintive winds moan their requiem.

NEW ENGLAND-By Anna Hunt Moore

Fair are the fields of New England; Fair are the meadows and the hills;— Pastures where the wild fruits ripen On the banks of sweetly singing rills. Mighty are the forests of New England; More aged than the memory of man; Breathing still of Indian's carousals Ere the work of Englishmen began.

Long are the turbid plunging rivers, Working for their masters as they go, 'Till swelling into broad and stately courses Into Ocean's mightiness they flow.

Original Sources of American Genealogical Data

DEPARTMENT EDITED BY CHARLES L. N. CAMP

CONTINUATION OF RECORDS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT ASHFORD, CONNECTICUT—TRANSCRIBED AND
VERIFIED BY MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, FROM MANUSCRIPT
COPY IN POSSESSION OF THE CONNECTICUT SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES

BAPTISMS

1775

- Apr. 9 Sarah, Daughter of William and Mary Watrous, was Baptized.

 June 18 Ebenezer and Lois, Son of Jonathan and Dorcas Chapman

 and Daughter of Henry and Rebecca Lee, were Baptized.
- July 9 Sarah, Daughter of James and Adah Sumner, was Baptized.
- July 16 Nathan, Son of Nathan and Bulah Bicknell, was Baptized.
 July 23 Patience, Daughter of Jonathan and Mary Uttly, was Baptized.
- July 30 Hannah, Daughter of Edward and Experience Sumner . . . and Craft, Son of Thomas and . . . Butler, were Baptized.
- Aug. 6 Adah, Daughter of Increase and Anna Chedel, was Baptized.
- Aug. 13 Delight, Daughter of Eliezer and Joanna Warner, was Baptized.

 Aug. 27 James and Esther, ye son and Daughter of Ebenezer and Deborah
- owens, was Baptized.
- Sept. 24 Clarissa and Elahan and Lora, Son and Daughters of John and Mary Keyes, were Baptized.
- Oct. 1 Eunice, Daughter of Simeon and Tammezin Dean, was Baptized.
- Oct. 8 Elisha, Son of Jonathan and Cloe Avery, was Baptized.
- Nov. 12 Elisabeth, Daughter of Samuel and . . . Sumner, his wife, was Baptized.
- Nov. 26 Annah, wife of James Snow, was Baptized.
- Dec. 10 Jacob, Son of Jacob Boutell, jun., and Jerusha, his wife, was Baptized.
- Dec. 10 Abraham, Son of Abraham Foster and Bethiah, his wife, was Baptized.
- Dec. 17 Henry, Son of Nathanael Loomis and . . . his wife, was Baptized.

1776

- Jan. 14 David, Son of Samuel Bicknell, and his wife, was Baptized.
- Apr. 14 Edmond and Lois, Son and Daughter of James and Annah Snow, were Baptized.
- June 9 Zachariah, Abigail, Esther, Timothy, Joanna, Sally, Adah and Amy, Sons and Daughters of William and Amy Bicknel, were Bap-
- June 16 William, Son of James and Elisabeth Messinger, was Baptized.
- June 23 Desire, Daughter of Israel and Esther Clark, was Baptized.
- Aug. 4 John, Son of Isaac and Tamezin Perkins, was Baptized.
- Aug. 25 Jesse and John, Sons of Joseph and Irene Trisket, was Baptized. Nov. 10 Mary, The Daughter of Jacob and Mary Preston, was Baptized.
- Nov. 17 John, Son of Inglesby Work and . . . his wife, was Baptized.

1777

- Mar. 26 Eliezer, Son of Eliezer and Joanna Worner, was Baptized.
- May 4 William Chedel, Son of William and Mary Watrous, was Baptized.
- June 8 Rebecca, Daughter of Henry Lee and Rebecca, his wife, was Baptized.
- July 6 Diana, Daughter Captain John Keyes and Mary, his wife, was Baptized.

July 20 Sarah, Daughter of Capt. Reuben Marcy and . . . his wife, was Baptized.

July 27 Drusilla, Daughter of James and Adah Sumner, was Baptized.

Aug. 3 Elihu, Son of Josiah and . . . Chaffee; William, Son of William and Amy Bicknell; James, Son of Ebenezer and Deborah Owens, were Baptized.

Aug. 24 Susanna, Daughter of Jonathan and Bridget Sumner, was Baptized.

Sept. 14 James, Son of Ezekiel and Dorothy Badger, was Baptized.

Oct. 5 Simeon, Amos, Justus, Mary, Sarah, Joseph, Sons and Daughters of Joseph Snow, Jun., and Mary, his wife, were Baptized.

Nov. 16 Nathan, Son of Joseph and Irene Trisket, was baptized.

Dyer, Son of Nathanael Loomis . . . his wife, was Baptized.

1778

June 3 Alva, Son of Moses and Lois Rogers, was baptized.

July 5 Rozel, Son of Thomas and Ellinur Buttler, was Baptized.

Aug. ye 2 James, the Son of James Snow and Annah, his wife, was baptized.
Aug. 15 Sabrina, Daughter of Nehemiah and Mary How; also Josiah, Son of

Aug. 15 Sabrina, Daughter of Nehemiah and Mary How; also Josiah, Son of Josiah and Tammy Hendee, were baptized.

Oct. 4 Desire, Daughter of Israel Clark and . . . his wife, was Baptized.

Dec. 3 Zachariah, Son of Eliezer and Joanna Warner, was Baptized.

Dec. 6 Ebenezer and Nathanael, Sons of Ebenezer and Deborah Owens, were Baptized.

1779

May 9 Joseph, Son of Joseph and Irene Triskit, was Baptized.

May 30 Polly, Daughter of Increase and Anna Chedel, and Ariel, Son of Josiah and Tamma Hendee, were Baptized.

June 6 Zachariah, Son of Maj. John Keyes and Mary, his wife, was Baptized.

tizeu.

Sept. 16 Jeremiah, Lydia, Esther, Nabby, Lodice, Sons and Daughters of Benjamin and Dorcas Snow, were Baptized.

Sept. 19 Lydia, Daughter of Capt. Reuben and Rachel Marcy, and Hannah and Polly, Daughters of Jonathan and Cloe Avery, were Baptized.

Oct. 3 Eunice, Daughter of Jacob and Jerusha Boutell, were Baptized.

Nov. 7 Elisabeth, Daughter of Henry Lee and Rebecca, his wife, was baptized.

1780

May 7 Isaac, Son of Isaac, and . . . Perkins, was baptized. May 21 Cloe, Daughter of Joseph and Mary Snow, was Baptized.

June 25 Cloe, Daughter of Jacob Preston and Mary, his wife, and Betsey, Daughter of Mary Bicknell and Anna, his wife, were Baptized.

July 9 Betsey, Daughter of Thomas and . . . wife, was Baptized.

July 16 Samuel Watson, Son of David and Molly Brown, and Jesse, Son of James and Annah Snow, were Baptized.

Aug. 13 Roxa, Daughter of Moses and Lois Rogers, was Baptized.

Aug. 23 Maverick, Stephen, Arnold and Sally, ye Sons and Daughter of Stephen and Sarah Johnson, were Baptized.

Aug. 27 Molly Snow, wife of Samuel Snow, inr., was Baptized.

Sept. 10 Sally, Meriam and Mary, Daughters of Elijh, jnr., Wales, and Mary, his wife, together with ye mother and Samuel and Daniel, Sons, and Molly, Daughter of Samuel and Molly, his wife, Snow, were Baptized.

1781

Apr. 24 Jonathan, ye Son, and Eunice and Annice, ye Daughters of Jonathan and Hannah Snow, were Baptized.

Apr. 29 Rossel, ye Son of Samuel Snow and Molly, his wife, was baptized.

May 20 Alva, Son of Josiah and Tammy Hendee, was Baptized. Nov.ye4 Hannah, ye Daughter of Joseph and Irena Triskott, was Baptized. Nov. 11 Almyra, ye Daughter of Neh'h and Mary How, was Baptized.

Nov. 18 Elizabeth and Bithiah, ye Daughters of Joseph and Elizabeth Woodward, inr., was Baptized.

- June 30 Benjamin, Son of Isaac Perkins and Tammazin, his wife, was Baptized.
- June 30 Nabby, Daughter of David and Molly Brown, was Baptized. Aug. 11 David, Son of Nathan and Elizabeth Wright, was Baptized.
- Aug. 25 Erastus, Son of James Snow and Annah, his wife, was Baptized.
- Sept. 19 Betsey, Daughter of Benjamin Snow and Dorcas, his wife, was Baptized.
 - Polly, Daughter of Simeon Tiffany and Esther, his wife, was Bap-
- Nov. 13 Lucy, Daughter of Samuel Snow, jr., and Molly, his wife, was Baptized.

1783

- Oct. 13 Susanna, Daughter of Joseph Triskit and Irena, his wife, was Baptized.
- Willard, Son of Jonathan Snow and Hannah, his wife, was Baptized.
- Dec. William, Son of Josiah Hendee and Tammy, his wife, was Baptized.

1784

4 Eleazer, Son of Isaac Perkins and Thomazin, his wife; Likewise Tuly Molly, Daughter of David Brown and Molly, his Wife, were Baptized by Mr. Judson.

1786

- Mar. 21 Molly Kendle, Baptized; Likewise Eliphlet, Son of James and Hannah Snow and Ralph, Son of Joseph and Mary Snow, by the Revd Mr. Cook Welch.
- Mar. 29 Stephen, Son of Josiah and Hande, his wife, was Baptized by the Revd Mr. Cook Welch.
- Aug. 23 Eli Kendall and Phebe Kendall were Baptized and Taken into ye church of Christ in Ashford by ye Revd Andrew Judson also Charlotte Bicknall and Bulah Huntington were Taken into Said church, and also Becka, Daughter of David and Mary brown, was baptized; likewise . . . Daughter of ye Said Charlottee Bicknall, was baptized by ye Said Revd Judson.
- Oct. I Sibbil Mason, Wife of John Mason, was taken into the Church of Christ in Ashford by the Revnd Mr. Williams.

13 Rev. Andrew Judson Baptized-Nov Cyrel son to Josiah Hendee Benjamin & Experience son & daughter to Benjn Snow

- Nov 13 Chelsea son to Israel Clark Annah daughter to James Snow Minor son to Joseph Snow & Irena daughr to Br & Sister Jos. & Triscott.
- 14th Phebe ye wife of Zecheriah Bicknall was Restored to the Chh. Dec. by making her acknowledgment for the Sin of fornecation.
- 28 Ely Kindall was Restored to this Church by his making his Dec. confession before this Chh. & Congregation for the Sin of fornation.

1789

- 21st Betsey daughter to Zecheriah Bicknal Junr. by Phebe his June Wife baptized by Revd. A. Judson
- Oct. 11th Hannah, Daugtr of Sister Hannah Richards wife of Thadeus Richards.
- 18 Hannah, Daughtr of Sisr. Hannah Owen, wife of Benjamin Oct.
- Nov. 29th Mira and Alvah, Daugtr and Son of Br Eli and Sister Molly Kindal.

1790

- 28 Sarah, Eunice) Feby David Bicknal Children of Sister Eunice Torrey, Wife of Jacob Nash David Torrey; at his House. Polly
- 11th Mary, Daugtr of Br Isaac and Sistr Tamesin Perkins. Mch.
- May and Jabez, Son of Sistr Hannah Richards, wife of Thadeus Richards.
- 9th Hezekiah, Son of Br Joseph and Sister Irena Triskett. Aug 15th Amenda, Dautr Sistr Molly Snow, wife of Saml Snow. 22 Sophia, Daugtr of Sistr Molly Clark, wife of Isral Clarke.

1791

- 20 Joanna Abigail Daughters of Eleazer Warner, they were baptized Tuly Delight at his house.
- 7th Ebenezer King, Son of John and Sister Sybel Mason. Augt. Octr 9th Olinda, Daugr of Benj'n and Sister Hannah Owens.
- Decr 4th Betsy, Dr. Zacheriah, Junr, and Sister Phebe Bicknal.

1792

- Apr. 29 Hannah, Dr. to Br Enoch and Sister Peggy Pond; Almira Dr to Israel and Sister Molly Clark.
- July 25 Horatio, Son to Br. Joseph and Sister Irena Triskett.
- 26 Fanny, Dr James and Sistr Annah Snow. Septr.
- Oct. 7th John, Oliver Phebe, Anna \ Children of Br. John and Sister Phebe Clark. Abel, Abigail)
 - 28th Almira, Daugr of Br Eli and Sister Molly Kendal.
- 4th Alvah, Betsey) Nov. Children of Ephraim and Sistr Esther Cena, Dewey Spalding, By Revd A. Alden at Eastford. Edmond

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Sept. 8th Lucas, Son of Br Enoch and Sistr Peggy Pond.

1st Chauncey, Son of Sistr Molly Clark, wife of Israel. N. B.

the child, Lucas Pond, being very sick, it was baptized at

his house, Lord's day noon.

Sepr. 22 Sally, Dr of Sistr Sarah Messinger, wife of Joel Phena, Daugr of Sister Molly, wife of Saml S—; Eii, Son of Br. John and Sistr phebe Clark.

1794

Feby 16 Matthew Reed and Dorothy Reed—adults and recd into ye Chh.

June 1st Matthew, Son David, do Olive, Dr Daniel, Son

of Br Matthew and Sistr Dorothy Reed.

Oct. 5th Sally, Dr of Zachariah Jun & Sister Philee Bicknal.

12 Sylvanus Bedlow, Son of Thads & Sistr Hanh Richards
15 Marcus & Lucas twins Sons to Br Enoch & Sistr Peggy Pond

were baptized at their home being apprehended nigh to death, Dean Mason & wife Sistr Bowtell and Mr. Russell present

Nov. 30 Jarvis Son John Mason & Sistr Sybil

1795

May 17 David & James Sons of Br David & Sistr Molly Brown

Septr. 6th Lucy Dr of Sistr Molly Clarke wife of Israel Octr. 18th Betsy Dr of Br Enoch & Sistr Peggy Pond Nov. 12th Storrs Son of Joel & Sistr Sarah Messinger

1796

Jan. 31 Daniel Son of Br Josiah Hendee

Febr. 16th Elizabeth Wife of Ebenr Whitney an adult upon the profession of her faith in Christ, being sick. She died 18th inst. at Ebenr Eston's her father being upon a visit

Ebenr Eaton's, her father, being upon a visit.

Marh
May

13 Lydia Bethia Dr of David & Sistr Molly Brown
15 Andrew Son Sistr Mary Perkins wife of William

Setsy Dr of Sistr Hannah Owen wife of Benjn
Danl Russell Son of Br John & Sistr Phebe Clark.

Sept 25 Tryphena Dr Br Eli Kendal & Sistr Tryphena

1797

July 4th Marcus Son of Br Jos. & Sistr Irena Triskett 30 Harvey Son of Sistr Molly Clark wife of Israel

Septr 3 Isaac Son of Sistr Mary Perkins wife of William

1798

May 20th Seril Reed Son of Br David & Sistr Molly Brown
Septr 9th Benjn Clark Son of Br Enoch Pond & Sistr Peggy Pond
Roxany Dr of Br Eli & Sistr Tryphena Kendal

Nov. 25 Molly Snow wife of Bilarky (adult)
Clarina Bailey wife of John
Saloma Swift wife of Asa

Rhoda Snow dagr of William (adult) Salenda Snow daugr of do do William Snow Junr son of do do

Mehitable Mason daugr of Ebenr Junr do

Nov. 25 Eliphalet Mason Son of Ebenr Junr (adult) Silas Orcutt Son of John an (adult) Lucinda Knowlton daugr of Widw Anna (adult) Mary Chaffee daugr of Jonathan (adult) Jerusha Marcey daugr of Matthew (adult) do Betsy Marcy do Hannah Marcy do do do Joseph Clark Son of Sister Susanna Huntington wife-Wightman 1799 Jan. 27 Isaac Kendal an adult Nancy Byles Parcy Chaffee do Mar. 31 Sally Gaylord wife of Luther an adult Temima Preston David Maso do Son of Ebenr Junr. 14th William Lee Son Sistr Mary Perkins wife of William Apr. of Br Jonathan Snow Junr & Sistr Relief his Anna Dr wife by Revd. Jona Willard Son Mr Storrs in Apr. Annis Dr Westford 12 Ruth Dr of Sistr Hannah wife Benja Owen May 26 Zuruiah adult wife of Hoşea Clark. 1 Saloma Daugr) of Sister Saloma Swift wife of Asa at June Asa Son their house, Saloma being very sick. 2 Zera son Charles son of Sister Hannah Preston, wife of Zera Juliana Daugr Isaac Son Simeon Marcy Son of Br Isaac & Sistr Rachel Kindal Betsey Dr. Esther Dr Leander Son of Sister Rebecca Marcy. Nancy Clark, adopted Dr) of Sistr Esther Fletcher wife of Harvey Son Gurdon Dan Son 9 Salla Dr: Matthew Marcy Son James Son: Reuben Son of Br James & Sistr Jerusha Candace Dr: Elijah Son Loranda Dr: Rachel Dr.: Eleazar & Smith Sons Cynthia & Clyna Dr of Sister Molly wife of Bilarky Snow Mira & Miriam Dr Bilarky Son Lucy Dr: John Son of Br John & Sistr Annis Hendee. June 16 Roxa Dr: Billy Clark Son of Br Billy & Sistr Olive Snow. Betsy & Anna Dr of Sistr Sally wife of Luther Gaylord. 30 Sally & Fanny Dr Oren adopted Son of Br Francis & Sistr Sally Clark.

Zachariah Son of Br Zachariah & Sistr Phebe Bicknal.

Francis Perkins Son

ORIGINAL SOURCES OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL DATA

Tuly

14th Asa Son: Clarissa Dr of Sister Clarina wife of John Bailey.

Lucia & Anna Dr Aug. 4 Jerusha Dr: Alva Son Clarissa Dr: Harvey Son of Br Hosea & Sistr Zuruiah Clark. Hosea Blake Son Aug. 13 Rufus Kindal an Adult. 1800 May 25 Charles Son of Br John & Sister Annis Hendee. Tune 8 Peggy Smith Dr of Sistr Hannah wife of Zera Preston. Pamela Dr of Sistr Sally wife of Luther Gaylord July 13th Luther & Lucius Twins Sons of Br James & Sister Jerusha Clark. Wade Son of Br Hosea & Sistr Zeruiah Clark. 29th Hezekiah Son of Br Jona & Sistr Relief Snow. 1801 May 17 Mary Daugr of Sistr Mary & Wm. Perkins. Charles Son of Sistr Abigail & Charles Lord. Tuly 26 Polly Cheney adult wife of Thomas Cheney. Henry & Danforth Sons) of Sister Polly Cheney wife of Thomas Son: Polly Dr \ Thomas Septr 13 Annis Dr of Br John & Sistr Annis Hendee Decr. June 13 Horace Son of Sally wife of Luther Gaylord. I Thomas William Son of Br Asa & Sistr Salome Swift Aug. 19 Charles Gardner Son of Br Hosea & Sistr Zuruiah Clark. Sept. Sukey—Daugr of Bro Francis & Sistr Sally Clark. 26 Sally Felton adopted Daugr of Br E Pond & Mary Pond his wife. Oct. 3 Erastus Wightman Son of Sistr Sukey wife of Wightman Huntington. Lucius Watson Son of Br James & Sister Jerusha Clark. Nov. 14 Eleazer Son of Sistr Mary & Wm Perkins. 28 William Son of Sistr Abigail & Charles Lord. Trypena & Tryposa twin Daugtrs of Br Eli & Sist Tryphena Kendal. 1803 22 Sally Daugr of Sistr Sally wife of Luther Gaylord. May 29 Francis Son of Sistr Esther wife of Gurdon Fletcher. Sept. 28 Phebe Daugr of Br Zacheriah & Sistr Phebe Bicknal. 18 Elizabeth Dr of Sistr Hannah wife of Zera Preston. 1804 May 13 Caroline Emma Daugr of Sistr Abigail wife of Charles Lord. Tune 10 George Son of Sister Mary wife of Wm Perkins Esq. 23 John Son of Br Asa & Sister Saloma Swift. Sept. 1805 23 Louisa Daugr of Sistr Mary wife of Wm Perkins Esq. June Molly Cook wife of Aaron Cook. 30 John Son of Sister Polly Cheney, wife of Thomas. 11 Edwin Son of Sister Abigail wife of Chas. Lord. Aug.

18 Nehimiah Howe Son of Sistr Lucinda wife of Dyer Clark.

- 22 Elvira Minerva Daugr of Sistr Desire wife of Enoch Pond Sept. Junr. Oct. ' 13 Newman Son of Br Oliver Clark.
- July 12 Tamesin Daugr of Sister Mary wife of Wm Perkins. Marian Delia Daughter of Sister Desire wife of Enoch Pond Jr.
- 27 Hannah Daughr Brother Jonathan Snow Jr & Sister Relief. Sept.
- 17 William Holbrook Son of Br William Snow Jr by Mr. Storrs. Mar Octr and Amariah Read Son of Sister Olive wife of Amariah Williams by Mr Welch.
 - 1809
- 17 Lucius and Rufus Sons of Br Zechariah & Phebe Bicknel—by Tan. Mr. Storrs.
- 18 Charles Son of Sister Mary wife of Wm Perkins—by Mr. Storrs. 16 Andrew Judson Son of Sister Lucinda wife of Dyer Clark-by Tuly Mr. Storrs.

1812

John Perkins Son of Sister Mary wife of William Perkins.

MARRIAGES

1793

- June 16 Benja. Hutchins of Mansfield & Lois Babcock
- 11 John Hendee & Annice Russ of Mansfield July 18 Erastus Root of Windsor & Mary Wright of Ellington Aug.
 - 22 Lemuel Warren of Plainfield & Priscilla Spalding Richard Ware & Anna Russell

- 20 Zera Preston & Hannah Smith Apr.
- Aug.
- John Stowell Longmeadow & Polly Keys
 Henry Durkee Hampton & Sally Russell Ashford Sept.
 - 28 Elisha Peck & Sarah Rider
- Oct. 12 Paul Horton & Ruth Livingston.
- Nov. 2 John Fitch (Windsor Vermt) & Phebe Work Ashford

1795

- I Jona. Gould Junr. & Patience Dyer both of Ashford Tan. 30 Nathan Eastman Ashford & Miss Back, Hampt. Apr.
- May 21 Mr. Daniel Mecham Stafford & Widw Jerusha Bowtell Billings Babcock & Zebia Winter
- June 18 Ezekiel Coller (Oxford) & Hepzibah Smith
- 20 Ephraim Brown & Sally Snow Sept.
 - 30 George Steel (Hartford) & Betsy Babcock
- Nov. 5 Asa Swift (Mansfield) & Saloma Snow 25 Capt. Benja Hayward (Woodstock) Mrs. Eliza Messinger

1796

- Jan. 3 Eliphaz Parish & Jerusha Downing Brooklyn
- Mar. 3 John perry to Eunice parish
 - 9 Benjamin Cressy (Pomfret) & Anna Robinson

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-3- 0	
May	5 James Cook (Franklin) Apama Phelps Mansfield
Litay	22 Capt. Roswell Burnham & Miss Betsy Babcock
	29 Bela Bibbins (Windham) & Elisabeth Farnham
Sept.	22 James pearl & polly Watkins
Nov.	Benjamin Eastman & Sylvia Jones
Dec.	22 Abner Bowtel & Cynthia Lewis
	THOM
_	I797
Jan.	17 Jonas Hannah (Burr, N. Y) & Achsah Knowlton
Feb.	1 Eliakim Williams (Tolland) & Damaris Cary, Mansfield 2 Chester Storrs & Damaris Clark, both Mansfield
	19 Ebenr Weeks Esqr (Stubon N York) & Miss Olive Keys, Ash-
	ford
Mar.	27 Jack Torry & Sylvia Clark (Negros)
	28 William Pierce (Woodstock) & Betsey Brown
June	27 Capt Amos Snow (S. Brimfield) & Eunice Burnham
Oct.	26 Alexander Coburn & Susanna Mason Woodstock
	1798
т	• •
Jan.	15 Mr Lemuel Brooks, Montpelier, Vt. & Rhoda Barber, Ashf'd 18 Samuel Frizel, Cazenosia, N. Y. & Polly Tiffany, Ashford
	25 Lieut. Jacob Preston (Hampton) & Mrs. Mehitable Knowlton
	Ashford
Apr.	4 King Hayward, Woodstock & Lucy Pain, Ashford
11p1.	12 Jesse Adams, Pomfret & Merriam Smith, Ashford
May	9 John Work & Hannah Pain Ashford
	31 Nathan Huntington, Ethalear Butler, Ashford
July	5 Daniel Reed, Ashford, & Augustina Fenton Mansfield.
Aug.	16 Dr. Samuel Willard, Stafford, & Abigail Perkins
Aug.	21 Lovel Bass & Polly Russ both of Mansfield.
Nov.	8 Reuben Abbott & Polly Snow Ashford
	20 Ephraim Dean, Woodstock, & Percy Brown, Ashf'd
	29 Seth Eastman & Betsy Lyon Ashford
	John Ellis, Walpole, Mass. & Molly Richards, Ashford
	1799
Jan.	14 Dyer Clark & Lucinda Holt, Ashford
Apr.	11 John Foot (Tolland) & Betsy Cary, Mansfield
May	9 Jedediah Wentworth & Betsy Webb, Ashford
Augt	Doctr Vine Utley, Winchester, & Rebecca Marcy Ashf'd
Sept.	15 Samuel Whipple & Mary Chaffee, Ashford 30 William Gilmore, Stafford & Rhoda Snow, Ashf'd
	1800
Jan.	James Bugbee, Mansfield & Thirza Welsh, Ashf'd
Mar.	16 Perly Coburn, Woodstock, & Sally Pond, Ashf'd
Apr.	15 Vine Goodale & Freelove Eaton both of Ashf'd
June	9 Josiah Hendee, Walpole, N. H., & Eunice Russ, Mansfield Samuel Baldwin & Sally Clark both of Mansfield
July	13 David Bosworth & Susanna Lee of Thompson
Aug	Philip Turner & Bethia Walker
Nov.	13 Samuel Bicknal Junr & Sally Marcy
	27 Nathan Lilley, Tolland, & Hannah Huntington, Ashford
	28 Jonathan Stowel & Elizabeth Stebbins, Ashford
Dec.	4 Alva Simmons & Tryphena Burnham, Ashford

1801

25 Joseph Colton, West Hartford & Sabrina Howe, Ashford Jan. 8 Jonathan Chapman, Cavendish, Vt. & Huldah Peck, Ashford Feb. Harvey Utley, Pomfret & Caty Richards, Ashford Capt Asaph Smith & Widw Tiffany both of Ashford

T802

3 Prince Hull, Hartford & Bathsheba Snow Jany 7 Stephen Fielder Palmer & Percy Simmons

15 Geo. White, Philada, Pennsyla & Percis Hall, Mansfield 25 Henry Hill, Lebanon & Lodice Snow Feb.

Ira Swift, Mansfield & Polly Munson Dana

15 Isaac Burnham & Rebecca Horton of N. Y. Dec. 19 Oliver Clark & Betsy Butler both of Ashford

1803

5 William Bicknal Junr, Belchertown & Nancy Byles May 12 Stephen Utley & Sally Chapman, both Ashford

Sept. 22 Samuel Snow and Elizabeth Robinson, Ashford 29 Lieut. Luther Warren & Pamela Woodward Dec.

1804

I Doctr Ino Kittredge, Eastown, N. Y., & Anna Knowlton Jany Ashf'd

> 12 Ebenezer Mason Junr & Marth Howard Benjamin Snow & Abigail Sherman of Pomfret

Apr. 25 Harvey Abbott, Providence, R. I. & Sally Clark, Ashford 20 Sabin Baker, Dedham, Mass. & Nabby Richards, Ashford May Aug.

19 Asahel Aldrich, Douglas, Mass. & Betsy Case, Ashford 16 Archibald Babcock & Hannah Richards

Sept. Oct. 28 Enoch Pond Junr & Desire Clark, Mansfield Nov. 15 Hector De Poise & Betsy prince (Negros)

1805

Jan. 20 Thomas Stebbins, So. Brimfield, Mass. & Sally Torry 31 Josiah Spalding, Richfield, N. Y. & Jemima Bosworth

24 Stephen Chapman & Roxalany Cogswell Feb. Mar. 21 Ebenezer Byles Junr & Betsy Marcy 27 Thomas Young Junr & Polly Phillips James Eaton & Fanny Richards

June 16 Weston Willington & Sally Saunders

8 Luther Chapman & Betsy Leonard, Thompson Aug. 22 Capt John Hendee & Esther Twist of Union Sept. Darius Barlow (Woodstock) & Almira Sumner

25 Dean Amos Kendal & Miss Lois Clark

Oct. 16 Darius Ainsworth, Woodstock, Elizabeth Hayward Nov.

5 David Read & Wealthy Warren

· · · · ·

Samuel Snow Junr & Jerusha Jackson, Lisbon
Asa Crane (Mansfield) & Wealthy Babcock

Benjamin Bowen & Nancy Franklin

Dec. 8 Washington Swift & Hannah Aspenwal, Mansfield

Apr. 3 Timothy Wales, Bolton, & Widw Snow 23 John Lummis Junr & Freelove Saunders

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May 11 David Wright & Laodicea Utley Nathaniel Richardson (Roxbury, Mass.) & Nabby H. Pond

Aug. 24 Aaron Wedge (Brookfield, Mass.) & Sarah Snow Sept. 2 Ephraim Dean & Hannah Dodge, Hampton Nov. 13 Timothy Babcock Junr & Martha Bugbee Junr.

Dec. 30 David Warren (Tolland) & Hannah Smith

1807

Mar. 10 Jonathan Snow & Mary Hall of Franklin 22 Ingoldsby Work 2nd, Sarah Tufts, Ashford

1811

Jonathan Burnham & Betsy Gaylord Moses Richards & Betsy Bicknell Elijah Huntington & Hannah Colburn

1812

Nov. 26 Horatio Franklin & Polly Smith

1813

Feb. 10 Row Cooly (Sunderland) & Mira Snow, Ashford Oct. Stephen Chandler (Pomfret) & Nabby Holmes

1814

Jan 2 Hosea Smith & Lydia Boutwell

Mar.

Dec.

May

12 Denison Grant & Sally Boyles

20 John A. Tarbox & Hannah Marcy 3 Michael Richmond & Polly Byles

24 Joseph Griggs, Eastford & Mary Mason

Aug. 21 Samuel Spring & Elizabeth Works Nov. 6 William Foy & Nancy Obrian

I Samuel Collins & Sally BicknellBenjamin Work and Polly Davis

T815

Jan. 26 — Hyde & Cynthia Richards

1816

Apr. 1 Mr. Sabin Kendal & Betsy Griggs Eastford

12 James A Adams & Olive Colburn

1817

Jan.

James Bugbee Junr and Clarissa Baily
Mar.

James Bugbee Junr and Clarissa Baily
Rebekah Richards, Eastford
Apr.

Henry Work Jr. & Marcia Bolls, Eastford.

DAYS-By EDITH TURNER NEWCOMB

Slender circles of gold, outheld by unseen hands, These days are offered us, who wondering mark The hovering gift in silence, reverent, Fearing to break each quivering perfect arc.

Henry Humiston—Emigrated from England in 1644

AN OLD AND RESPECTED FAMILY DERIVING ITS NAME FROM THE RIVER HUMBER IN ENGLAND AND FROM IT DESCENDS THE AMERICAN HUMBERSTONS, HUMERSTONS, HUMASTONS AND THE HUMISTONS

Ancestral Lines Established

BY

WALLACE DWIGHT HUMISTON

THE problem of Good Citizenship is an enigma to the sociologists of today. government places a moral responsibility upon the shoulders of every citizen. It takes a strong man to become a good citizen of the government of the United States so great is the liberty of conscience and conduct. It is not strange that the foreign citizen, uncaged from monarchial rule and thrown on his own sense of honor and justice, occasionally interprets liberty for license, but it is remarkable that they so soon come to a realization of the responsibilities of American citizenship.

The future of the Republic depends upon the individual citizen, and the individual citizen is a product of the home—it is here that his true character is moulded and it is under this environment that he is developed through impressionable years.

Loyalty to home and family means loyalty to state and nation. The man who feels the responsibility of upholding the honorable record of his family for generations, will make a good citizen. To such a man there can be no deeper humiliation than to realize that he is the weakest and most ignoble of generations of strong forebears, and that he has stooped to dishonor that which has been held sacred by his own blood for centuries and for which many of them would have sacrificed their lives—family honor.

It is as such that these studies in family evolution are of worth. The service of these pages is to outline chronologically the establishment of American families as a guide for further research by the present generation and a record for the generations that are to follow—each one taking care not to stain the honorable memory of his forebears but to contribute some good quality of character to the name with which he is intrusted.

This is the philosophy and the science of genealogy.

BEFORE six years had elapsed from the time when Theophilus Eaton and the Rev. John Davenport had brought their sturdy band of colonists to America and had founded a settlement at New Haven, the first American representative of the Humberston family (of Norfolk and Hertfordshire in England) had settled in this infant colony. The Humberston family is an old and respected one in England, where it is still represented by many families. The name is derived from the river

Humber, England. Berry, in the "Dictionary of Arms," thus describes the arms and the crest of the family: "Humberston. [Norfolk and Walkerne, Hertfordshire.] Ar. three bars sa. in chief three pellets. Crest, a griffin's head, erased, ar. charged with three pellets in pale." The family in America has spelled the name variously. In the earliest records the usual orthography is "Humberston" or "Humerston;" at a later period, "Humaston," and for the last century, almost invariably "Humiston."

FIRST GENERATION

I. HENRY HUMISTON

I. Henry Humiston, the progenitor of all of the name in America, emigrated from England and became a settler at New Haven before 1644. Here he married August 28, 1651, Joane Walker. He died Jan. 16, 1663, and undoubtedly was buried on New Haven Green, for that was the "God's Acre" for the early colonists. Joane married second December 15, 1664, Richard Little.

CHILDREN.

2. Samuel, b. Aug. 7, 1652. 3. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 13, 1654.

4. Thomas, b. Oct. 19, 1655.

5. John, b.

6. Abigail, b. May 17, 1661; probably died soon.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Samuel Humiston

2. Samuel, son of Henry and Joane (Walker) Humiston, married June 21, 1677, Hannah Johnson. He died Jan. 26, 1690.

CHILDREN.

7. Hannah, b. July 21, 1680; m. John Tuttle.

8. Mary, b. June 17, 1682; m. John Butler Jan. 4, 1702.

9. Martha, b. Nov. 22, 1685; m. James Payne Dec. 10, 1712.

10. Nathaniel, b. Sept. 21, 1687. 11. Silence, b. Feb. 7, 1689.

12. Samuel.

3. NATHANIEL HUMISTON

3. Nathaniel, son of Henry and Joane (Walker) Humiston, was living at New Haven, 1685. Probably left no issue.

4. Thomas Humiston

4. Thomas, son of Henry and Joane (Walker) Humiston, married at Wallingford, Connecticut, May 31, 1694, Elizabeth Sanford.

CHILDREN.

13. Ebenezer, b. Mch. 14, 1695.

5. JOHN HUMISTON

5. John, son of Henry and Joane (Walker) Humiston, married September 10, 1685, Sarah, daughter of John and Kattereen (Lane) Tuttle. She was born Jan. 22, 1661. He died 1696 and was buried in New Haven. John Humiston located near the center of the town of North Haven on the west bank of the Quinnipiac river.

CHILDREN.

16. John, b. Oct. 24, 1686.17. Lydia, b. Apr. 1, 1689.18. Sarah, b. Apr. 8, 1693.

19. James, b. May 7, 1696.

THIRD GENERATION

II. SILENCE HUMISTON

11. Silence, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Johnson) Humiston, married Oct. 12, 1719, Aaron Perkins. Aaron married second Dec. 18, 1723, Mary Alling. No issue by first marriage.

12. SAMUEL HUMISTON

12. Samuel, son of Samuel and Hannah (Johnson) Humiston, married Jan., 1708, Mary Clinton. Resided in New Haven.

CHILDREN.

20. Samuel, b. Oct. 27, 1709.

21. Abigail, b. Dec. 3, 1715.

22. Mary, b. Oct. 8, 1719; m. May 17, 1739, Timothy Tuttle.

13. EBENEZER HUMISTON

13. Ebenezer, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Humiston, married Oct. 13, 1718, Grace Blakeslee, dau. of Ebenezer, b. Jan. 1, 1693-4. Resided in New Haven.

CHILDREN.

23. Lydia, b. Aug. 1, 1720.

24. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 1, 1722.

25. Daniel, b. June 29, 1727.26. Nathaniel, b. May 9, 1730.

27. Desire, b. Oct. 13, 1733.

28. John, b. Apr. 2, 1741. 29. Timothy, b. July 2, 1743.

30. John, b. June 3, 1745.

14. Thomas Humiston

14. Thomas, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Humiston, married Jan. 16, 1722, Mary Bishop. sided in New Haven.

CHILDREN.

- 31. Mary, b. Oct. 10, 1723; d. Mar. 12 1747.
 - 32. Thomas, b. June 20, 1725.
- 33. James, b. Oct. 12, 1727. 34. Elizabeth, b. May 12, 1730; d. Nov.
- 21, 1731. 35. Elizabeth, b. July 25, 1732. 26. Esther,
 - 36. Esther, b. July 25, 37. Joy, b. June 14, 1735.
- 38. Ruth, b. Mar. 27, 1738; d. Oct. 4, 1743.

15. JOSEPH HUMISTON

15. Joseph, . son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sanford) Humiston, married Mar. 27, 1734, Anna Sperry. Resided in New Haven.

CHILDREN.

- 39. Esther, b. May 9, 1735.
- 40. Anna, b. Feb. 24, 1740; m. Joseph Sperry.
 - 41. Joseph, b. April 11, 1744.

16. John Humiston

16. John, son of John and Sarah (Tuttle) Humiston, married June 23, 1711, Hannah Royce. She was alive 1760. He died Dec. 7, 1767, and was buried in the "Old Cemetery," North Haven. Resided in North Haven, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

- 42. John, b. Apr. 8, 1713. 43. Caleb, b. Feb. 20, 1716.
- 44. Mary, b. June 30, 1718; m. Rev. Edward Dorr.
 - 45. David, b. Jan. 30, 1721. 46. Sarah, b. Sep. 10, 1723.

 - 47. Ephraim, b. Dec. 5, 1730.

18. SARAH HUMISTON

18. Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Tuttle) Humiston, married May 26, 1714, James, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Dickerman) Bradley, the son of William Bradley the first settler in North Haven. James was born Oct. 12, 1688, and removed to North Haven 1724 where he bought about 400 acres of land.

CHILDREN.

- I. Moses, b. May 16, 1715, m. Sarah
 - II. Ruth, b. 1716; m. Samuel Brockett.

- III. Sarah, b. 1718; m. 1748 Capt. Dorchester.
- IV. Miriam, b. 1720; m. Enos Brockett.
- V. Miriam, B. 1720; m. Enos Brockett.
 V. Joel, b. 1722; m. Miriam Robinson.
 VI. Lydia, b. 1724; m. John Blakeslee.
 VII. Abigail, b. 1726; m. 1750 Samuel
 Bassett. A dau. of Abigail m.
 Humiston, and res. West Springfield, Mass.
 VIII. James, b. Nov. 5, 1729.
 IX. Dennis, b. 1731; m. Lydia Bassett.
 X. Obed, b. June 21, 1733.

 - XI. Zuer, b. 1737.

19. James Humiston

19. James, son of John and Sarah (Tuttle) Humiston, married Jan. 7, 1719, Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer and Abigail (Heaton) Atwater. She was born Apr. 6, 1693; married second Deacon Timothy Tuttle of Cheshire and died his widow May 28, 1761. James Humiston was the first of the name in Wallingford. James died Aug. 17, 1747.

CHILDREN.

- 49. Daniel, b. Nov. 16, 1721.
- 50. Stephen, b. Nov. 9, 1723.
- 51. Noah, b. Mar. 1, 1729; d. Sept. 3, 1729.
- 52. James, b. Oct. 28, 1734. 53. Noah, b. June 13, 1737; d. June 13,

FOURTH GENERATION

20. Samuel Humiston

20. Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary (Clinton) Humiston, married July 21, 1737, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Susanna (Heaton) Allcock. She was born July 31, 1708; died Jan. 23, 1782. He died Oct. 3, 1788. Resided in New Haven.

CHILDREN.

- 54. Mary, b. July 6, 1739. 55. Susanna, b. May 5, 1741; m. Jeremiah Parmelee.
 - 56. Samuel, b. May 5, 1743.

21. ABIGAIL HUMISTON

21. Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Clinton) Humiston, married Jan. 16, 1737, Stephen, son of John and Susanna (Heaton) Allcock. He was born Aug. 10, 1714. He settled in

Amity, now Woodbridge, Connecticut, and was a large landholder.

CHILDREN.

I. Stephen, b. Aug. 22, 1738. II. Sarah, m. Solomon Gilbert.

23. Lydia Humiston

23. Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer and Grace (Blakeslee) Humiston, married Jan. 22, 1741, Abraham Tuttle.

CHILDREN.

I. David, bap. June 3, 1743. II. Hannah, b. July 16, 1744. III. Sarah, b. Sept. 21, 1748.

IV. Richard, b. Oct. 20, 1751; m. Mary Tuttle.

V. Rebecca, b. Feb. 15, 1753.

24. EBENEZER HUMISTON

24. Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer and Grace (Blakeslee) Humiston, married June 9, 1746, Mary Butler. She died Sept. 12, 1783. Resided in North Haven, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

57. Reuben, b. Mar. 22, 1747. 58. Abram, b. May 13, 1749. 59. Abigail, b. July 28, 1751. 60. Mary, Mar. 4, 1754.

25. Daniel Humiston

25. Daniel, son of Ebenezer and Grace (Blakeslee) Humiston, married Mar. 19, 1752, Desire Dorman.

26. NATHANIEL HUMISTON

26. Nathaniel, son of Ebenezer and Grace (Blakeslee) Humiston, married Jan. 7, 1752, Desire Taylor. Resided She was in Hamden, Connecticut. one of the members who formed the Hamden East Plains Church, now the Congregational. Whitneyville died Nov. 25, 1793. She died Sept. 4, 1815. Both buried in the Hamden Plains Cemetery.

CHILDREN.

61. Ebenezer.

62. Hannah, b. June 16, 1757; m. Daniel Punderson.

63. Ruth, b. Dec. 10, 1759; probably other children.

29. TIMOTHY HUMISTON

29. Timothy, son of Ebenezer and Grace (Blakeslee) Humiston, married ——. Timothy was under the command of Gen. Amherst at the taking of Quebec and died Jan. 6, 1829, at Harwinton, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

64. Esther, b. Aug. 25, 1786. 64-1. Abner and others.

32. THOMAS HUMISTON

32. Thomas, son of Thomas and Mary (Bishop) married Abigail Ray. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Ensign Thomas died Apr. 1, 1802. His wife died Dec. 18, 1802, age 71. Resided in North Haven, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

65. Abigail, b. Mar. 21, 1753; m. David

66. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 9, 1757; d. Mar. 26,

1774.

67. Lydia, b. Mar. 2, 1760. 68. Esther, b. March 11, 1762; m. Calvin

Eaton. 69. Phebe, b. Dec. 7, 1764; d. Sept. 4,

1774. 70. Thomas, b. Oct. 21, 1767; d. Aug. 28,

71. Joshua, b. Mar. 26, 1771; d. Mar. 26,

1774. 72. Joshua, bap. June 5, 1774; d. Sept. 9,

73. Ruth, m. Jan. 15, 1774, Jacob Brockett.

33. James Humiston

33. James, son of Thomas and Mary (Bishop) Humiston, married July 19, 1753, Dorcas, daughter of Caleb and Abigail (Bradley) Atwater. She was born Aug. 26, 1733; died Sept. 15, 1759. James married second Dec. 11, 1760, Abigail Bishop. He was a deacon in the North Haven Church from 1773 until his resignation about 1780. Resided in North Haven.

CHILDREN: BY FIRST MARRIAGE.

74. Mary, b. May 19, 1754; d. Nov. 21,

1773.

75. James, b. Feb. 23, 1756. 76. Caleb, b. May 16, 1758; d. Sept. 25, 1759.

CHILD: BY SECOND MARRIAGE. 77. Caleb, b. May 27, 1762.

37. Joy Humiston

37. Joy, son of Thomas and Mary (Bishop) Humiston, married Aug.

10, 1758, Hannah Grannis. He was alive 1786. Resided in North Haven.

CHILDREN.

78. Hannah, b. Dec. 11, 1758.

79. Mabel, b. June 19, 1761; m. Elisha

80. Ezra, b. Aug. 13, 1763. 81. Bennet, b. July 8, 1766. 82. Joy, b. Oct. 28, 1768.

41. Joseph Humiston

41. Joseph, son of Joseph and Anna (Sperry) Humiston, married Eunice Cooper. Joseph located in Hamden, Conn., and became a prosperous farmer and died Mar. 28, 1795. in Hamden Plains Cemetery. widow married Joseph Ford and died July 17, 1842, age 89.

CHILDREN.

83. Jesse, b. 1780; died young. m. Elizabeth Harmon.

85. Ezra.

86. Jere, b. Mar. 19, 1790. 87. Hannah, b. Sept. 28, 1786. 88. Joseph, died young.

89. Ethel, b. 1792, d. Nov. 5, 1812. 90. Anna, m. Moses Gilbert.

JOHN HUMISTON

42. John, son of John and Hannah (Royce) Humiston, married June 5, 1738, Mary Sanford. died Mar. 8, 1742. Married second Dec. 29, 1742, Ruth Culver. She died Dec. 31, 1769. Married third June 21, 1770, Thankful Tyler. John Humiston settled in Litchfield, Conn.

CHILDREN: BY FIRST MARRIAGE.

91. Mary, b. May 10, 1739. 92. John, Feb. 25, 1741-2.

CHILDREN: BY SECOND MARRIAGE.

93. Thankful, b. Nov. 26, 1743. 94. Noah, b. Dec. 20, 1745.

95. Damaris, b. Feb. 10, 1746-7.

96. Amos, b. May 30, 1749.

97. Titus, b. Nov. 30, 1751. 98. Ruth, b. June 9, 1753; m. David Allen.

99. Lois, b. May 30, 1755.

100. Enos, b. November 27, 1756; d. Sept. 12, 1760.

101. Martha, b. Jan. 9, 1760; d. May 10, 1760.

102. Keziah.

43. CALEB HUMISTON

43. Caleb, son of John and Hannah (Royce) Humiston, married Nov. 14,

1738, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Todd. She was born Dec. 7, 1718, and died Sept. 24, 1806. He died Mar. 6, 1776, and was buried in Plymouth Hollow Cemetery. Esquire Caleb removed from North Haven to Northbury Parish, Waterbury, now Plymouth, Conn., and became a prominent citizen, holding many offices of public trust. The locality in which he lived is called Humiston Hill.

CHILDREN.

103. Jesse, b. Dec. 12, 1739; died soon.

104. Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1742.

105. Hannah, b. June 25, 1745.

106. Susanna, June 19, 1747; m. -Hungerford.

107. Jesse, b. Dec. 4, 1749. 108. Mehetable, b. Jan. 1, 1852.

109. Content, Aug. 3, 1754; d. unm. Feb. 3, 1773.

110. Phebe, b. Dec. 4, 1756. 111. Annise, b. July 24, 1759. 112. Martha, Dec. 20, 1762.

45. DAVID HUMISTON

45. David, son of John and Hannah (Royce) Humiston, married Nov. 1, 1743, Ruth, daughter of Joseph Bassett. David Humiston located, with others of his brothers and sisters, in Northbury, Conn.

CHILDREN.

113. Rhoda, b. Jan. 17, 1745; d. Sept. 13,

1750. 114. Joel, b. Apr. 14, 1747; d. Sept. 22, 1750.

115. Lydia, b. July 30, 1749; d. Sept. 18, 1750.

116. Rhoda, b. May 27, 1751.

117. Joel, b. Nov. 12, 1853; removed to Southwich, Mass.

118. Lydia, b. Mar. 1, 1756. 119. David, b. Feb. 12, 1758.

120 Ashbel, b. June 8, 1760, removed to Southwich.

121. Chloe, b. Nov. 5, 1762, m. Jan. 10, 1796, Edward Turner.

122. Bede, b. June 8. 1765. 123. Hannah, b. June 8, 1768.

46. SARAH HUMISTON

46. Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah (Royce) Humiston, married first Nov. 19, 1740, Thomas Turner. He died 1749. She married second May 12, 1752, Samuel Tuttle. He was born Feb. 12,1727; died at North Haven Nov. 23, 1784.

CHILDREN: BY FIRST MARRIAGE.

I. Titus, b. May 30, 1741; m. Sarah Blakeslee.

II. Alexander, b. Nov. 25, 1743.

III, Jesse, b. Oct. 7, 1746; m. Phebe Humiston.

IV. Sarah, b. July 2, 1749.

CHILDREN: BY SECOND MARRIAGE.

V. Susanna, b. Apr. 17, 1753; m. James Allen.

VI. Jemina, b. 1755; m. Chapin Byron. VII. Samuel, b. 1759; m. Chloe Todd. VIII. Lemuel, b. 1760; m. Lydia Bas-

IX. Daniel, b. Oct. 4, 1765; m. Hannah Mansfield.

X. Lydia, m. Caleb Blakeslee.

47. EPHRAIM HUMISTON

47. Ephraim, son of John and Hannah (Royce) Humiston, married Dec. 1,1757, Šusanna Bassett. She was born 1736; died May 25,1813. He died May 3, 1806. Lieut. Ephraim was a large landholder of North Haven, where he died and was buried in the "Old Cemetery." He served in the Revolutionary War. He continuously held important churchly trusts from 1757 to 1791, to which he was elected by his brethren.

CHILDREN.

124. Sarah, b. Nov. 19, 1760; bap. June 25, 1761.

125. Susannah, b. Oct. 5, 1763; m. Samuel Mix, Jr.

126. John, b. Oct. 3, 1758.

127. Ephraim or Abram, b. Feb. 3, 1766. 128. Joel, b. Aug. 15, 1768. 129. Street, b. June 28, 1771. 130. Mary, bap. Mar. 5, 1775. 131. Caleb, bap. Aug. 8, 1781.

48. HANNAH HUMISTON

48. Hannah, daughter of John and Hannah (Royce) Humiston, married Apr. 5, 1754, Ephraim Allen. sided in Waterbury, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Lidda, b. Sept. 19, 1756. II. John, b. Jan. 13, 1758. III. Russell, b. Apr. 30, 1762.

49. Daniel Humiston

49. Daniel, son of James and Sarah (Atwater) Humiston, married Lydia Rowe. She was born 1726; died Jan. 1, 1809. He died July 27, 1767.

was a farmer of Cheshire, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

132. Sarah, b. Dec. 14, 1744.

133. Hannah, b. Mar. 2, 1745; d. Aug. 23, 1767.

134. Stephen, b. July 17, 1751; d. Sept. 8, 1767.

135. Lydia, b. Mar. 17, 1754. 136. Patience, b. Nov. 28, 1756; m. Atwater.

137. Daniel, b. Apr. 10, 1759. 138. Daniel, d. Nov. 7, 1783.

139. John, b. June 30, 1761. 140. Jesse, b. Mar. 12, 1764. 141. Catharine, b. Oct. 6, 1766.

52. JAMES HUMISTON

52. James, son of James and Sarah (Atwater) Humiston, married first Feb. 4, 1755-6, Abiah Ives. She died Dec. 19, 1761. James married second May 19, 1762, Hannah, daughter of Matthias Hitchcock. She was born Mch. 9, 1737. James settled on a farm at Gitteau's Corner, Wallingford, now known as the Humiston Farm. He died Feb. 8, 1812.

CHILDREN.

142. James. 143. Linus.

GENERATION FIFTH

56. Samuel Humiston

56. Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Allcock) Humiston, married Dec. 15, 1767, Mary, daughter of John Gills. She died June 6, 1820. He died June 20, 1809. Samuel was a captain in the Revolution. "His children were all daughters and during the absence of men in the Army, they had to go out into the fields to work. One time word came from the Captain that the British Regulars were passing over the Neck Bridge (New Haven) in the direction of his home. His wife was sick abed; she told the daughters to drive the cows up over After the the hills, to save them. British had crossed the bridge they tore it away; but the Captain ran his horse across one of the stringers while the beholders expected to see him fall into the river."

CHILDREN.

144. Molly, b. Aug. 16, 1768; m. Allen Ives.

145. Beda, b. Apr. 10, 1770; m. May 29, 1788, Ira Todd.

146. Esther, b. May 23, 1774. 147. Betsey, b. Mar. 25, 1776. 148. Lyman, b. Sept. 27, 1778.

149. Phila, b. Feb. 27, 1781. 150. Samuel Green, b. July 24, 1783.

151. Siliman, b. Nov. 10, 1785. 152. Julia, b. Aug. 22, 1788; m. Mar. 6, 1811, Elam Bassett.

153. Wyllys, b. July 17, 1790; bap. Oct. 12, 1790.

154. Loly, b. July 28, 1794.

61. EBENEZER HUMISTON

61. Ebenezer, son of Nathaniel and Desire (Taylor) Humiston, married Ebenezer was a Hannah farmer of Hamden, Conn. He died Sept. 4, 1815. She died Sept. 4, 1846; age 89. Both are buried in the Hamden Plains Cemetery.

CHILDREN.

155. Esther, b. 1777. 156. Ruth.

157. Benjamin, b. 1783; d. Jan. 12, 1813.

158. William, b. 1785.

159. James, b. 1787; d. Dec. 3, 1810, in Litchfield, Conn.

160. Charles.

161. Rhoda, b. 1791; d. July 15, 1808.
162. Elizabeth, mar. — Carrington.
163. Lovina b. 1798; d. Sept. 10, 1798.
164. Lovisa b. 1799; d. Sept. 22, 1798.
165. Nancy, b. 1799; d. Sept. 23, 1813.

75. JAMES HUMISTON

75. James, son of Deacon James and Dorcas (Atwater) Humiston, married Feb. 26, 1777, Phebe Bassett. He was a member of the school committee in North Haven, 1780.

77. CALEB HUMISTON

77. Caleb, son of James and Abi-il (Bishop) Humiston, married gail Sarah Bishop of North Haven.

CHILD.

166. Esther, b. 1793.

79. MABEL HUMISTON

79. Mabel, daughter of Joy and Hannah (Grannis) Humiston, married Sept. 3, 1783, Elisha, son of William Munson. He was born Oct. 10, 1756.

CHILDREN.

I. Aaron, b. Oct. 24, 1783. II. Laura Elmore, b. June 6, 1786. III. Hannah Mariah, b. June 3, 1789. IV. Chloe, b. Apr. 9, 1793. V. Linus Joy, b. -

84. Justus Humiston

84. Justus, son of Joseph and Eunice (Cooper) Humiston, married Elizabeth Harmon of New Marlborough, Massachusetts. She was born 1786; died Apr. 1, 1848. He died Oct. 3, 1855. Justus was a farmer of Hamden, Conn.

CHILDREN.

167. Sylvia, b. Feb. 3, 1805. 168. Eunice, b. 1807; d. Apr. 5, 1812.

169. Eliza, b. 1816.

170. Harmon, b. Jan. 15, 1818. 171. Elihu, b. Nov. 15, 1820. 172. Maria S., b. Nov. 5, 1825.

173. Austin, b. Mar. 1829.

86. JERE HUMISTON

86. Jere, son of Joseph and Eunice (Cooper) Humiston, married Mary Ray of Massachusetts. He died Dec. 29, 1872, at Fond du Lac, Wis.

CHILDREN.

174. Ethel. 175. Forbes, b. Sept. 28, 1820, in Great Barrington, Mass.

176. Joseph.

177. Ezra. Other children in Family.

87. Hannah Humiston

87. Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Eunice (Cooper) Humiston, married 1812 Ezra, son of Daniel Tuttle. He was born Feb. 1, 1769; died Jan. 1, 1827. She died Sept. 1, 1866, at Middle Haddam, Conn.

CHILDREN.

I. Elizabeth, m. July 10, 1851, Rev. Benjamin Hopkins.

II. Lucy, m. Rev. Henry Colton. III. Mary, b. 1820; d. Jan. 17, 1849.

91. MARY HUMISTON

91. Mary, daughter of Johnand Mary (Sanford) Humiston, married Oct. 26, 1762, Ashur, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Barnes) Blakeslee. Ashur was born May 23, 1738, died May 3, 1814.

92. JOHN HUMISTON

92. John, son of John and Mary (Sanford) Humiston, married Dec. 14, 1769, Hannah Sanford. Resided in Litchfield, Conn.

CHILD

178. Sherman, b. Sept. 24, 1789.

93. THANKFUL HUMISTON

93. Thankful, daughter of John and Ruth (Culver) Humiston, married Oct. 25, 1764, Amos, son of David Dutton. Thankful died Feb. 22, 1768.

CHILD.

I. ——, son, b. Feb. 8, 1768; d. Feb. 16, 1768.

94. NOAH HUMISTON

94. Noah, son of John and Ruth (Culver) Humiston, married Nov. 17, 1768, Lucy Barnes. Resided in Waterbury.

CHILD.

179. Tempe, b. Aug. 21, 1769.

95. Damaris Humiston

95. Damaris, daughter of John and Ruth (Culver) Humiston, married Nov. 19, 1767, Abel, son of Capt. Stephen Seymer.

CHILDREN.

I. Ziba, b. Oct. 3, 1768.
II. Lucy, b. July 3, 1770.
III. Martha, b. Mar. 11, 1772.
IV. Titus, b. July 6, 1774.
V. Polly, b. July 3, 1776.
VI. Abel, b. Aug. 13, 1777.
VII. Damaris, b. Sept. 4, 1779.
VIII. Merril, b. June 29, 1781.
IX. Dorcas, b. Feb. 1, 1783.
X. Robert, b. Sept. 16, 1785.
XI. Norman, b. May 8, 1789.

96. Amos Humiston

of. Amos, son of John and Ruth (Culver) Humiston, married Nov. 5, 1771, Abigail Allen. Resided in Waterbury, Conn.

CHILDREN.

180. Enos, b. Mch. 11, 1772. 181. Thankful, b. June 26, 1773; d. Feb., 1774.

97. TITUS HUMISTON

97. Titus, son of John and Ruth (Culver) Humiston, married Dec. 20,

1775, Beulah Batchelor. Resided in Litchfield, Conn., and Binghampton, N. Y.

CHILDREN.

182. Elisha, b. Nov. 5, 1776.

183. Content, b. Dec. 24, 1777; d. Aug. 5, 1781.

184. Live, b. Aug. 17, 1780. 185. Lyman, b. Jan. 14, 1782. 186. Isaac, b. June 14, 1783.

187. Polly, b. Aug. 24, 1784.

104. SARAH HUMISTON

104. Sarah, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married May 17, 1764, Deacon Stephen, son of Thomas and Susanna (Southmayd) Bronson. He was born June 30, 1735; died Dec. 15, 1809. She died July 27, 1822. Resided in Waterbury.

CHILDREN.

I. Marcia, b. Dec. 17, 1764; m. 1794, John Kingsbury.

II. Jesse, b. June 9, 1766; d. Feb. 4, 1788,

III. John, b. Aug. 4, 1768; d. Jan. 22, 1782.

IV. Susanna, b. Dec. 27, 1770; d. Oct. 21, 1773.

1773. V. Content, b. May 14, 1773; d. Mar. 28, 1806. VI. Bennet, b. Nov. 14, 1775; m. 1801,

Anna Smith.
VII. Susanna, b. Apr. 6, 1780; m. Joseph Burton.

105. HANNAH HUMISTON

105. Hannah, daughter of Çaleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married Dec. 25, 1766, Daniel, son of Daniel Lord, of Lyme, Connecticut. He was born Apr. 4,1742; married second Jan. 10, 1788, Abigail Dickinson. He died Dec. 22, 1817. Hannah died in Litchfield, Dec. 16, 1786.

CHILDREN.

I. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 24, 1768; d. June 9, 1828. II. Huldah, b. May 27, 1770; d. Dec. 14,

III. Patty, b. Feb. 21, 1774; d. Nov.,

IV. Phineas, b. Feb. 10, 1777.

V. Patty, b. Sept. 2, 1782; m. Jesse Stevens.

VI. Hannah, b. Dec. 14, 1786; m. Willis Lord.

107. Jesse Humiston

107. Jesse, son of Caleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married Abi

Blakeslee. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died Feb. Resided in Plymouth, 23, 1837. Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

188. Sidnia, b. Apr. 20, 1786.

189. Caleb, b. 1788; d. July 19, 1839. 190. Bennett, b. Aug. 7, 1795.

191. Morris, b. April 5, 1797.

108. MEHITABLE HUMISTON

108. Mehitable, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married May 7, 1770, Isaac, son of Thomas Fenn. He died Mar. 18, 1825. She died Nov. 23, 1825. Resided in Watertown, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Linus, b. Aug. 30, 1770; m. Oct. 27, 1793, Mary Curtiss.

II. Abijah, b. June 3, 1772; m. May 19, 1793. Nancy Rexford.

III. Mehitable, b. June 30, 1776; m. Silas Booth.

IV. Sabia, b. Apr. 2, 1779; m. Mar, 26, 1801, Aaron Fenn.

V. Rosetta, b. Dec. 6, 1781; m. Anthony

Newton. VI. Bede, b. Jan. 10, 1786; m. -

Fuller.

109. PHEBE HUMISTON

109. Phebe, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married Mar. 29, 1774, Jesse, son of Thomas and Sarah (Humiston) Turner. He was born Oct. 7, 1746. She died Oct. 5, 1844.

IIO. ANNISE' HUMISTON

110. Annise, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married July 5, 1775, Samuel, son of John Sutliff. He was born 1750; died Oct. 14, 1828. She died June 6, 1825.

CHILDREN.

I. Betsey, b. Feb. 8, 1776; m. Abel Hurd.

II. Martha, b. Oct. 29, 1778; m. Jonathan Warner.

III. Roxy, b. Mar. 3, 1780; m. —

IV. Giles, b. Mar. 18, 1782; m. Betsey Blakslee.

V. Content, b. Jan. 28, 1784; m. Caleb

Moss.

VI. Asanath, b. Nov. 28, 1785; m. -Carter.

VII. Huldah, b. Nov. 23, 1787; d. July 25, 1845.

VIII. Samuel Todd, b. Jan. 25, 1790.

IX. Dennis, b. Sept. 12, 1792. X. Esther, b. May 29, 1796.

XI. Lester, b. Sept. 26, 1798; m. -Atwood.

XII. Annis, b. Sept. 11, 1800; m. David Strong.

III. MARTHA HUMISTON

III. Martha, daughter of Caleb and Susanna (Todd) Humiston, married Jan. 5, 1781, General Daniel, son of Deacon Daniel and Martha (Ray) Potter. He was a graduate of Yale College (1780) and a man of great influence in Northbury, Connecticut. He died Apr. 21, 1842.

CHILDREN.

I. Horace, d. 1841. Yale College 1804. II. Anselm, m. Julia Warner. III. Minerva, m. Rev. Luther Hart. IV. Tertius Daniel, b. Sept. 25, 1793.

116. RHODA HUMISTON

116. Rhoda, daughter of David and Ruth (Bassett) Humiston, married Dec. 26, 1774, Jacob, son of Elihu and Rebecca (Stanley) Daggett, of Attleboro, Massachusetts. He was born May 1, 1748; died Feb. 6, 1796. died Aug. 31, 1831.

CHILDREN.

I. Sarah, b. Jan. 5, 1776; m. Rev. Sherman Johnson.

II. Chauncey, b. June 7, 1779; m. Mehi-

table Mulford.
III. Rebecca, b. Dec. 14, 1781; m. Napthalia Daggett.

IV. Nancy, b. May 27, 1784; m. Bennett Johnson.

118. Lydia Humiston

118. Lydia, daughter of David and Ruth (Bassett) Humiston, married Timothy, son of Stephen and Sarah (Ball) Atwater. He died May 6, 1830. She died June, 1843. Resided in Plymouth, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Ruth, b. July 30, 1782; m. Randall

II. Elam, b. July 7, 1785; m. Chloe

Camp. III. Wyllys, b. Oct. 6, 1790; m. (1st)

IV. Lydia, b. June 5, 1794; d. Sept. 17,

V. Lydia, b. 1798; m. Elam Fenn. VI. Timothy, b. Oct. 16, 1799; m. Eunice

122. BEDE HUMISTON

122. Bede, daughter of David and Ruth (Bassett) Humiston, married May 8, 1803. Richard, son of Stephen and Sarah (Ball) Atwater. Bede died Nov. 1, 1843.

CHILDREN.

I. Newman, b. Oct. 17, 1804; m. Emeline Butler.

II. Susan, b. May, 1806; d. Feb. 11, 1874,

126. JOHN HUMISTON

There is also a John Humiston, a descendant of David and Ruth (Bassett) Humiston, married ——. located in the eastern part of Plymouth, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

192. Carlyle. 193. Austin; resided in White Hall, N. Y.

194. ____, dau. m. ____ Meginnis. 195. John 196. Lydia twins.

127. EPHRAIM HUMISTON

127. Ephraim A., son of Ephraim and Susanna (Bassett) Humiston, married Eunice, daughter of John and Lois (Beadles) Hull. Ephraim A. settled on the old Henry and Russell farm in Wallingford, Connecticut, and died there.

CHILDREN.

197. Sherlock, b. June 19, 1793. 198. Hiram, b. Apr. 30, 1802.

199. Diana, b. Mar. 13, 1797. 200. Willis, b. Dec. 3, 1808.

200-1-Horace, b. Aug. 12, 1799. 200-2-George, b. Sept. 1, 1804.

128. JOEL HUMISTON

128. Joel, son of Ephraim and Susanna (Bassett) Humiston, married Jan. 12, 1797, Emelia Mix. Resided in North Haven, Ct.

CHILD.

201. Lydia, b. Dec. 14, 1800; bap, July 17, I808.

131. CALEB HUMISTON

131. Caleb, son of Ephraim and Susanna (Bassett) Humiston, married Polly ———. He resided in

North Haven and made brick there in 1803 and later.

CHILD.

202. Loyal Porter; d. July 25, 1815, a. 4 mo.

132. SARAH HUMISTON

132. Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Rowe) Humiston, married Jan. 22, 1761, Samuel, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) Hull. He was born Aug. 12, 1737; married second Hannah ———. Sarah died Sept. 4, 1775. No issue by first marriage.

135. LYDIA HUMISTON

135. Lydia, daughter of Daniel and Lydia (Rowe) Humiston, married Mar. 17, 1774, Peter, son of Peter and Rebecca (Bartholomew) Hall. was born June 7, 1748; died Sept. 25, 1832. She died May 2, 1805.

CHILDREN.

I. Jesse.

III. Wooster. III. Roxy, b. 1779; d. Sept. 26, 1856.

IV. Marcus.

V. Major Atwater, b. July 18, 1785; d. Mar. 28, 1848.

VI. Philo, m. Thankful Morse.

VII. Albert.

VIII. Peter Ufford.

IX. Sally. X. Betsey.

140. JESSE HUMISTON

140. Jesse, son of Daniel and Lydia (Rowe) Humiston, May 2, 1786, married Lois, daughter of Amos and Abibail Doolittle, of Cheshire. Lois was born 1760; died Feb. 8, 1847. He died Mar. 12, 1832. He resided on a farm about a mile west of the railroad depot in Cheshire, Connec. ticut.

CHILDREN.

203. Daniel, b. Sept. 23, 1788.

204. Jesse A., b. Dec. 22, 1790. 205. Alma.

206. John, b. Aug. 21, 1798.

206½. Lois, b. June 3, 1796; d. May 13, 1816.

142. JAMES HUMISTON

142. James, son of James Humiston (No. 52), married — James was the proprietor of the mills about a mile west of the village of Wallingford and was extensively engaged in wool carding and cloth dressing as well as milling. CHILDREN.

207. Chauncey. b. Apr. 19, 1793. 208. Nancy, b. Dec. 9, 1790; m. Almon

209. Elizabeth, b. Apr. 14, 1795; m. Harmon Morse.

210. Maria, b. Nov. 22, 1830: m. Samuel

211. Lyman, b. June 17, 1808; m. Jennie Tohnson. 212. Charles, b. June 5, 1799; m. Lucy

Bronson.

212-1-Daniel, b. June 21, 1797. 212-2-Alexander, b. Jan. 3, 1802.

143. LINUS HUMISTON

143. Linus, son of James (Hitchcock) Humiston, Hannah 1802, Rebecca married Oct. 3, Linus went to Ohio many Rice. years ago with his family. When in Wallingford he resided on the old Humiston farm, Gitteau's Corner.

CHILDREN. 213. Miles, b. July 19, 1803. 214. Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1806. 215. Philo, b. Dec. 21, 1807. 216. Mary, b. Nov. 8, 1804. 217. Hannah, b. Apr. 10, 1810. 217-1-Russell, b. Oct., 1811. 217-2-George, b. Apr. 6, 1813.

SIXTH GENERATION

146. Esther Humiston

146. Esther, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gill) Humiston, married Sept. 26, 1799, Daniel, son of Joseph and Lydia (Bassett) Pierpont, of Ham-den, Connecticut. He was born May 16, 1775; died Nov. 16, 1851. died Aug. 17, 1864.

CHILDREN.

I. Bede, b. Dec. 10, 1800; m. Meritt Pierpont.

II. Elias, b. Apr. 21, 1803; d. Aug. 31,

III. Esther, b. Sept. 1, 1805; m. Ezra

IV. Harriet, b. Feb. 13, 1808. V. Sally, b. Dec. 10, 1811. VI. Jared, b. June 24, 1814. VII. Rufus, b. Mar. 5, 1818.

147. BETSEY HUMISTON

147. Betsey, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gill) Humiston, married Jan. 29, 1795, Benjamin, son of Lud Munson. He was born Dec. 19, 1771; died May 28, 1815. She died Nov., 1834.

Benjamin was a school-teacher and resided in (Northford) Branford, Abingdon, Ohio.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary, b. Dec. 8, 1795; d. Jan. 10, 1839. II. Henrietta, b. Mch. 8, 1798; d. July 28, 1890.

III. Betsey, b. Mch. 10, 1800; d. Jan. 24, 1886

IV. Benjamin, b. Feb. 20, 1803; d. July 6, 1825.

V. Julius, b. Sept. 15, 1805; d. Sept. 19,

VI. Lois Jennet, b. Aug. 31, 1809.

149. PHILA HUMISTON

149. Phila, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Gill) Humiston, married Oct. 22, 1801, Jesse Andrews. Resided in New Haven, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Allen, b. Jan. 23, 1803. II. Jesse, b. Mch. 26, 1805.III. Franklin, b. Aug. 16, 1813.IV. Laura, b. Sept. 24, 1816.

150. SAMUEL HUMISTON

150. Samuel G., supposed son of Samuel and Mary (Gill) Humiston, married Ruth, daughter of Israel Holmes. He was proprietor of the old Burton Tavern, Waterbury, about 1820, and later.

CHILDREN.

218. Esther S., bap. Jan. 28, 1821. 219. Mary Isabella, bap. May 19, 1822; d. Dec. 26, 1822. 220. Ruth Holmes.

151. SILLIMAN HUMISTON

151. Silliman, supposed son of Samuel and Mary (Gill) Humiston, married Sarah --. Resided in Meredith, New York.

CHILD.

221. Austin.

155. ESTHER HUMISTON

155. Esther, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Humiston, married Ira Wolcott of Hamden, Connecticut. He was born 1771; died Mar. 25, 1843. She died Feb. 25, 1872. Resided in Hamden and are buried in the Centreville Cemetery.

CHILDREN.

I. Vashti, b. 1801; d. Oct. 18, 1820. II. Abiah, b. 1803; m. Henry Leek. III. Laura, d. May 31, 1823, a. 9. IV. Mary, d. Oct. 7, 1833; a. 22.

V. Ira, drowned June 20, 1838, a. 29. VI. Jason, drowned June 20, 1838, a. 22. VII. Jeremiah.

156. RUTH HUMISTON

156. Ruth, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah Humiston, married Barney Avis. Resided in Hamden, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Mary Elizabeth; m. Samuel H. Baldwin.

____, dau. m. ____ Dorman.

158. WILLIAM HUMISTON

158. William, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Humiston, married Aug. 16, 1807, Betsey Ann, daughter of Daniel Talmadge. She was born 1789; died Aug. 25, 1862. He died June 23, 1853. Resided in Hamden, about a mile west of Centreville.

CHILDREN.

222. Maria, b. Apr. 4, 1808; d. Feb. 8, 1810.

223. Maria, b. June 18, 1811; d. Sept. 11, 1813.

224. Chester, b. Aug. 5, 1814; d. Feb. 23,

225. Jane, b. Dec. 27, 1815; d. unm. Feb.

226. Caroline, b. Apr. 23, 1820; d. unm.

Jan. 29, 1900. 227. Willis, b. Mar. 19, 1824.

160. CHARLES HUMISTON

160. Charles, son of Ebenezer and Hannah Humiston, married — ——. He became a sailor and was lost to family.

CHILD.

228. Charles, became a sailor.

166. Esther Humiston

166. Esther, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Bishop) Humiston, married Dec. 1816, Lyman Goodyear. He was born Sept. 23, 1792; died Jan. 7, 1874. She died Aug. 26, 1856.

CHILDREN.

I. Sarah, b. Sept. 5, 1817; m. James Boise.

II. Esther, b. Oct. 30, 1822; d. unm. 1848; III. Austin, b. May 31, 1828; m. Ann J.

IV. Susadnah P., b. Nov. 27, 1832; d.

Dec. 21, 1863.

167. SYLVIA HUMISTON

167. Sylvia, daughter of Justus and Elizabeth (Harmon) Humiston, married Sept. 26, 1827, Elihu, son of Enos and Mary (Todd) Dickerman. He was born May 14, 1802; died Oct. 31, 1893. She died Aug., 1899. Resided in North Haven.

CHILDREN.

I. Elihu Justus, b. Sept. 6, 1828. II. Charles, b. Nov. 29, 1830. III. Elizabeth Sylvia, b. Dec. 13, 1835.

169. ELIZA HUMISTON

169. Eliza, daughter of Justus and Elizabeth (Harmon) Humiston, married Sydney Benham. She died 1889. Resided in Hamden, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Sidney. II. Eunice.

170. HARMON HUMISTON

170. Harmon, son of Justus and Elizabeth (Harmon) Humiston, married Jan. 1, 1844, Maia L., daughter of Eli and Sophia (Bassett) Dickerman. She was born Nov. 8, 1819; died Apr. 4, 1904. He died Mar. 23, 1904. Re-Whitneyville, Hamder. sided in Served as deacon in Congregational Church.

171. ELIHU HUMISTON

171. Elihu, son of Justus and Eliz. abeth (Harmon) Humiston, resides unmarried in Whitneyville, Hamden, Connecticut. He occupies the farm and the house built by his paternal grandfather, Joseph. His sister, Maria S. (172), resides here also.

173. Austin Humiston

173. Austin, son of Justus and Elizabeth (Harmon) Humiston, married Dec. 3, 1851, Julia Bradley. He died Nov. 13, 1866. Resided in Ham-

CHILD.

229. Lucy E., b. Sept. 15, 1854. 175. Forbes Humiston

175. Forbes, son of Jere and Mary (Ray) Humiston, married Martha Maria, daughter of Titus Dawson. She was born Feb. 4, 1822. a railroad policeman.

CHILDREN.

230. Edward Ray, b. Jan. 8, 1845. Res. Fairbault, Minn.

231. Eunice Rebecca, b. Jan. 16, 1847. Res. Winona, Wis.

178. SHERMAN HUMISTON

178. Sherman, son of John and Hannah (Sanford) Humiston, married Dec. 28, 1812, Polly Tompkins. Resided in Litchfield, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

232. Laura, b. Oct. 1, 1813. 233. John, b. July 11, 1815. 234. Belinda, b. June 11, 1820.

235. Phebe B., b. May 3, 1823.

182. Elisha Humiston

182. Elisha, supposed son of Titus and Beulah (Batchelor) Humiston, married Elizabeth ——. Located in Abingdon, Ohio.

CHILD.

236. Hartson.

188. Sidnia Humiston

188. Sidnia, daughter of Jesse and Abi (Blakeslee) Humiston, married Sherman Pierpont, a great-grandson of Rev. James Pierpont of New Haven. He was born June 29, 1783; drowned in Lake Erie.

CHILDREN.

I. Minerva, b. Sept. 4, 1809; m. Sherman Woodward.

II. George, b. May 21, 1819; m. Caroline Beach.

190. BENNETT HUMISTON

190. Bennett, son of Jesse and Abi (Blakeslee) Humiston, married Feb. 23, 1826, Emily, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Camp) Warner. born May 3, 1805; died Mar. 8, 1889. He died Sept. 6, 1876. Resided in Plymouth, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

237. Bennett, b. Sept. 6, 1830. 238. Morris, b. Dec. 1, 1832.

239. Emily Annis, b. Feb. 17, 1840.

240. Caleb, b. May 30, 1843.

191. Morris Humiston

191. Morris, son of Jesse and Abi (Blakeslee) Humiston, married Eliza Clark. She was born 1797; died Dec. 7, 1836. He died May 7, 1828. Resided in Plymouth, Connecticut.

195. JOHN HUMISTON

195. John, son of John Humiston, married Jan. 5, 1831, Loly, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Barnes) Tuttle. She was born Mar. 22, 1808. Resided in the southwest section of Southington, Connecticut, and was a large landholder. A stream near farm is called Humiston Brook.

CHILDREN.

241. Darius, b. Nov. 16, 1835.

242. Philenda, b. Mar. 1839; m. -Merriman.

201. LYDIA HUMISTON

201. Lydia, daughter of Joel and Emelia (Mix) Humiston, married Peck. Ward Resided in North Haven, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

I. Joel. II. Lucretia.

III. Edwin. IV. Fannie.

203. DANIEL HUMISTON

203. Daniel, son of Jesse and Lois (Doolittle) Humiston, married June 16, 1816, Julianna, daughter of Jared and Achsah (Doolittle) Ives. Daniel was a prominent citizen of Cheshire and served as selectman and as a representative of the town in the State Legislature. He died Oct. 22, 1865. His wife died Dec. 23, 1833.

CHILDREN.

243. Chauncey Ives, b. July 13, 1818. 244. John Daniel, b. Sept. 20, 1820.

245. Julia Ann, b. 1822.

204. Jesse Humiston

204. Jesse A., son of Jesse and Lois (Doolittle) Humiston, married Oct. 14, 1818, Lois, daughter of Reuben Preston. Resided in Cheshire, Connecticut; died Nov. 16, 1841.

CHILDREN.

246. Lauren A.

247. Lois. 248. Franklin.

206. JOHN HUMISTON

206. John, son of Jesse and Lois (Doolittle) Humiston, married Rhoda, daughter of Samuel Nichols, of Wolcott, Connecticut. Resided in Cheshire, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

249. Jesse, removed to New York State. 250. John Latimer, resides in Cheshire.

SEVENTH GENERATION

220. RUTH HUMISTON

220. Ruth, daughter of Samuel G. and Ruth (Holmes) Humiston, became an excellent teacher and conducted a private school in Waterbury, Connecticut. She was a graduate of Mount Holyoke and a favorite of its founder, Mary Lyon. Under Ruth Holmes Humiston's tuition the dullest were stimulated and the brightest wisely guided, and an impression remained with her pupils which no after experience could obliterate.

221. AUSTIN HUMISTON

221. Austin, son of Silliman and Sarah Humiston, married Dec., 1842, Phebe J. Baldwin. She was born Apr. 19, 1814. Resided at Meredith, New York.

CHILDREN.

251. Orlando, d. 1863.

252. Amanda, living 1874 at home.

227. WILLIS HUMISTON

227. Willis, son of William and Betsey (Talmadge) Humiston, married Sept. 15, 1850, Eunice, daughter of Javin and Rhoda (Cooper) Wooding, of Hamden, Connecticut. She was born Sept. 28, 1830; died May 28, 1903. He died May 10, 1895. Willis was a farmer of Hamden and resided upon the old home farm west He built of Centreville, Hamden. and operated the saw-mill on Shepard Brook near the junction of the roads.

CHILDREN.

253. Oswin W., b. Oct. 5, 1851.

254. Milo Bennett, b. Aug. 8, 1854.

255. Dwight L., b. Feb. 15, 1857. 256. Myron W., b. Apr. 14, 1861.

257. Alice M., b. Nov. 30, 1867.

258. Alva S., b. Jan. 11, 1869.

259. Bessie A., b. Apr. 30, 1871.

229. Lucy Humiston

229. Lucy, daughter of Austin and Julia (Bradley) Humiston, married Christopher Turner. She died May

7, 1896. Buried in Whitneyville Cemetery, Hamden, Connecticut.

236. HARTSON HUMISTON

236. Hartson, son of Elisha and Elizabeth Humiston, married Mary Elizabeth Church. He died June, 1878.

CHILDREN.

260. Cyrus J., b. Sept. 17, 1833. 261. Mary E.

262. Helen.

263. Francis. 264. Joanna.

237. BENNETT HUMISTON

237. Bennett, son of Bennett and Emily (Warner) Humiston, married Mary Camp. He died Nov. 15, 1883. Removed from Plymouth, Connecticut, to Illinois, and died there, leaving no issue.

238. Morris Humiston

238. Morris, son of Bennett and Emily (Warner) Humiston, married Nov. 7, 1857, Catharine C. Newton, daughter of William and Mary (Leav-She was born enworth) Newton. Dec. 18, 1840. Reside in Plymouth, Connecticut.

CHILD.

265. Bennett N., b. Dec., 27, 1858.

239. EMILY HUMISTON

239. Emily Annis, daughter of Bennett and Emily (Warner) Humiston, married June 14, 1860, George Woodruff. Reside in Eldorado Springs, Missouri.

240. CALEB HUMISTON

240. Caleb, son of Bennett and Emily (Warner) Humiston, married Oct. 1, 1891, in Bridgeport, Mrs. Mary (Heaton) Preston, daughter of Levi and Avis Heaton, of Northfield, Connecticut. She died June 12, 1900.

241. DARIUS HUMISTON

241. Darius, son of John and Loly (Tuttle) Humiston, married Aug. 11, 1855, Olive, daughter of Erastus and Lucia (Lane) Todd, of Liberty, New York. She was born Nov. 19, 1836. Resided in Wolcott, Connecticut.

Widow resides in Waterbury, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

266. Glenwood Carlyle, b. Mar. 31, 1858; d. July 4, 1867. 267. Warren Todd, b. June 21, 1861.

243. CHAUNCEY HUMISTON

243. Chauncey Ives, son of Daniel and Julianna (Ives) Humiston, married Mary Smith. He died Nov. 11, 1884. Resided on the home farm in Cheshire, Connecticut.

244. JOHN HUMISTON

244. John, son of Daniel and Julianna (Ives) Humiston, married Emily, daughter of Russell Barnes, of Cheshire. Resided in New York city and died there Jan. 19, 1867. His widow married John Upson.

246. LAUREN HUMISTON

246. Lauren A., son of Jesse and Lois (Preston) Humiston, married Hannah Moss. Resided in Haven. Connecticut.

CHILD.

268. Nellie, m. Edward Williams.

247. Lois Humiston

247. Lois, daughter of Jesse and Lois (Preston) Humiston, married Elam Cook.

CHILDREN.

I. Theodore. II. Eliza. III. Emelia.

248. Franklin Humiston

248. Franklin, son of Jesse and Lois (Preston) Humiston, married Ellen, daughter of Major and Hannah (Beecher) Lounsbury, of Bethany, Connecticut. Resided in New Haven, Connecticut.

CHILD.

269. Lauren A., b. July 29, 1857.

EIGHTH GENERATION

252. OSWIN HUMISTON

252. Oswin W., son of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married Oct. 12, 1876, Kate, daughter of William and Jane (Mix) Turner, of Hamden. She was born Dec. 31, 1854. Resides in Hamden, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

270. Arthur, b. Aug. 16, 1877. 271. Florence, b. Nov. 16, 1878. 272. Frank, b. Aug. 8, 1880.

273. Willis, b. Apr. 11, 1882. 274. Violet, b. Dec. 6, 1883.

275. Herbert, b. Dec. 25, 1886; d. Jan. 4, 1891.

276. Bertha, b. Apr. 18, 1891.

253. M. BENNETT HUMISTON

253. Milo Bennett, son of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married Georganna Whiting, of Hamden. She was born Sept. 29, 1855. He is a carpenter and resides at Pinesbridge, Beacon Falls, Connecticut.

CHILD.

277. Lulu.

254. DWIGHT HUMISTON

254. Dwight L., son of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married Nov. 27, 1879, Kate, daughter of Elbert and Catharine (Bailey) Downs, She was of Bethany, Connecticut. born Oct. 21, 1862. Removed from Hamden to Bethany, 1893, where he has served as selectman and as representative of the town in Connecticut legislature.

CHILDREN.

278. Lillie May, b. Oct. 16, 1882. 279. Wallace Dwight, b. May 2, 1886.

280. Ruby Amy, b. Nov. 17, 1892. 281. Leita Katie, b. Jan. 29, 1897.

255. Myron Humiston

255. Myron W., son of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married Oct. 5, 1887, Jessie, daughter of Alfred and Harriet (Thorpe) Lane, of North Haven. She was born Dec. 21, 1863. Reside in Hamden, Connecticut.

256. ALICE HUMISTON

256. Alice M., daughter of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married Burton, son of Charles and Caroline (Hinman) Cadwell, of Hamden. Reside in Centreville, Hamden, Connecticut.

257. ALVA HUMISTON

257. Alva S., son of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married Sept. 26, 1893, Jane, daughter of Vinus and Sarah (Sanford) Warner, born Sept. 18, 1873, of Hamden. He is a market gardener of Hamden, Connecticut.

258. Bessie Humiston

258. Bessie A., daughter of Willis and Eunice (Wooding) Humiston, married May 6, 1891, William, son of Albert and Elizabeth (Wilcox) Morse, of North Haven, Connecticut. He was born Mch. 1, 1868. Reside in Hamden, Connecticut, in house built upon the site of the old William Humiston homestead.

CHILDREN.

I. Raymond, b. Sept. 28, 1893. II. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1897.III. Stanley, b. Sept. 25, 1900.IV. Ethel, b. Apr. 18, 1902.

259. CYRUS HUMISTON

259. Cyrus J., son of Hartson and Mary (Church) Humiston, married May 17, 1856, Elizabeth Ann Weir. She was born Jan. 2, 1839, and resides at Newton, Kansas. Cyrus was burned to death near Abingdon, Illinois, Nov. 25, 1902, and was buried in the Humiston Cemetery by his father and grandfather. Resided at Newton, Kansas.

CHILDREN.

282. Carrie A., b. Apr. 8, 1857.

283. Mary Ellen, b. Nov. 7, 1859. 284. Cyrus Hartson, b. Mar. 16, 1862; d. Oct. 25, 1885.

285. Joanna, b. Jan. 11, 1864. 286. Lucretia, b. Dec. 5, 1865. 287. Edward Kennon, b. July 30, 1868.

288. Henry Merton, b. Feb. 17, 1871; res. Ordway, Col.

289. Anna May, b. Nov. 22, 1872. 290. Frank, b. Mar. 16, 1874.

291. Bertha, b. May 7, 1876. 292. William Weir, b. Sept. 2, 1878; d. Aug. 2, 1879.

266. Warren Humiston

266. Warren T., son of Darius and Olive (Todd) Humiston, married Isabel, daughter of Robert Munson of Nova Scotia, Canada. Reside in Watertown, Connecticut.

CHILDREN.

293. Glenwood Warren, b. Oct. 2, 1888. 294. Ralph Carlyle.

295. Clyde.

296. Ellsworth Munson.

297. Joseph Harold. 298. Olive Ellen.

299. Harry Darius } twins.

268. Lauren Humiston

268. Lauren A., son of Franklin and Ellen (Lounsbury) Humiston, -----. Resides in New Haven, Connecticut.

CHILD.

301. Lylia May.

NINTH GENERATION

269. ARTHUR HUMISTON

269. Arthur O., son of Oswin and Kate (Turner) Humiston, married Anna, daughter of Francis and Idella (Gibson) Johnson, of New Haven. She was born Jan. 17, 1879. Reside in Hamden, Connecticut.

302. Ruth Johnson, b. Nov. 28, 1901.

270. FLORENCE HUMISTON

270. Florence, daughter of Oswin and Kate (Turner) Humiston, married Nov. 25, 1903, William, son of William and Dora (Rau) Euerle, of Hamden. He was born June 26, 1876. Reside in New Haven, Connecticut.

CHILD.

I. Harvey William, b. Oct. 7, 1904.

271. FRANK HUMISTON

271. Frank, son of Oswin and Kate (Turner) Humiston, married July 23, 1903, Lillian, daughter of — and Lillian (Hyatt) Wildman, of Norwalk, Connecticut. Reside in Hamden, Connecticut.

CHILD.

303. Dorothy, b. Feb. 16, 1905.

278. Lillie Humiston

278. Lillie M., daughter of Dwight and Kate (Downs) Humiston, married Apr. 15, 1903, Wilfred, son of James and Jane (Hotchkiss) Meginn, of Bethany, Connecticut. He was born June 13, 1881. Reside in Naugatuck, Connecticut.

BAPTISMS

1766

WESTFORD IN ASHFORD

June by Mr. Horton of Union, Elisabeth, Daughter of Solomon Mason, by Sarah, his wife. Moors, son of Ebenr Dimock, by mary, his wife. Theophilas Wilson, Son of Abijah Brocks, by lucy, his wife.

Sarah, Dtr of Ebenezer Walker, by Hannah, his wife. By Mr. Willard of Stafford.

all before Elijah Whiton, Esq., and Ezekiel Holt, chh. members.

1767

Aug. 23 By mr. weltch of mansfield.

Tryphena, Daughter, and Elijah, son of James old. By mary, His wife.

Amasa, Son of Ebenezer Walker, Junr, by Hannah, his wife.

Mary, Daughter of Jonathan Abbe, by Allis, his wife.

Vine, son of Stephen Coye, by Anne, his wife; present, Deacon Whiton, John Smith and other members of the chh. Holmes, clerk.

1768

July 21 By Mr. Martin of Westford.

Reuben and Edward, Sons, and Rebeckah, Daughter, of Rubin mercy, by Rachel, his wife.

Josiah, Son of Thomas Butler, by Elisabeth, his wife. Rebeckah, Daughter of Henry lee, by Rebeckah, his wife.

Aug. 7 by Mr. Leonard of Woodstock.

Rachel, Dtr of John Squier and Mary, Dtr of Joseph Holmes, by Hannah, his wife.

Aug. 11 by Mr. Putnam of Pomfret.

Anna, Dtr of Sam'l Bicknal, by Deborah, his wife. Ariel, Son of Ingelsbe work, by mary, his wife. Sala, Dtr of Anson Tufts, by Sarah, his wife, by Revnd Ebenezer martin of westford.

SPRING-By Agnes E. Blanchard

Spring, dancing forth in tricksy mood, Winter's discarded ermine found In the depths of a Dryad wood Lying tarnished upon the ground. Straightway she donned the robe of state And on the mossy throne she sate.

Icicle fringes broken hung, Frost-wove spangles glittering clung, The melting snow-clods trickling strung Bead after bead, that falling rung

Like fairy bells; while rainbows flung Their shattered arcs the drops among.

One rosy shoulder bursting through Lit up the garment's sombre hue; Then the ambient mist of morn, Flying swift from radiant dawn, Dropped its trailing wings of white And veiled the nymph from mortal sight.

The air is sweet! The robins sing! For God hath wrought another Spring!

ORIGINAL SOURCES OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL DATA

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

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF THE GENEALOGISTS

INFORMATION WANTED

192. Bartholomew. Can you give me information regarding Jonathan Bartholomew (who served at White Plains, N. Y., during the Revolutionary War), to enable me to further my interests in the Society, Daughters of the Revolution? Anna Cook Bartholomew, wife of Jonathan, drew a pension. Any facts or information concerning him will be greatly appreciated.

(E. B. A.), Charleston, S. C.

193. Rugg-Meacham. Who were the parents of Lucy Rugg, who, it is said, (see Berkshire County Gazetter, part 1, page 399), married, June 22, 1756, at place not named, James Meacham, of New Salem, Franklin County, Massachusetts? When where was she born and what was the place and date of their marriage? According to Perry's "Origins in Williamstown" the family removed from New Salem to Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1762, with four

children; subsequently they had

seven more, and the mother, Mrs. Lucy (Rugg) Meacham, died in Williamstown, June 22, 1803. Answers to any of these questions, with authority therefore, would be highly appreciated.

(F. J. C.), Syracuse, N. Y.

194. Sherman. I am a descendant of
the Reverend John Sherman of
Watertown, and have the line
complete except the maiden
name of the wife of his grandson, John Sherman of New Haven. The daughter, Lydia, of
the last named, was my greatgrandmother, having married
my grandfather, Titus Bradley,
of North Haven. The generations as I have them are as follows:

I. Rev. John of Watertown (1614-1685) m. Abigail, his son.

2. Captain Daniel of New Haven (1642-1716) m. 1664 Abiah Street, his son.

3. John of New Haven (1673-1728) m. Dinah ——?

Who were the father and mother of Dinah, wife of John Sherman of New Haven (1673-1728)? He was the son of Captain Daniel Sherman of New Haven (1642-1728) and grandson of Reverend John Sherman of Watertown (1614-1685).

(A. B.), Cleveland, O.

195. (a.) James. Wanted, the ancestry of Captain John James, of Preston and Stonington, Connecticut. He was a Revolutionary officer who came with the Ohio company of associates to the northwest territory in 1790, accompanied by his family. His wife was Esther Denison (daughter of William Denison and Hannah Tyler)

and Hannah Tyler).

(b.) Tyler. Wanted also the ancestry of Hannah Tyler, who is said to have lived in Preston, Connecticut. It is said that Captain John James was twice married, but if so, Esther Denison was his second wife. They were married in 1763 and lived in Stonington and Preston. Mrs. Denison and Hannah Tyler were married Jan. 20, 1738. She died in 1797, aged 86.

(C. P. O.), Lima, Ohio.

(C. P. O.), Lima, Onio.

196. Sutherland-Caldwell. William Caldwell, born 1695 in England, was impressed into British Navy and deserted in Boston, Massachusetts, 1712, while a mere boy. He settled in Connecticut and about 1740 married Abigail Sutherland; had several children. Afterward (about 1758) went to Nova Scotia and died there 1802.

Wanted, location in Connecticut, date of marriage, names of parents of Abigail Sutherland and names and dates of birth of children.

(C. T. C.), Washington, D. C. 197. Read. Wanted, the ancestry of Jonathan A. Read, born (probably) at Brookfield, Connecticut, 1762, died Feb. 13, 1826. His children were Aphia, who married Daniel Barnes Nov. 16, 1812; Betsey, Lucinda, Ann, Hansen and Tilley. Jonathan had two wives; would like their names. Were his parents Jonathan Hansen Read and wife

Lucinda, who owned land in New Milford in 1789-96?

(H. K. R.), Danbury, Conn.

198. Miller. I desire to ascertain the parentage of Thomas Miller of Springfield, Mass., b. ——? married 12 Aug., 1649, at Springfield, Mass., to Sarah, daughter of Samuel Marshfield. d. (killed by the Indians) at Springfield, Mass., 5th Oct., 1675.

From what place did he come

to Springfield, Mass.?

The above Thomas Miller's grandson, Ichabod Miller, lived in Simsbury, Conn., afterwards Granby, where he was associated with a Mr. Elliott in the manufacture of steel. Ichabod's son, Samuel, moved to New York State in 1789 and bought a farm, a portion of which was in the family, belonging to my father, until 1893.

(C. C. M.), Marshall, Mich. 199. Daniels-Rathbun. Darius Daniels left New London when a boy (about 1810) and came to Hartford. I would like to know whether or not he was born Can he be connected there. with the descendants of Robert Daniels of Massachusetts? any case I would like his parentage. He married Mary Rathbun at Canterbury, Conn., about 1815. Would like Mary Rathbun's ancestry. She was a daughter of Joseph Rathbun.

Bugbe-Jones. Billings Bugbe lived in Ashford, Conn., where some of his children died (Elisha, May 19, 1825); (Caroline, June 6, 1825). Does Billings Bugbe come from the Woodstock Bugbee's? I would like his ancestry in any case. He married Mary Jones who came from out in that neighborhood. Would like her line back.

(E. L. U.), Hartford, Conn.

200. Shepard-White. Jesse Shepard of Plainfield, Conn. (son of Da. Shepard and Mehitable Spaulding), born in Plainfield, July 6, 1744, married Sarah White. Would like date and place of Jesse Shepard's death. Also the ancestry of Sarah White. Was her father a Revolutionary soldier? service desired if any; Daniel Robertson, junior, born in Coventry, Conn., 21st of December, 1721. Would like the date of his death and place where he died.

> Uriah Brigham, born Nov. 3, 1722, married Lydia Ward, May 22, 1745, lived in Tolland County, Conn. Was Uriah Brigham a Revolutionary soldier? if so, how did he serve? date of his death desired; also the parentage of Lydia Ward.

> Who were the parents of the widow Wiswall who married William Bradford (son of Governor Bradford) and was his second wife? Who did their son, Joseph Bradford, marry? and the names of his children desired.

> Was Mrs. (Wiswall) Bradford's name Fitch before she married Wiswall? Whose

daughter was she?

(A. B. G.), Pulaski, N. Y. 201. (a.) Adam, S. Eliashib Adams married a daughter of Miles Standish, grandson of Miles.1 What was her name? They lived in Bristol, Mass. Eliashib³ said-be son of Edward² (Henry¹ of Braintree) had son Eliashib married Miss (——?) Tracy of Preston, Conn. Was she a descendant of Stephen or Thomas? They had a son Eliashib5 who married Molly, daughter of Timothy Webb of Windham, Conn. Was he descendant of Christopher of Braintree? Wanted, name of his wife. Chester⁶ Adams, born 1780,

married Elizabeth Watts of Worthington, born 1778. Want her ancestry. John⁷, born 1804, married Mary Ann Bryant of Chesterfield, Mass. Want Bryant lineage.

(b.) Baldwin. Mr. (——?) Baldwin,1 of Waburn, Mass., left five sons. One Samuel,2 settled in Weston, married a daughter of Captain Jones, "a highly respectable family." What was

her name and lineage?

Their son, Samuel,3 born Weston, 1743, died in Windsor, Mass., 1826, was a captain in Revolutionary War, married Millicent Cutler, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Cutler, of Revolutionary War, and first wife, Phebe Wyman, said to be a descendant of Francis of Waburn, 1640. Want Wyman lineage in full.

Ephraim⁴ married Tryphena Moor or More of Stillwater, N. Y., daughter of Captain Moor, an early settler of Windsor. Want her mother's lineage and More line back to immi-

grant.

(c.) Ross. Will some one give Betsey Ross'—of flag fame—history? Who her husband was, where from, from what Ross line, etc.? Also her moth-

er's lineage.
(d.) Terrill. Please give the children of Roger² Terrill and Sarah (——?) of Woodbury. Is it thought that Sarah was a Sherman or Mitchell? In some way the descendants of Job Terrill, son of Daniel and Mary (Fitch) Terrill were related to Mitchell's. Will some one kindly publish list of children born to Roger3 Terrill who married Elizabeth Sherman (granddaughter of Sarah Mitchell, wife of Samuel Sherman), giving dates of birth, marriages, etc.

(e.) Clarke-Fitch-Terrill. Would like names of wives of John Clarke, of Hartford, Saybrook and Milford, and of Farmer George Clarke, his brother, date when they came to America, death, date of birth of Elizabeth, daughter of John, and Ruth, daughter of George. When did Ruth marry Thomas Fitch. Date of their deaths? Date of birth, marriage and death of daughter, Mary, wife of Job Terrill, and list of their children wanted. Especially date of birth of Mary, born about 1740, married about 1758 John Dibble, died about 1784.

(f.) Brewster-Payn. At Coventry, Connecticut, Sept. 23, 1756, Stephen Payne married Rebeckah Bushnell, daughter Nathan of Lebanon. Kingsley's Lebanon records say he was the son of Benjamin and Mary (Brewster) Payne, born June 26, 1735. Would like proof of this from Bible, probate, or other records, and want ancestry of Benjamin Payne; when did Mary (Brewster) Payne die?

(g.) Kinne-Cogswell. Was Nathaniel Cogswell's wife, Huldah Kinney, the daughter of Joseph and Kezia (Peabody) Kinney? Nathaniel Cogswell's sister Judith married Jacob Kinney (son of Joseph). Did they have a son, Daniel, who married Aug. 25, 1758, at New Milford, Conn., Huldah Cogswell, daughter of Nathaniel? Nathaniel's parents were Edward Hannah and Brown, daughter of Nathaniel and Judith (Perkins) Brown of Ipswich, Mass.; later Edward was of Preston and New Milford, Conn. His parents were William and Maria (Emerson) Cogswell of Ipswich. Would like Emerson data, parentage of Judith Perkins, married 1675 Nathaniel Brown; also parentage of Kezia Peabody above, and of the mother of Joseph Kinney, Elizabeth Knight of Salem, Mass., who married before 1680 Thomas Kinney, born March 11, 1655. Any aid on any of above families gratefully received.

(h.) Lord Graves. The will of Deacon George Graves, of Hartford's founders, is said to be in Probate Court, Hartford 1673-1674. Does it mention his daughter, Sarah, wife of Richard Lord? They must have been married before 1638, for their daughter, Sarah, was born there, dying Nov. 15, 1705, age sixty-seven, widow of Reverend Joseph Haynes, who died May 14, 1679. A late Graves genealogy does not give her of Deacon among children George, while all records we had so stated. Would like date of birth, marriage and death of Sarah, wife of Richard Lord. He died May 17, 1662, age fiftyone. Is buried at New London. Oldest tomb-stone east of Connecticut river still in existence.

(i.) Caulkins. Who was wife of John Caulkins (Hugh)? Where were they born, died, married? Their daughter, Mary, married Samuel Gifford; when? Samuel was son of Stephen and Hannah Gore or Gove. Want ancestry of both.

(j.) Sluman. Who was Thomas Sluman who married Dec., 1668, Sarah Bliss?

(k.) Darling - Childs. Want ancestry of Samuel Darling, born 1695, married about 1718, probably at Newport, R. I. "Widow Macomber," formerly Susanna Childs, born 1680. Believed to be daughter of Jeremiah and Martha Childs of Swansea. She died 1758, and Samuel 1760. Both buried in Grove Street Cemetery, New Haven. Will

be grateful for aid in these

quests.

(1.) Strong - Ford. Have three different years for marriage of Elder John Strong to Abigail Ford. Some one please give correct date; also for her death, age at death, etc. Was her mother's name Abigail? Want date of birth, death and marriage of Experience Strong, daughter of Elder John; she married Zerubabel Filer (Walter) Windsor. They had daughter Jane, born either January or July, 1671.

(A. R. H.), Anadarko, Okla.

202. Nott. Whatever became of the sloop"Guilford"after my grandfather, Captain William Nott who commanded, was ordered to assist in the attack on the British fleet in Long Island harbor during the Revolutionary War? My mother died when I was about two and a half years old and my father when I was about fifteen, and I do not know where my grandfather or grandmother are buried. I think they lived in Wethersfield at one time and also my uncle, William Henry Nott, who was a boat builder, I am told. My father was in the War of 1812 and I was a member of the 16th C. V. Inf., serving three years, eight months in the Civil War, a pris-

and uncle. (W. H. N.), Bristol, Conn. 203. (a.) Webb. Would like information concerning ancestors of Mary Webb, who married Lieutenant John Pratt of Saybrook, Conn., March 8, 1732.

oner of war at Andersonville,

Charleston and Florence rebel

prisons. I would be much

pleased if I could learn a way to

find out about my grandparents

(b.) Sill. Was Ezra Sill, of Lyme, Silltown, in the Revolutionary War? If so, will you kindly give his record?

(c.) Hale. James Hale, of Ashford, Conn., was in the Revolution. Would like his service and anything further that is known about him.

(d.) Pratt. Asa Pratt, of the Lieutenant William Pratt family, married Abigail Denison, Oct. 7, 1759. Was she a daughter of Professor James Denison and his wife, Martha (Doty) Denison, of Lyme? I would like to learn her ancestry.

(e.) Ashee. Who were the parents of Sarah Ashee who married Samuel Utley April 9, 1691? They were probably of

Stonington, Conn.

(f.) Utley. Samuel Utley, grandson of the above, married Hannah Abbot in Aug., 1748. I desire information concerning her

family.

(F. M. C.), Hornell, N. Y. 204. Clark. Wanted, the family and ancestry of Priscilla —, who was the wife of Joseph Clark of Chester, Conn. She died Dec. 24, 1791, aged 96. One authority places her as the daughter of Ruth Hungerford and Joseph Shipman, but Ruth Hungerford. daughter of John³ was born Aug. 1, 1705, so this cannot be correct.

(E. A. C.), Pittsfield, Mass. 205. Dexter. Any information, especially ancestry, concerning Elisha Dexter who married Sophia Livingston in Connecticut, and soon went to or near Avon, N. Y., to live. A son, Reverend Ransom Dexter, senior, is said to have been born in Erie, Pa., some other children in Avon, N. Y., and others in Oakville, Ontario, Canada. He was in Washington's army. Sophia (Livingston) Dexter died about 1830. I have written to all my relations whom I know of, and

many others. I have seen the two recent Dexter genealogies, but this branch seems not to appear. The Livingston branch lived in Duchess or Columbia County, New York, according

to all family tradition.

(L. A. D.), Chicago, Ill. 206. (a.) Rogers of New London. Who were the parents of Elizabeth, wife of James Rogers (James² James¹) of New London? On what authority is her maiden name given as Elizabeth Harris in Selleck's "History of Norwalk," and in Baker's "History of Montville?" "Hempstead's Diary" states that she died Jan. 31, 1713. The "Rogers' Genealogy," by J. S. Rogers, notes that the grave-stone inscription gives the date of her death as Feb. 28, and her age thirty-two. Could she have been that daughter of James and Sarah (Denison) Harris who is stated in N. H. Morgan's "Harris Genealogy" to have married William Rogers? J. S. Rogers, in the "Rogers' Genealogy," states that William Rogers' wife was the daughter of Samuel Harris and that Mr. Morgan's book is undoubtedly in error.

(b.) Sarah Jackson. Who were the parents of Sarah Jackson who married, July 19, 1752, Elijah Bingham (Joseph,² Thomas¹), of Windham? She died Dec. 7, 1809, aged seventy-nine, or in her seventy-ninth year. Could she have been the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Harris) Jackson, who was baptized at New London, July 11, 1731?

(H. S. W.), New York, N. Y.
207. (a.) Marshall-Banks. Thaddeus
Marshall of Greenwich, Conn.,
born 1707, married Mary Banks,
daughter of Joseph and Hannah
Banks. Can someone give
names of their children? It is
particularly desired to find con-

nection between Thaddeus Marshall and one Gilbert Marshall, died 1795, who is thought to have been either son or grandson of Thaddeus. Whose son was Joseph Banks? Whose daughter was Hannah?

(b.) Marshall - Brown. Gilbert Marshall of Greenwich, died 1795; married Sarah Brown who survived him. Dates of their births and marriage desired. Who were her parents?

(c.) Marshall. Sylvanus Marshall, Captain in Revolution, born in Greenwich May 4, 1746 (old style), died Sept. 28, 1833. Who were his parents? His wife died about 1828. Who was she?

(d.) Marshall. Information desired of the Quaker Thomas Marshall, who was arrested in Greenwich, 1658, as a heretic. Was John Marshall, wheelwright, whose will, dated May 2, 1712, disposed of lands in Stamford and Greenwich, a son of his? This John and many of his descendants were Quakers. John's will names wife Elizabeth and several children. Was she his only wife or could he have been also the John Marshall who married Sarah Webb Stamford? Was he the Greenwich proprietor of 1672? When was he born? Who were Elizabeth's parents?

(J. A. M.), Portchester, N. Y.
208. (a.) Southworth. Mary Southworth (daughter of Constant Southworth married David Alden³ son of Joseph Alden²).
When was she born? Date of marriage wanted.

(b.) Dunham. When in 1670 was Hannah Dunham (daughter of Daniel Dunham) born?

(c.) Rockwell. Rebecca Rockwell married Andrew Currier, junior. She was daughter of Josiah Rockwell. When did she die?

(d.) Edson. Timothy Edson, born June 19, 1722. Lived at Stafford Hollow, Conn. When did he die?

(e.) Nott. Patience (wife of Sergeant John Nott) died at Saybrook, Conn. Date of death wanted.

(f.) Orcutt. Susan Orcutt, (daughter of Lieutenant Solomon Orcutt), born 1758; full date wanted; married Captain Timothy Edson of Stafford, Conn.; date of marriage wanted.

(g.) Perrin. Thomas Perrin was living at Hebron, Conn., in 1719. He married previous to 1709. Sarah ——, who was she? When born and date of death? Thomas Perrin married for his second wife Sarah Hartwell Jan. 27, 1742. She died July 11, 1742. Who were her parents? When was she born? Who was Thomas Perrin's parents?

(h.) Talcott. Samuel Talcott (son of Captain Samuel Talcott and Hannah Moseley) was born July 23, 1733, at Glastonbury, Conn.; buried at Eastbury, Conn., March 1, 1780; his first wife was Mary Smith; he married her 1757. Full date wanted of her birth. Death and name of her parents. He married second Sarah. Full name, birth, death and parents wanted.

(i.) Yeamens. Who were the parents of Elijah Yeamens born at Tolland, Conn., died at Tolland March 4, 1750. Wanted date of birth. Marriage and to whom? A son, Elijah, junior, was born Jan. 17, 1738, and married June 24, 1762, Amy Delano of Tolland, Conn. A daughter, Abigail, was born Feb. 20, 1735.

209. Clark. I want to know if you

can help a little on my Clarks. Thomas Clark married first Hannah — and second Ruth: left Conn. and settled in New Jersey; he is said to be a son of Thomas Clark of Milford. Conn., who married Ann Bishop. widow of Jordon. I want to run Thomas Clark's line back. There are so many Thomas' and Daniels I don't know where to begin. Also if you can tell me who Elizabeth Clark was who married William Pratt? Was she a daughter of Daniel Clark who married Bathsheba Griswold?

(H. N. B.), Alexandria, Virginia.
210. (a.) Willis. Wanted, the ancestors of Susannah Willis, born 1746, and married Daniel Barber 1764. Her sons were Abraham, Amasa, Alpheus, Daniel, William, Comfort and Ithamar.

(b.) Weller. Wanted, the ancestors of Elizabeth Weller, born 1776, and married Amasa Barber, 1794. Her sons were Abraham, Comfort, Selah and Eldridge Gerry. Did she belong to the Pittsfield or New Milford family of Wellers?

The Daniel Barber mentioned is the son of Daniel and Naomi Barber of Windsor. Stiles, in his history, speaks of but two children. I have found six others in Duchess County, N. Y., where the marriage of Daniel second to Susannah Willis took place in 1764.

The Connecticut family of Barbers has never appeared in print very extensively to my knowledge.

I have a theory that Susannah Willis was the daughter of Comfort Willis of Comforts Bridge, or rather of one of his sons as he was of a generation older. My information is from Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater, Mass."

(M. W. K.), Syracuse, N. Y.

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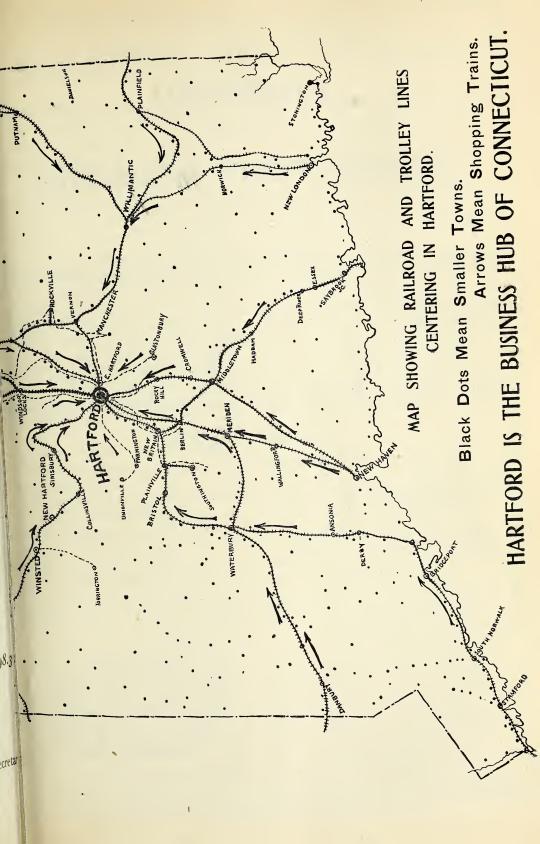
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IN THE

CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

New England cities, from a manufacturing standpoint, present peculiarities all their own. They import their raw mate. rial, they export the finished product. congested is the territory served by the railroad systems in this locality that it presents to visitors the appearance of a vast railroad switching yard for the receipt and delivery of freight. It is dependent upon transportation facilities even for food. In these circumstances the story of the rise and progress of a city like Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, has an interest and charm peculiarly its own. Happy in its physical surroundings and in its site on the banks of the beautiful Connecticut, it was no less fortunate in the character, accomplishments and purposes of its founder.

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From any point of view, the picture presented by modern Hartford is interesting and inspiring. From a business standpoint old things have passed, or are rapidly passing away, and the great stores and industrial enterprises of the city are assuming aspects altogether metropolitan. For these new phases of enterprise so far as the stores are concerned, the electrifying and extension of the street railway system are largely responsible. The population of the

city proper could hardly warrant or suppor our large department stores—which ar unsurpassed in the excellence and variet of their wares by any establishments i New England. Such concerns are rer dered possible only by the fact that th improved trolley service has enabled ther to supply the wants of an urban and rura population of perhaps 250,000.

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ONNECTICUT has begun the year with a continuance of the remarkable industrial growth that has carried the State to the forefront of American business and given it a world-wide reputation as the home of "honest-made" manufactured products.

In a conversation a few days ago with the secretary of state he remarked that one of the good signs is the multitude of new "infant industries" that are coming to the front. In Meriden several factories have been established for the manufacture of silk braid and the city may yet earn the title of the "Silk City" as well as the "Silver City."

In Bristol the New Departure Manufacturing Company, that started in the most modest way a few years ago, has grown to such proportions that it has recently merged a rival company and has installed a plant in Germany to handle its rapidly growing European trade.

New Haven, Bridgeport and Waterbury are increasing the size of their plants and many new industries are being organized. New Britain is experiencing an industrial upbuilding that gives promise of going much higher.

The concerns throughout the Stat seem to be holding established markets and under the ablest management.

While it has been predicted that a business reaction must soon come, and that the country is in danger of over-production, there is little evidence of it now other than the occasional tight mone market.

It was stated at the State Labo Bureau a few days ago that never before has labor and capital been working more energetically and harmoniously. Con necticut is practically free from industrial strife and both employee and employe are united in the protection of their mutual interests.

Interviews with the five state frequency public employment bureaus show that during the first month of this year there were 833 applications for employment 331 males and 502 females, and 653 of the number secured situations, 243 male and 410 females. There were 765 applications for help, of whom 253 wanted

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 form 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.

ATLANTIC SCREW WORKS

85 CHARTER OAK AVENUE

DAVID TILTON, Prop. ESTABLISHED 1879

WOOD SCREWS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Our specialties are BRASS and BRONZE METAL SCREWS—Flat, Round and Oval Heads.

AUSTIN ORGAN COMPANY

JOHN T. AUSTIN, Pres. JOHN SPENCER CAMP, Vice-Pres. L. R. CHENEY, Sec. and Treas.

Builders of Electric and Tubular HIGH GRADE



AETNA STAMP WORKS

25 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn. Manufacturers of

RUBBER STAMPS, SEAL PRESSES, STENCILS, BAGGAGE CHECKS, Etc. Patentees of Seal Presses and Rubber Stamp Making Machinery. Expert workers in our line—Best equipped office in Connecticut.

THE BILLINGS & SPENCER COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1869. CAPITAL \$200,000

C. E. BILLINGS, Pres. and Gen. Mgr., F. C. BILLINGS, Vice-Pres. and Supt., L. H. HOLT, Treas, E. H. STOCKER. Sec.

Adjustable Wrenches, Machine Wrenches, Tool-holders, Pliers, Machine Clamps, Lathe Dogs, Machine Hammers, Screw Drivers, Ratchet Drills, Hand Vises, Drop Hammers, Automobile Forgings and General Forgings

BURR INDEX COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1883

SILAS CHAPMAN, JR., Pres. R. K. ERVING, Sec. and Treas.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BURR'S PATENT COMBINATION INDEX AND BURR'S IMPROVED TRIAL BALANCE SHEETS

THE J. B. BURR & COMPANY, Incorporated

EDGAR B. BURR, Pres. II. S. KING, Sec. and Treas. 336 ASYLUM STREET

> Sole Manufacturers of PATENT EUREKA PAD AND COVER

Manufacturing and Insurance Printing a specialty

COLT'S PATENT FIRE-ARMS MFG. CO.

CHARTERED 1855. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

L. C. GROVER, Pres., WM. C. SKINNER, Vice-Pres., F. A. SCHIRMER, Treas., A. L. ULRICH, Sec., W. B. WILLIAMS, JR., Asst. Treas.

COLT REVOLVERS, COLT AUTOMATIC PISTOLS, COLT AUTOMATIC MACHINE GUNS, GATLING GUNS, GUN MOUNTS AND CARRIAGES COLT Revolvers adopted by U. S. Army and Navy, Foreign Governments, State National Guards, Municipal Police Departments

THE ASA S. COOK COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1858. INCORPORATED 1896

Asa S. Cook, Pres. and Treas. John F. Cook, Sec. and Mgr. M. F. Cook, Asst. Treas.

Manufacturers of

WOOD SCREW MACHINERY

CUSHMAN CHUCK COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1862

A. F. Cushman, Pres. E. L. Cushman, Sec. and Treas. F. H. Dean, Asst. Sec. A. P. Sloan, Supt.

Manufacturers of

LATHE AND DRILL CHUCKS, FACE PLATE JAWS, ETC.

HARTFORD, CONN.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1897. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$20,000,000

MILTON J. BUDLONG. Pres. W. G. HENDERSON, Treas. H. W. KYTE. Sec. COLUMBIA AUTOMOBILES

ELECTRIC VEHICLES, GASOLINE VEHICLES

Delivery Wagons, Trucks, Ambulances, Patrol Wagons, Busses, Broughams, Victorias, Phaetons, Runabouts

THE HARTFORD BEDSTEAD COMPANY

Successor to
THE HARTFORD WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS COMPANY

HENRY ROBERTS, Pres. and Treas. ROBERT R. PEASE, Sec. STEEL AND BRASS TRIMMED BEDSTEADS

WOVEN WIRE AND LINK MATTRESSES

Cots, Cribs, Wire Door Mats, Hospital and Institution Bedsteads

THE HARTFORD FAIENCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1894

C. E. WHITNEY, Pres. F.L. BISHOP, Sec. and Treas. E. W. ROBINSON, Gen. Mgr.

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE—FAIENCE MANTELS
FAIENCE TILE—ELECTRIC PORCELAIN

THE HARTFORD PATTERN & MODEL CO.

120 to 124 ALLYN ST. TELEPHONE 2456

H. G. LORENTZ, Pres. EDWIN W. PUTNAM, Sec. and Treas.

PATTERN WORK

IN EITHER WOOD OR METAL.

THE HARTFORD LEATHER GOODS CO.

FRANK L. PALMER, Pres. J. A. HARDISON, Treas. W. F. BEDARD, Sec.

Fancy Leather Goods; Pocket Books; Memorandums; Card and Letter Cases; Safety Specie Books; Advertising Souvenirs and Leather Specialties.

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.

THE HENRY & WRIGHT MFG. CO.

CAPITAL \$80,000

ROBERT G. HENRY, Pres. JOSEPH H. KING, Vice-Pres. D. M. WRIGHT, Sec. and Treas.

Makers of Ball Bearing Drill Presses

JEWELL BELTING COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1848. CAPITAL \$800,000

PLINY JEWEL, Pres. LYMAN B. JEWELL, Vice-Pres. CHARLES E. NEWTON, Treas. CHARLES L. TOLLES, Sec.

Tanners of Pure Oak Bark Leather, Lace Leather, Polishing Leathers, Metallic Tipped Belt Lacings, Round Belting, Belt Hooks SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF GEM BELTING

Dealers in Hides and Skins

HARTFORD MACHINE SCREW CO.

CHARTERED 1876

Manufacturers of MACHINE SCREWS and all manner of Turned Special Parts from Every Kind of Material

Also Builders of AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINERY

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CAPITAL \$22,500,000

ALBERT A. POPE, Pres., ALBERT L. POPE, 1st Vice-Pres., C. E. WALKER, 2d Vice-Pres., WILBUR WALKER, Sec., GEORGE POPE, Treas.

POPE AUTOMOBILES

POPE BICYCLES

POPE MOTOR CYCLES

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.

Manufacturers of

Precision Machine Tools, Machinists' Small Tools, Gauges, Standards, Etc.

SIMEON L. & GEORGE H. ROGERS CO. CAPITAL \$250,000

SONS OF THE PIONEER ROGERS BROS.

JOHN MACFADYEN, Pres. GEORGE H. ROGERS, Sec. SAMUEL MACFADYEN, Treas.

Factories: Hartford and Wallingford.
HIGHEST GRADE SILVER PLATED WARE

A. MUGFORD DESIGNER, ENGRAVER, ELECTROTYPER 30-32 UNION PL., HARTFORD, CT.

OF FLOOR SPACE.

CATALOGUE MAKER
DESIGNING, COMPILING AND
ILLUSTRATING,
ELECTROTYPING, PRINTING,
BINDING, ETC & ETC.

THE JOHNS-PRATT COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1886. CAPITAL \$150,000

EDWARD B. HATCH, Pres. and Treas. Chas. H. PATRICK, Vice-Pres. Chas. E. Newton, Sec. Jas C. Howell, Asst. Sec. Vulcabeston for electrical insulation and steam packing.

Moulded Mica Insulators for electric railways.

SACHS "NOARK" FUSES

THE MERROW MACHINE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1838. INCORPORATED 1894.

J. M. Merrow, Pres. G. W. Merrow, Sec. and Treas.

Makers of

THE MERROW HIGH-SPEED OVERSEAM, OVEREDGE AND SCALLOP OR SHELL STITCH SEWING MACHINES

WILLIAM OLDS & CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Stair Builders, Store and Office Fixtures and General Mill Work

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L. E. RHODES

32 UNION PLACE. TELEPHONE

Seven-Inch Shapers

Special Machinery

Experimental Work

Dies and Tools

Inventions Developed

THE STANDARD COMPANY

INCORPORATED Successors to

THE BARBER INK CO.
Standard Inks and Mucilage, Ammonia, Blueing, Witch Hazel,
White Paste.

J. S. BIRDEN & CO.
Pickles, Horse Radish, Olives, Vinegar, Mustard, Celery Salad, Worcestershire Sauce, Catsup.

CAPITAL CITY PICKLE HOUSE: Packers of Sweet, Mixed, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Onion and Piccalilli Pickles, Pepper Relish.

TOPPING BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1879

JAMES R. TOPPING - THOMAS H. TOPPING

PATTERN AND MODEL MAKING of every description

Good and Correct Work Guaranteed.

734 MAIN STREET

Leading Industries of Hartford-continued

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

CAPITAL \$3,500,000. ORGANIZED 1896

John T. Underwood, Pres. DeWitt Bergen, Sec. and Treas.

TYPEWRITERS

Factory: Hartford, Conn. Main Office: 241 Broadway, New York

THE LEGATE MFG. CO., INC.
66 Market St. Hartford, Conn.
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS

WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS IN

ROGERS' SILVER-PLATED WARE AND STERLING SILVER
REPAIRING AND REPLATING OF ALL KINDS.
At the Old Wm. Roger's Salesrooms.

men and 512 wanted women. The Hartford office did the largest business, receiving applications for employment from 137 males and 132 females and finding situations for 83 males and 89 females. Ninety-three persons wanted male help and 119 wanted females.

Of all applicants for employment 78.15 per cent were supplied with situations, against 78.01 per cent during the previous month. Of the total number applying to the five bureaus for help, 85.36 were furnished with males or females as they desired, against 85.39 per cent during the previous month.

Connecticut's industrial progress is in full proportion with the wonderful record that the nation has made. The chief items in the material wealth of the United States at the beginning of this year deal with such big figures that they are beyond the grasp of the ordinary comprehension. We will give a few: For the calendar year 1906, pig iron and steel production each passed the 25,000,000-ton mark, which

THE WHITLOCK COIL PIPE CO.

ELMWOOD

FACTORY:

C. E. BEACH, 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

THE NATIONAL MACHINE CO.

Established 1890. Capital \$5,000

Chas. E. Billings, Pres. Silas Chapin, Jr., Vice-Pres. S. E. W. Bronson, Treas. and Gen. Mgr. W. F. Loomis, Sec. F. H. Palmer, Asst. Sec.

Printing, Embossing, Cutting and Creasing Presses Machine Tools and Special Machinery

111 to 135 SHELDON STREET, HARTFORD, CONN.

breaks all the records for this country. In each of these products the output was greater than that of our three nearest competitors combined—Great Britain, Germany and France. We touched the \$100,000,000 mark in gold production, which was far the highest point ever reached by us and stands second among the world's gold-producing communities, the Rand district in the Transvaal, South Africa, being first, with \$120,000,000 for 1906. Our 425,000 tons of copper, worth \$150,000,000, which breaks all the records, is much more than the product of all the rest of the world combined. output, worth over \$500,000,000, exceeds England's, which stands second on the list, and which stood first until we passed her in 1900.

The entire mineral production of the country for 1906—\$1,800,000—is twice as great as that of 1898, the year of the Spanish War; is three times as great as that of 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's second term, and is four and a half times

Leading Industries of New London

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - \$1,000,000

PRESIDENT B. A. ARMSTRONG
MANUFACTURERS OF

Embroidery Silks; Spool Sewing Silks; Machine and Buttonhole Twists; Silk and Satin Tailors' Linings; High Grade Dress Silks and Satins THE D. E. WHITON MACHINE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1856

190 HOWARD ST. NEW LONDON, CONN. GEAR CUTTING AND CENTERING MACHINES

ALSO DRILL AND LATHE CHUCKS IRON FOUNDERS

Chucks for Use on Foot Lathes a Specialty Send for illustrated Catalogue.

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 \$4,000,000—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

. 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, Rural Mail Boxes, Apartment House Letter Boxes, Post Office Equipments.

CORBIN MOTOR VEHICLE CORP. INCORPORATED 1903

Howard S. Hart, President. M. S. Hart, Vice-Pres. and Treas. Paul P. Wilcox, Asst. Treas. and Sec. E. H. Brandt, Sales Manager.

AUTOMOBILES AND GARAGE

CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION

INCORPORATED 1903

CHARLES GLOVEF, Pres. CLARENCE A. EARL, Vice-Pres.
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.

HART & COOLEY COMPANY INCORPORATED 1901. CAPITAL \$150,000

Howard S. Hart, Prest. Norman P. Cooley,

ward S. Hart, Prest. Norman P. Cooley, Treas. R. C. Twitchell, Sec.

WROUGHT STEEL HOT AIR REGISTERS

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

Charles F. Smith, Pres. George M. Landers, Sec. and Treas, Frederick A. Searle, Asst. Treas. James N. Stanley, Asst. Sec.

TABLE CUTLERY, HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, AND PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS.

NATIONAL SPRING BED CO. INCORPORATED 1898.

J. B. Minor, Pres. F. A. Porter, Sec. and Treas. O. Burckhardt, Asst. Sec.

RIP VAN WINKLE SPRING BEDS

NORTH & JUDD MFG. COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1861. CAPITAL \$200,000

GEORGE M. LANDERS, Pres. H. C. NOBLE, Vice-Pres. and Treas. E. M. WIGHT-MAN, Sec.

HARNESS HARDWARE

THE PORTER & DYSON CO.

Philip Corbin, Pres. Geo. H. Dyson, Treas. and Mgr.

Manufacturers and Repairers of

FINE JEWELRY

DIAMOND WORK A SPECIALTY
54 MAIN STREET NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO. INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

HOWARD S. HART, Pres. BENJAMIN A. HAW-LEY, Vice-Pres. ISAAC D. RUSSELL, Treas. J. H. VAN NEWKIRK, ASST. Treas. THEODORE E. SMITH, Sec.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

SKINNER CHUCK COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1887. CAPITAL \$75,000

D. N. CAMP, Pres.
D. O. Rogers, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
E. J. Skinner, Sec.

CHUCKS

STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

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

WM. H. HART, Pres. GEORGE P. HART, 1st Vice-Pres. E. A. Moore, 2nd Vice-Pres. L. H. Prase, Sec. and Treas. H. B. Humason, Asst. Sec.

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

J. A. TRAUT, Pres. A. C. STERNBERG, Vice-Pres. G. W. TRAUT, Treas. H. C. HINE, Sec.

METAL TRIMMINGS FOR SUSPENDERS AND GARTERS: SNAP FASTENERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS' NAILS.

UNION MANUFACTURING CO.

CAPITAL \$300,000 G.W. CORBIN, Pres., A. F. CORBIN, Vice-Pres.; M. L. BAILEY, Treas., H. H. Wheeler, Sec., C. S. Neumann, Ass't Sec. Lathe, Drill and Planer Chucks, Iron and Wood Planes, Union Coil Door Springs, Iron, Brass and Copper Pumps. Also first

quality Grey Iron Castings.

as much as in 1884, when Cleveland was first elected. The total value at the farm of the whole of the products of the soil raised in 1906 was \$6,800,000,000, which is an increase of \$500,000,000 over 1905, the year which held the record until that time. This is a long way ahead of the farm output of any other two countries in the world for the year. At the end of 1906 the mills and factories of the country have a capital of \$13,000,000. ooo, employ a little over 6,000,000 per sons, and these have received \$3,500,000. ooo in wages for the year, and have pro duced goods to the amount of \$15,000 ooo,ooo. No other two countries in th world combined equalled these figures.

On Dec. 31, 1906, the wealth of th United States touched the \$116,000,000, ooo mark, and exceeded that of Great

Industries Leading in Danbury

& COMPANY D. LOEWE

> ESTABLISHED 1879. CAPITAL, ABOUT \$100,000 Members, D. E. LOEWE. MARTIN FUCHS SOFT FUR HATS

REAR RIVER STREET, DANBURY, CONN. BEAVER BROOK PAPER MILL McARTHUR BROS.

ESTABLISHED 1867. CAPITAL \$50,000

GEORGE McARTHUR, Supt. and Treas. WRAPPING, HARDWARE AND MANILLA PAPERS DANBURY, CONN. Beaver Brook District,

Britain and Germany combined, which stand second and third on the roll respectively among the nations. Uncle Sam was in an especially joyful mood on Jan. 1, 1907, when he wished all the world a "Happy New Year."

Money circulating in the United States at the beginning of this year amounted to \$2,869,074,255 an increase of \$206,- 939,716 over twelve months ago. entire stock of money in the Unite States, in circulation and in the Treasury amounted to \$3,211,366,789. The amoun held in the Treasury was \$342,292,53 very nearly all in gold.

Money circulating in the United Stat on December 1, for a series of years, cor pares as follows:

Middletown Leading Industries o f

THE OMO MANUFACTURING COMPANY H. H. FRANCIS, President

DRESS

SHIELD

Impervious-Hygienic-Guaranteed

MIDDLETOWN CONN. ARAWANA MILLS

I. E. PALMER, Proprietor

CONN MIDDLETOWN, Manufacturers of

HAMMOCKS AND MOSQUITO NETTINGS, MOSQUITO CANOPIES AND COTTON FABRICS

55 WORTH ST New York Office

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 8,000, 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., CHICAGO; 9-15 Maiden Lane, 215 Fifth Ave., New York City; Hamilton and Toronto, Canada, and at Various Factories.

GENERAL OFFICE: MERIDEN, CONN.

THE H. WALES LINES COMPANY

MERIDEN, CONN.

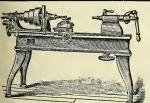
BUILDERS

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.

THE CURTISS-WAY COMPANY PRINTERS.

ELECTROTYPERS, ENGRAVERS

Manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS, CALENDARS AND CALENDAR PADS 163-169 Pratt St, Meriden, Conn.

SOUTHINGTON

CLARK BROS. BOLT COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1852. CAPITAL \$100,000 H. H. CLARK, Pres. C. H. CLARK, Vice-Pres. E. S. Todd, Secy. and Treas.

Washers, Rivets, Nuts, Carriage Bolts, Machine Bolts, Plow Bolts. Everything in the Bolt and Nut line

MILLDALE, CONN.

MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO.

ESTABLISHED 1860

C. L. ROCKWELL, Pres. C. F. ROCKWELL Gen. Mgr. H. A. STEVENS, Sec. C. F. ROCKWELL, Treas. and

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 Com-bination Fixtures of every Description

Lamp Burners and Trimmings, Bicycle Lanterns, Kerosene Heaters, Bronze
Die and Mould Castings a Specialty, Brass Foundry.



Cards, circulars, etc., with a \$5 Press. Small newspaper press, \$18. Money saved. Money mak-ing business anywhere. Type-setting easy by the printed in-structions sent. Write to factory for illustrated catalog of presses, type, paper, etc. The Press Co., Meriden, Conn.

WHEELER CO.

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

1996....\$2,869,074,255 1898....\$1,886,879,504 1905..... 2,662,134,539 1897..... 1,221,034,538 1904.... 2.573,888,367 1896..... 1,646,444,746 1903..... 2,449,168,418 1895..... 1,594.195,749 1902..... 2,3 2,710,158 1894.... 1,637,226,451 1901.... 2,250,256,230 1893..... 1,726,994,290 1900..... 2,158,761,361 1892..... 1,614.790,266 1899..... 1,978, 528, 733 1891..... 1,577,262,070

In the closing months of last year several corporations announced increases in wages that will aggregate nearly \$60,000,ooo this year. With the recent advances proposed by some of the railroads the in-

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN WINSTED

Winsted in the township of Winchester has a combined capital of about \$3,000,000, producing manufactured goods valued at over \$3,000,000, employing about 2,000, with yearly wages of about \$800,000-Winsted has a grand list of about \$5,000,000 and a population estimated at 11,000-It is one of the most thrifty manufacturing centers of its size in the state.

BROWN MACHINE COMPANY

MACHINISTS AND TOOL MAKERS

BUILDERS OF LIGHT POWER AND FOOT PRESSES, WOOD TURNING AND POLISHING LATHES, DRILL LATHES AND PRESSES AND CUTLERY MACHINERY

All Kinds of Light Machinery and Tools Built to Order

205 Walnut Street, WINSTED, CONN.

GEO. DUDLEY & SON COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1831

MANUFACTURERS OF

BARK SHEEP, SKIVERS AND FLESHES FOR LAW AND BLANK-BOOK BINDING

WINSTED, CONN.

BEAUTY'S BATH



now and get the spring edition.

THE FLEXIBLE RUBBER GOODS CO., WINSTED, CONN.

Wм. GILBERT CLOCK

ESTABLISHED 1807. CAPITAL \$500,000

J. G. Woodruff, Pres. and Treas. Geo. B. Owen, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. E. S. Brown, Secy.

GRADES OF CLOCKS

Finished in all styles. Candelabras, Vases in Nouveau design, Side Urns, Ink Wells, Thermometers, Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Plateaus, Mantel Ornaments, Bronze Figures

crease in wages will jump to \$100,000,000.

Within ten years the value of property in the United States has doubled. Our national riches divided evenly would

BRISTOL

SESSIONS FOUNDRY CO.

BRISTOL, CONN.

IRON CASTINGS

TO ORDER

TURNER DEEGAN &

ESTABLISHED 1894

Manufacturers of Bit Braces, Breast Drills, Screw Drivers, Etc.

BRISTOL, CONN.

SALESROOM, 84 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

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. UNDERTAKER'S 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

make every man, woman and child in the United States worth \$1,250. Divided among families every family would have more than \$6,000. Such a volume of wealth the world has never seen before. And the increase continues in a swelling flood.

The great bulk of this wealth is accummulating in a few hands, but at the same time there are hundreds of thousands of men today who did not have a dollar ten years ago but who are now in comfortable circumstance for life. The making of one millionaire means the making of many hundreds of "thousandaires."

One statistician says:

"My estimate as to wealth concentration is that I per cent of the population of the United States now own practically go per cent of the entire wealth of the Nation.

"This estimate is based upon a compilation referred to by Senator Ingalls

EADING INDUSTRIES IN CONNECTICUT

COE MANUFACTURING BRASS Established 1863. Capital \$1,500,000

HARLES F BROOKER, Pres. JAMES A. DOUGHTY, Vice-Pres. E. T. Coe, Treas. E. J. Steele, Secy. G. H. Turner, Asst. Secy.

Brass and Copper in Sheets, Wire, Bolts, Tubes, Shells, also German Silver in all forms TORRINGTON, CONN.

THE SMITH & WINCHESTER MFG. CO.

Established 1828. Capital \$50,000

Guilford Smith, Pres. and Treas. C. E. Orman, Vice-Pres. W. P. BARSTOW, Sec. and Mgr.

Paper Mill Machinery, Paper Cutters, Paper Bag Making Machinery

SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

THE WATERBURY FARREL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.

Established 1851

Designers and Builders of Sheet Metal Working Machinery and Automatic Machinery

SILK COMPANY WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1807

SPOOL SILKS

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

THE H. C. HART MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857. CAPITAL \$25,000

H. C. Hart, Pres. Ernest M. Hart, Treas. Willis O. Hart, Sec.

utlery and Hardware, Near Rubber, Near Celluoid and Near Bone, used in place of Pure Rubber, Pure Bone, Pure Celluoid, in Handles for Cutlery, Etc. UNIONVILLE, CONN.

BECKWITH CARD COMPANY

Established 1870. Private Individual Ownership

Card Clothing and Hand Stripping Cards for Cotton and Woolen Mills

STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN. SCHOOL STREET.

THE CONNECTICUT COMPUTING MACHINE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1905. CAPITAL \$600,000

ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF, Pres. CHARLES M. JARVIS, Vice-Pres.
WILLIAM R. TYLER, Treas. EDWARD S. SWIFT, Sec.
FRED M. CARROLL, ASSL. Sec.

The Mechanical Brain, an Adding and Listing Machine Tireless—Infallible

342 YORK STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE B. BROWN COMPANY Η.

ESTABLISHED 1865. CAPITAL, Nominal, \$50,000, Paid in, \$16,000

HENRY B. BROWN, Pres. and Treas. G. S. BROWN, Sec.

BOLT AND NUT MACHINERY

CHATHAM, CONN.

THE

WHITLOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.

Established 1888. Capital \$105,000

C. F. Ahlstrom, Pres. E. E. Jameson, Vice-Pres. Julius G. Day, Sec. and Treas. PRINTING PRESSES

DERBY, CONN.

NORWALK BRASS COMPANY

Established 1901. Capital \$50,000

WALLACE DANN, Pres. W. A. CURTIS, Treas. FRANK COMSTOCK, Sec.

MECHANIC STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

RIMMON MANUFACTURING CO. THE

ESTABLISHED 1900. CAPITAL \$70,000

G. E. MATTHIES, Pres. C. W. MICHAELS, Secy. and Treas. F. A. PERRIUS, Supt.

·Eyelets, Grommets, Screw Machine Products. Brass and German Silver Washers

NORTH MAIN AND DAY STS., SEYMOUR, CONN.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

WORSTEDS AND WOOLENS

MAIN STREET. MOOSUP, CONN.

В. TATEM & SON Ţ.

J. B. TATEM AND J. B. TATEM, JR. ESTABLISHED 1862. CAPITAL \$5,000 to \$20,000

Hardwood Workers, Manufacturers of all kinds of Handles Make a specialty of Picker Sticks, Leather Capped Chisel Handles and Lawn Mower Handles and Rolls

PUTNAM, CONN.

upon the floor of the United States Senate January 14, 1891, as also upon the computations of Dr. Charles B. Spahr, George K. Holmes of the United States Census Bureau and other authorities, substantially uncontradicted at the time, to the effect that I per cent or less than I per cent, of our population owned in 1890 practically half the wealth of the Nation.

"I, however, insist that in order to make these statistics (of seventeen years ago) applicable today allowance must first be made for the known increase, both in size and number, of the enormous fortunes

responsible for that condition."

The cost of living has increased with the new wealth, but as a whole the American people have never lived better, enjoyed more pleasures, earned and spent more money, than today, and they are getting more out of life than other people.

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.

ANDOVER

Case, F. L. Paper Co.

ANSONIA

Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. Ansonia Electrical Co. Ansonia Flour & Grain Co. Ansonia Manufacturing Co. Ansonia Manufacturing Co. Ansonia O. & C. Co. Cameron, H. P. Co. 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.

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 Adams, A. L. American Corundum Co. American & British Manufacturing Co. American Graphophone Co. American Lacquer 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.
Batcheller, George C. & Co.
Beach, Fred F.
Beach, J. W.
Belknap Manufacturing Co.
Berkshire Mills
Benton, F. A. & Son
Bias Narrow Fabric Co.
Birdson't Sommers Birdsey & Somers
Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co. Bradley, H. C. Braitling, Fred K.
Bridgeport Art Glass Co.
Bridgeport Boiler Works Bridgeport Brass Co.
Bridgeport Chain Co.
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Crucible Co., T Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal 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 Hat Manufacturing Co. Bridgeport Hat Manufacturing Co.
Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co.
Bridgeport Metallic Packing Co.
Bridgeport Motor Co. Inc.
Bridgeport Organ Co.
Bridgeport Paper Box Co.
Bridgeport Patent Leather Mfg. Co.
Bridgeport Salle Co.
Bridgeport Sille Co. Bridgeport Silk Co. Bridgeport Silk Co.
Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co.
Bryant Electric Co.
Bullard Machine Tool Co.
Burns & Co.
Burns, Silver & Co.
Burntt, A. W. Co.
Canfield, H. O.
Canfield Rubber Co.
Challenge Cutlary Corp. Cantend 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. Consonated Safety Valve Co.
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.
Cultis & Curtis Co.
Cultis & Curtis Co. Cylindrograph Embroidery Co. Donovan, P. J. Brass Foundry Co.

Downer, Hawes & Co. Drouve, G. Co. The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co.
Elmwood Button Co.
Erle, Charles
Fairchild & Shelton
Frarist Steel Co.
Fray, John S. & Co.
Fraderickson Bros. & Co.
Gates Carriage Co.
Gaynor & Mitchell Manufacturing Co.
General Chemical Co.
Grant Manufacturing & Machine Co.
Hall, C. W. Carriage Co.
Hall, C. W. Carriage Co.
Halley, R. B. & Co.
Hamilton, John
Hammond Co.
Hamilton, John
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.
Hurwood Manufacturing Co.
International Silver Co.
Ives Manufacturing Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jennings, Bros. Manufacturing Co. Elmwood Button Co. Ives Manufacturing Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jennings, Bros. Manufacturing Co.
Jones, James S. H.
Knapp, George S.
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.
Miller, Frank, Lumber Co.
Mills, W. S.
Model Machine Co.
Monumental Bronze Co. Model Machine Co.
Moore, C. W.
Naugatuck Valley Ice Co.
New England Novelty Co.
Nison, A. H. Machine Co.
Osborn, George R. & Co.
Pacific Iron Works
Palmer, N. & Co.
Parsons, R. E. Co.
Peck & Lines
Pequonnock Foundry, Inc. 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.
Schwah Alois Salt's Textile Manufacturing Co. Schwab, Alois
Schwing, John Corporation
Sewing Machine Cabinet Co. 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. Spring Perch 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.
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.
Prietol Brass Co. Bristol Brass Co. Bristol Manufacturing Co. Clayton Bros.
Dunbar Bros.
Horton, Everett
Horton Manufacturing Co. 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 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.

PURLINGTON

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. (E. Hampton)
Carpenter, L. S. & Son (E. Hampton)
East Hampton Bell Co. (E. Hampton)
Carg Ball Mfg. Co. (Flost 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. Perguson, J. R. & Co. Ferguson, J. R. & Co. Jennings, Russell Manufacturing Co. Rogers Brush Works Ryan, M. L. Deuse, J. S.

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. Beaver Brook Paper Mill Beaver Brook Paper Mill
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 Shirt Co.
Davenport, A. S.
Delohery Hat Co.
Doran Bros.
Ferry-Hallock Co. Ferry-Hallock Co. Ferry-Hallock Co.
Foster Bros.
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.
Lrving, J. G. Hoyt, Walthausen & Co. Irving, J. G. Kinner, Geo. A. Lee Hat Manufacturing Co. Lee Soft Hat Co. Loewe, D. E. & Co. Mallory, E. A. & Sons McArthur Bros. McLachlan, H. Mocker, Bros. & Co. 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. Sunderland, W. W. Turner Machine Co. Tweedy, A. E. 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. 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. Whitlock Print. Press Mfg. 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)
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, (Seitico)
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)
H. C. Hart Mfg. Co. (Unionville)
Jones, R. F. (Unionville)
Monce, S. G. (Unionville)
Monce, S. G. (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 Atlantic Screw Works
Austin Organ Co.
Baker Electric Co.
Barber Ink Co.
Barber Ink Co.
Barett Bros.
Beach, H. B. & Son
Beecher & Eitel
Beseman & Bostwick
Billings & Spencer Co.
Birkery. C. Billings & Spencer Co.
Birkery, C.
Bishop, E. C. & Co.
Bladon, G. L.
Blake, E. J.
Brewing Appliance Spec. Co.
Bronson & Robinson Co.
Burch, George W.
Burr Index Co.
Burr Index Co. 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. 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.
Daniels, L. C., Grain Co. The
Daniels Mill Co. The
Davis, I. B. & Son,
Dodd Lithographic Co 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.
Ger & Posner
Gerstein, I.
Gray & Prior Machine Co.
Gray Tel. Pay Station Co.
Green & Bauer Harman, H. Harriman Motor Works
Harri & Hegeman Mfg. Co.
Hart Mfg. Co. The
Hartford Bedstead Co.
Hartford Rocal Co. Hartford Board 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 Com. Hartford Foundry Corp.
Hartford Hat & Cap Co.
Hartford Heating Co.
Hartford Leather Goods Co. Hartford Lumber 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
Hartford Rubber Works Henry & Wright Mfg. 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.

Johnson-Carlyle Machine Co. Johnson, F. G. Co. Johnson, O. H. Kelley 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.
McNien Bros.
McNie, Malcolm
Melrose Silver Co.
Mersow, Machine Co. Merrow Machine Co. Mugford, A. Mutual Machine Co. National Machine Co. National Wachine Co. Ney, John M. & Co. Nichols Paper Box Co. Nonotuck Silk Co. Olds, William & Co. Organ Power Co. Organ Power Co.
Park Knitting Works
Pease, C. A. & Co.
Peck, R. S. & Co.
Perkins Corp.
Phœnix Brass Foundry Co.
Phoenix Iron Works Corp.
Phoenix Manufacturing Co.
Pickering, W. H. & Co.
Pindar, A. Corp. Plimpton Mfg. Co.
Pope Manufacturing Co.
Pratt & Cady Co.
Pratt & Whitney Co.
James Pullar & 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.
Silver Bros.
Simons & Fox
Slate, Dwight, Machine Co.
Smith, Northam & Co.
Smith-Worthington Co.
Soby, Charles Soby, Charles
Spencer Automatic Screw Co.
Spencer, E. O.
Standard 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.
Underwood Typewrit'r Mfg.Co.
U. S. Env. Co. (Plimpton Div.) Soby, Charles 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)
Birmenthal, S. & Co. (Shelton)
Dairy Mach. & Con. Co. (Shelton)
Griffin Button Co. (Shelton)
Griffin Button Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton)
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)
Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelton)

KILLINGLY

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)
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.
Bon Ami Co.
Brookside Paper Co. (So. Man)
Case, Willard A.
Case Bros. (Highland Park)
Cheney Bros. (So. Man.)
Foulds, William Co.
Clestophys. Part Co. (Mah.) 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. G. (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. Aeolian Co.
Bergen, J. D. Co.
Bliss, E. A. Co.
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg. Co.
Brown & Dowd Mfg. Co.
Conn. Tel. & Elec. Co.
Cornell & Addrews Curtiss - Way Co. Dodd, Chas. T. Doolittle, E. J. Foster-Merriam & Co. Fost, C. F., Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co. Hall, A. J. & Co. Hall, W. B. Handel Co. 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 Gravure Co.
Meriden Machine Tool Co.
Meriden Woolen Co. Meriden Woolen Co. Merriam, A. H.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co.
Miller, Edward & Co.
Monroe, C. F. Co.
Morehouse Bros. Co.
Niland, J. J. & Co.
Parker. Charles Co. Parker Bros,
Parker, Charles Co.
Parker Clock Co.
Schenck, M. B. & Co.
Schenck Governor Co.
Schunck, C. E.
Silver City Plate Co.
Sprenenberg & Co.
Todd Electric Mfg Co.
Wallace, F. 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

Arawana Mills
Allison Bros.
Annual Wind Clock Co.
Broderick Carriage Co.
Chapman, W. H. Co.
Coles & Co.
Douglass, W. & B.
Eisenhuth Horsel is Vehicle Co. Eisenhuth Horsel, is Vehi Ely, E. A. Evans, J. B. Goodall Hammock A. 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. l'equot Mills Treduct Mills
Robertson, C. M. Co.
Un. Dyn 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)
Naugat'ck 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 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. Judd, O. S.
Landers, Frary & Clark
Lines, C. W.
Malleable Iron Works
Minor & Corbin Box Co.
Muller, L. J.
National Spring Bed Co.
New Britain Co-op. Building Co.
New Britain Machine Co.
New Britain Planing & Mldg. Wks.
North & Judd Mfg. Co.
North & Ffeiffer Manufacturing Co.
Olmstead, H. B. Co.
Parker Shirt Co.
Pinches, John 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.
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.
Anthony & Scovil Co.
Arthony & Scovil Co.
Arthas Manufacturing Co.
Baldwin & Rowland Sw'ch & Signal Co.
Barnes Tool Co.
Barnum, W. T. & Co.
Barnum, W. T. & Co.
Baumann Rubber Co.
Balden Machine Co. (Westville) Belden Machine Co. (Westville) Benham, J. T. Benton-Armstrong Folding Box Co. Best Manufacturing 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. Burgess, E. A.
Burn, W. S. Manufacturing Co.
Candee, L. & Co. Cannese, 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. Computing Co. Conn. Fat Rend. & Fert. Corp. Conn. Part 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. Dann Bros. & Co.
Davis, R. G.
Defiance Button Machine Co.
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.
Elm City Engineering Co.
Elm City Lumber Co.
Elm City Lumber Co.
Ely, C. Upham
Everhart Pop Corn & Candy Co.
Faeth, Anton Everhart Pop Corn & Candy Co Faeth, 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. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. Hall, H. & Co.
Harris-Hart Co.
Hemming Bros.
Hendryx, Andrew B. Co.
Henrick & Cowell
Hickok Co.
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg. Co.
Holaday, A. E. Manufacturing Co.
Holcomb, H. C.
Hocker, Henry & Co.
Howe & Co.
Hubbell, M. B., F. S.
Iubbell, Merwin & Co.
Hygienic Ice Co.
Ideal Manufacturing Co.
Imperial Granum Co.
Ives, H. B. & Co.
Jacobs Bros. & Co.
Johnstone & Gerrish
Kafka, A. & Co.
Killorn & Bishop Co.
Kilfeather, John P.
Killam, Henry Co.
Kutchuck, J.
Lambert, George D.
Levine Bros.
Magnus Metal Co.
Mallory. Wheeler Co. Levine Bros.

Magnus Metal 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.

Moflat, W. J.

Molloy, James F. & Co.

Morgan & Humiston Co.

Munson & Co.

Narrow Fabric Corp.

National Casket Co.

National Folding Box & Paper Co.

National Pipe Bending Co.

National Wire Corp.

New England Broom Co.

New England Mfg. Co.

New England Mfg. Co.

New England Mfg. Co.

New England Mfg. Co.

New England Warp Co.

New England Boiler Works

New Haven Boiler Works

New Haven Boiler Works

New Haven Clock Co.

New Haven Co. Magnus Metal 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 Rendering Co. New Haven Rug Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co. New Haven Saw Mill Co.
New Haven Spring 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 & Co.
Reynolds, James Mfg. Co.
Rottman, B.
Rowland, F. C. & A. E.
Sargent & Co.
Savage, B. B. & Co.
Schollborn, William Co.
Scoville & Peck Co.
Seamless Rubber Co.
Seamless 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
Shoninger, B. Co.
Smith, A. H. & Co.
Smith, A. H. & Co.
Smith, Edward F. & Co.
Smith, Edward F. & Co.
Smith, Hobart E.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, W. J. & Co.
Smith & Twiss
Snow, L. T.
Sperry & Amos Co.
Steiens & Sackett 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. 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

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 Motor Co.
New London Motor Co.
New London Works
New London Works
New London Wish Silk Co.
Palmer Bros. Co.
Rogers, William G.
Sheffield Dentrifice Co.
Spiers Bros. Brown Cotton Gin Co. Shemeld Dentrince Co.
Spiers Bros.
Steam Bottling Co.
Thames Tow Boat Co.
Trumbull Marine Co.
Tyler, 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. Morthrop, 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)
Binns, Joseph
Boese, Peppard & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Carman & Seymour (E. Norwalk)
Carman & Seymour (E. Norwalk)
Carman & Sonowalk)
Craw, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Craw, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Crosut & Knapp Co. (S. Norwalk)
Dennis & Blanchard (S. Norwalk)
Eastern Underwear Co. (S. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug, Co. (E. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug, Co. (E. Norwalk)
Fernandez & Barnst Cigar Co. (South
Norwalk) American Paper Pail & Box Co.

Fernandez & Earnst Cigar Co. (So 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. Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.

Jerome Paper Co.

Knapp Box Co. (S. Norwalk)

Le Count, Wm. G. (E. Norwalk)

Lockwood Mfg. 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 Brass Co. Norwalk Brass Co.
Norwalk Launch Company
Morwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Noiwalk Iron Works (S. Norwalk)
Noiwalk Iron Works (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Old Well Cigar Co. (S. Norwalk)
Phenix Fur Co. (S. Norwalk)
Postal Typewriter Company
Rough Hat Co. (S. Norwalk)
Simons, Ernest Manufacturing Co.
St. Gorset Co. (S. Norwalk)
Simons, Ernest Manufacturing Co.
St. Johns, Chas. S. (S. Norwalk)
Trowbridge, C. 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)
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. 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 Goodwin Cork Company Gould, A. Green, M. J. Gulliver, A. H. Hall Bros. Hair Dros.
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
Manning, A. R. (Yantic)
Martin, J. B. Company
Mohawk Paint & Chemical Co.
Norwich Belt Manufacturing Co.
Norwich Paper Box Company
Norwich Paper Box Company
Norwich Silk Company
Ossawan Mill Company
Page, Wm. H. Boiler Company
Pequot Brass Foundry
Penemah Mills (Taftville)
Porter, H. B. & Son Company
Prentice, C. W. (Taftville)
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.
Tobin Manufacturing Company
Turner, Emerson P. Manufacturing Co.
Ulmer Leather Company
Uncas Specialty Company
Uncas Paper Company
Uncas Specialty Company
Uncas Compan Johnson & Company Kellogg-McCrum-Howell 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. 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 Company Pickering Governor Company

PRESTON

Lucas, B. Co. (Poquetannoc)

PUTNAM

Bosworth Bros.
Case, W. D. & Co.
Dady, John A. Corp.
Hammond & Knowiton Co.
Hampton Silk Co.
Johnson, E. E.
Johnson, W. S.
Kent, C. M. & E. B.
Monohansett Manufacturing Co.
Nightingale Mills
Powhatan Mills
Putnam Box Corp.
Putnam Foundry & Mach. Co.
Putnam Manufacturing Co.
Putnam Manufacturing Co.
Putnam Silk Co. Putnam Silk Co. Putnam Woolen Co. Robbins, E. E.
Royal Knitting Mills
J. B. Tatem & Son
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) Rorden'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. 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 Bolt Co. (Milldale)
Ellis, F. L. & Son (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)
Shetucket Worsted Mills (Baltic)
Totokett Mills Co. (Versailles)
Uncasville Mfg. Co. (Versailles)

STAFFORD

Amidon, S. B. (Staffordville) Beckwith Card Co. (Staff'd Sp.) Beckwith Card Co. (Stafford Sp.)
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'Ille)
Garland Woolen Co. (Stafford'Ille)
Mullen, T. F. & Co. (Stafford'S)
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. Atlantic Insulated Wire & Cable Baer Bros.
Ball Manufacturing Co.
Beck, Frederick & Co.
Blickensderfer Manufacturing Co.
Boasa Thread Co.
Boston Artificial Leather Co.
Brown, Christian 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. Herumos 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 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)
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. (Old Mystic)
Packer Mfg. Co. (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 Clock Co. Thomaston Knife Co.

THOMPSON

French Riv. Text. Co. (Mechanicsville) Grosvenordale Co. (Grosvenordale) Keegan, Lawrence (Wilsonville) Murdock, T. G. & Son (New Boston)

TOLLAND

Sumner, Wm. Belting Co.

TORRINGTON

Coe Brass Manufacturing Co. Coe Brass Manufacturing Co. Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Co. Excelsior Needle Co. Hendey Machine Co. Hotekiss Bros. Co. Perkins, E. A. Electric Co. Progressive Manufacturing Co. Standard Manufacturing Co. Torrigation 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) U. S. Envelope Co. (Rockville) Vernon Woolen Co.

VOLUNTOWN

Briggs Manufacturing Co.

WALLINGFORD

Backes, G. W. & 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 Manufacturing Co.
American Mills Co.
American Pin Co. (Waterville)
American Ring Co.
Barlow Bros. Co.
Benedict & Burnham Mfg. Co.
Blake & Johnson
Bristol Co.
Benedict & Burkland (Waterville)
Brobeolice & Bayland (Waterville) 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.
Phomix, Fred
Platt Bros. & Co.
Plume & Atwood Manufacturin Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co. Randolph-Clowes Co. Risdon, S. A. Rowbottom Mach. Co. (Waterville) Scoville Manufacturing Co. Scoville Manufacturing Co.
Shoe Hardware Co.
Smith & Griggs Mfg. Co.
Smith, J. E. & Co.
Standard Electric Time Co.
Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co.
Tracy Bros. Co.
Upham, George
Waterbury Battery Co.
Waterbury Blank Book Mfg. Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Waterbury Button Co.
Waterbury Clock Co.
Waterbury Machine Co.
Waterbury Machine Co. W'b'y. Farrel Foundry & Machine Co. Waterbury Machine Co. Waterbury Manufacturing 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 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.
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 Pin 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. W.)
Thread City Collar Co. (Willimantic)
Vanderman Plumb, & Heat. Co.
(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 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
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) Winchester Repeating Arms Co. (New Haven)

ARM BANDS

Blakesley Novelty Co. (Bristol)

AUTOMOBILES

Electric Vehicle Co. (Htfd.)
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

BELLS

Liberty Bell Co. (Bristol) New Departure Mfg Co. Rew Departure Mig Co. (East Hampton)
East Hampton Bell Co. "
Gong Bell Mfg Co. "
N N Hill Brass Co. "
Star Bros Bell 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) (Hartford) Veeder Mfg Co. Post & Lester Liberty Cycle Co. (Bridgeport)

BLANK BOOKS

(Meriden) Curtiss - Way Co. 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) (Stamford) Internat. Power Vehicle Co. Stamford Motor Co. S. Gildersleeve & Son (Gildersleeve & Son) (Gildersleeve) (Middletown) E. A. Ely

BOILERS

H B Beach & Son (Hartford Bigelow Co. (New Haven Boiler Works Randolph-Clowes Co. (New Haven) (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 C J Callaghan (Bristol) (Hartford) Hartford Box Co. Nichols Paper Box Co. H H Corbin & Son

Minor Corbin Box Co. S G Redshaw E J Doolittle (Ansonia) (Meriden) C E Schumick White & Wells Co. (Naugatuck) Benton-Armstrong Fold. Box Co. (New Haven) Bishop Box & Paste Co.
P J Cronan Paper Box Co.
Munson & Co. National Fold. Box & Paper Co. "New England Mfg 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.

Crown Paper Box Co. Isaac Armstrong & Co. Clark Box Co. C A Romans (Danbury)

And Rollans

S Curtiss & Son

Ann. Paper Pail & Box Co. (Norwalk)

Knapp Box Co. (South Norwalk)

Named Res Co. (South Norwalk) Norwalk Box Co.

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)

(Hartford) Bronson & Robinson Co. 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. (Milford) (Seymour) Rimmon Mfg. Co. (Seymour) H L Judd & Co. (V Am. Ring Co. Novelty Mfg Co. Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. Steele & Johnson Mfg Co. (Wallingford) (Waterbury) Waterbury Mfg Co. "Waterbury Mfg Co. "Waterbury 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) Artistic Bronze Co. (S. Norwalk) Jerals & Townsend Mfg Co.(Stamford) Benjamin, Richard & 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 (Center Brook) (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. "Weil Novelty Co. "E F Smith & Sons (Union City) Lane Mfg Co.
Platt Bros & Co.
Waterbury Button Co.
L C White Co.
Elmwood Button Co. (Waterbury) (Bridgeport) Hatheway Mfg Co. Patrick Crowe (Newtown) Saugatuck Mfg Co. Griffin Button Co. (Saugatuck (Shelton)

CALENDARS

Curtiss-Way Co. (Meriden) Beckwith Print. Co. (Norwig (Norwich)

CANNED GOODS

Knowles-Lombard Co. (Guilford) Sachems Head Canning Co. (Guilford)

CARDBOARD

Naubuc Paper Co. Riverside Paper Mfg Co. Hartford Board Co. (Glastonbury) (Hartford) (Highland Park) Case Bros Wausuc Mills Co. Willard A Case (Hopewell) (Manchester) Willard A Case (Manchester)
Brookside Paper Co. (So. Manchester)
Rogers Paper Mig 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) F L Case Paper Co. R K Swett Co. (Andover (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. (Guilford) (New Haven)

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

A T Demarest & Co. (New Haven)
J F Goodrich & Co. "
H C Holcomb
Henry Hooker & Co.
Helly Hookel & Co.
Henry Killian Co.
New Haven Carriage Co (New Haven
Damuel II. Fage
seabrook & Smith Carriage Co.
M Seward & Son Co. "
James W Harry & Son Co.
(W. Cheshire)
M B Ring (Norwich)
Scott & Clark Corp. "
Plus Piblion House & Conviers Co
Gates Carriage Co. (Bridgeport)
Gates Carriage Co.
C W Hall Carriage Co. "
Hincks & Johnson "
Wheel & Wood Bending Co. "
Flynn & Doyle (Bantam)
Standard Mfg Co. (Torrington)
Broderick Carriage Co. (Middletown)
J. B. Evans

CASTINGS (Brass)

E J Blake (Hartford)
J M Craig Phænix Brass Foundry Co.
Wm. Roach F L Gaylord Co. (New Britain) (Ansonia)
H D Phelps
Edward Miller Co. (Meriden)
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)

CASTINGS (Iron) Sessions Foundry Co. (Bristol)

Capitol Foundry Co. (Hartford)
Hartford Foundry Corp. ("Plaragy" "Phenix Iron Works Corp. "Standard Foundry Co. ("New Britain)
D. E. Whiton Machine Co. (New London)
Vulcan Iron Works (New London)
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. ("Gilford)
G F Warner Mrg Co. "Gobert Wilson Seymour fron Foundry Co. (Seymour)
Naugatuck Malleable Iron Co. ("The Note of Str.)

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.

Pequonock Foundry Inc.

Arnold Co., Inc.

(Norwalk)

Meeker Union Foundry Corp.

U S Fdy & Sales Co.

Meyer Iron & Brass Fdy.

Meyer Iron & Brass Fdy.

(Shelton)

Putnam Fdy.

Mach.

Co.

(Putnam)

Andrew Terry

Co.

(Terryville)

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. Co.
(Glenbrook)
Chemical Wooks of America Inc.

(Stamford)

CHINA WARE
Helmschmied Mfg Co.
(Meriden)

CHUCKS (Lathe)

Cushman Chuck Co.

(Hartford)
Jacobs Mfg Co.

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. (Forestville)
Parker Clock Co. (Forestville)
Parker Clock Co. (Meriden)
New Haven Clock Co. (New Haven)
Standard Elec. Time 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. (New Haven)
I Strouse & Co. (New Haven)
Strouse & Co. (Bridgeport)
Birdsey & Somers
Crown Corset Co. (Bridgeport)
Birdsey & Somers
Crown Corset Co. (Warner Bros Corset Co. (S. Norwalk)
R & G Corset 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.
Wm. A Slater Mills
Am. Thread Co. (Jewett City) (Glasco) Palmer Bros Co. Pequot Mills Mystic Twine Co. (Montville) (Mystic) (New London) New England Carpet Lin. Co. Blissville Mills Inc. (Norwich) Brissville Mills Inc.
Falls Co.
Shetucket Co.
Peter Strom
Emerson P Turner Mfg Co.
U S Finishing Co.
Massosoit Mfg Co. (Oakville) Am Thread Co. (Stonington) Am Thread Co.
Lorraine Mfg Co.
Totokett Mills Co.
Briggs Mfg Co.
C W Prentice
Uncasville Mfg Co.
Uncasville Mfg Co.
Ernest Simpons Mfg Co.
Adam Mfg Co.
Attawaugan Co.
W S Lees Co.
Danielsonville Cotton Co (Versailles) (Voluntown) (Taftville) (Uncasville) (Versailles)
(Norwalk)
(Shelton)
(Westport) (Attawaugan) (Central Village) Danielsonville Cotton Co. (Danielson) Quinebaug Co.
Fred R Smith
Aldrich Mfg Co.
Floyd Cranska
Cutler Mills Co. (E Killingly) (Moosup) (Packerville) Monohansett Mfg Co. Moss Mills Co. (Putnam) Nightingale Mills Powhatan Mills Putnam Mfg Co. Wauregan Co. (Wauregan)
Williamsville Mfg Co. (Williamsville)
Am Thread Co. (Williamstile)
Windham Co. Willimantic Cotton Mills Corp.

E H Mall & Son (N Windham)

M H Marcus & Bros (Elmville) Willimantic Cotton Mills Corp. "

E H Mall & Son (N Windham)
M H Marcus & Bros (Elmville)
Grosvenordale Co. (Grosvenordale)
Summit Thread Co. (East Hampton)
Russell Mfg Co. (Higgaum)
C E Brownell (Moodus)
Hall, Lincoln & Co.
Neptune Twine & Cord Mills "
N Y Net & Twine Co. "
A E Purple 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. 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,

(Shelton)

Hart Mfg. Co. (Unionville)

ddletown)
(Union Cut. & Hdw. Co. (Meriden)
(Unionville)

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. (Ansonia)

DRILL PRESSES

Henry & Wright Mfg Co. (Hartford)

DROP HAMMERS

Bilings & Spencer Co. (Htfd.)

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

(Hartford)

(Hartford)

Arknot Co.

Baker Electric Co.

Franklin Electric Mfg Co.

Green & Bauer

Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co.

"Hart Mfg Co.

Johns-Pratt Co.

Norton Elec. Instrument Co.

T H Brady

Trumbull Elec. Co.

Eddy Mfg Corp

Ansonia Electric Co.

H P Cameron Elec Mfg Co.

Todd Electric Mfg Co.

Me Britain

(Manchester)

(New Britain)

(Manchester)

(New Britain)

(Manchester)

(New Britain)

(Meiden)

Ansonia Electric Co.

(Meriden)

Acme Wire Co.

N Y Insulated Wire Co.

(Wall'gford)

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.
W W Wheeler Co. (Meriden)

F A Benton & Son (Bridgeport)

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

N. London Marine Iron Works
(New London)

Acme Oil Engine Co. (Bridgeport)
Pacific Iron Works
Royal Equipment Co.
Norwalk Iron Works (S. Norwalk)
International Power Vehicle Co.
(Stamford)

ENGINES (Gasoline)

Harriman Motor Works
Hartford Engine Works
Evarts Mfg Co.
F A Law Mach Co.
New Britain Mach Co.
J W Lathrop
Myetia Motor Works (Hartford) (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) (Putnam) E E Johnson Eagle Bicycle Mfg Co. H W Hubbard (Torr'gton) (Middletown) Keating Motor Co.

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)
Robert 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)
(New Haven)
(Rockville)

EXTRACTS

Williams & Carleton Uncasville Dye Wood & Ext. Co. Stamford Mfg Co. (Hartford) (Uncasville) (Stamford)

FABRICS

Arawana Mills

Middletown

New Haven Web Co. (Hamden) Cott-A-Lap Co. (New Haven) Narrow Fabric Corp Am Mills Co. (Waterbury) Jewett City Textile Novelty Co.
(Jewett City) (Taftville) (B'dgep't) Ponemah Mills Bias Narrow Fabric Co. Bias Narrow Fabric Co. (Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co.
Conn Web Co. (Brid
J G Irving (De
C E Radcliffe (Long (Bridgeport (Danbury) (Long Hill) Muller Gloria Mills Boese, Peppard & Co. Hefumos Mfg Co. Star Mfg Co. Russell Mfg Co. (Winnipauk) (Stamford) (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)
Arker Bros. (New Haven)
Marlin Fire Arms Co. (New Haven)
Winchester R'ptg. Arms Co. (Norwich)
W H Davenport Fire Arms Co. (Morwich)
W Green Green Co. (Morwich)
W Green Co. (Morwich)
W Green Co. (Morwich)
W Green Green Co. (Morwich)
W Green Co. (Morwich

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. (Lime Rock)

FOOTWEAR

Benedict & Co.
Frank I Lane
Lounsbury, Matthewson
Lounsbury & Soule
W D Case & Co.
W S Johnson
Goodyear Rubber Co.

(New Canaan)
& Co.
(S. Norwalk)
(Stamford)
(Putnam)
(Putnam)
(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

(Guilford) O D Case Co. 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)

(Meriden) J D Bergen Co. (M International Silver Co. Meriden Cut Glass Co. J J Niland

GLASS CUTTERS

W L Barrett

(Bristol)

GLASSWARE

(Meriden) 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

(Hartford) G L Bladon John M Ney & Co. M Swift & Sons

GONGS

W C Ladd

(Bristol)

GRAPHOPHONES

Am. Graphophone Co. (Bridgep't)

GAUGES

Ashcroft Mfg Co. (Bridgeport)
O G Cooper (Terryville)
GUNS (Machine & Gatling) Ashcroft Mfg Co. D G Cooper

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

Ira B Smith (Bristol) Clayton Bros Clayton Dros
C J Root
W C Ladd
J H Sessions & Son
L H Snyder
New Departure Mfg
Co.
(Collinsville)
(F. Berlin) Grilley Co.

"A S Henn & Co.

"H B Ives & Co.

"Mallory Wheeler Co.

Metal Mfg Co.

Zames F Molloy & Co.

(E. Berlin) National Wire Corp

(Edgewood) New Haven Spring Co. Collins Co.

Peck. Stow & Wilcox

H S Bartholomew

Turner & Deegan (Bristol)
Am. Bit & Augur Co. (Forestville) C E Andrews 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
Orion Treat
L D Frost & Son (Kensington) (Manchester) L D Frost & Son
Clark Bros. & Co. (Milldale)
F L Ellis & Son
Am. Needle Works
Beaton & Bradley Co.
Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
(New Britain) (Marion) P & F Corbin
Corbin Screw Corp.
Hart & Cooley Co.
0 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) " C H Calor L H Carter A N Clark & Son Clarke Castor Co. (Plainville) Elm City Brass & Rivet Co. Edwin Hills Edwin Hills "
Osborn & Stephenson (Plantsville)
Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. "
H D Smith Co. "
Wolcott Hdw. Co. "
G E Wood Tool Co. (Southington)
Pecta K. Corbin Mar Co. (Southington) (Southington) Beaton & Corbin Mfg Co. (Southington)
Beaton & Corbin Mfg Co. (Southington)
Peck, Stow & Wilcox
Westfield Plate Co. (Thompsonville)
H W Humphrey
S G Monce
Unionville) Upson Nut Co.
Bailey Mfg Co.
Ansonia Novelty Co. (Wethersfield) (Ansonia) Ansonia Noverty C
H C Cook & Co.
J B Gardner Sons.
S O & C Co.
Graham Mfg Co.
Howe Mfg Co. eż 66 (Derby) Howe Mfg Co.
Fergus Kelly
J T Henry Mfg Co.
Brown & Dowd Mfg Co.
Foster-Merriam & Co.
A H Jones Co.
Manning Bowman & Co.
Chas Parker Co.
M B Schenck Co. (Hamden) (Meriden) M B Schenck Co. F J Wallace " Wusterbarth Bros Wusterbarth Bros
Willis M Cook (M
Mt. Carmel Bolt Co.
W W Woodruff & Son Co.
Ann. Rivet Co.
Atlas Mfg Co.
R H Brown & Co.
W S Burn Mfg Co.
C Cowles & Co.
R Drynen (Mt. Carmel) (New Haven) B Druen 66 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. (Seymour) Garrett & Beach
Humphreyville Mfg Co.
Little River Mfg Co.
James Swan Co. 66 James Swan Co.
Hawkins Co.
Naugatuck Mfg Co.
Hamden Mfg Co.
Am. Mfg
Blake & Johnson
B H Fry & Co.
Mattatuck Mfg Co.
L. M Monden (So. Britain) (Union City) (Wallingford) (Waterbury) B n Mattatuck Mig Co.

L M Morden
Noera Mfg Co.
Smoe Hardware Co.
Smith & Griggs Mfg Co.
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.
Chelsea File Works
Puritan Mfg Co.
R O Bennait R O Bennett Geo B Gruman Acme Shear Co. (Branchville) (Bridgeport) Atlantic Mfg Co. Atlas Shear Co. Atlas Shear Co.
Automatic Scale Co.
Bridgeport 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
Harwood Mfg Co.
Jennings Bros Mfg Co.
Jennings Bros Mfg Co.
Geo S Knapp
A L Krause
W E Krause
Locke Steel Belt Co. W E Krause
Locke Steel Belt Co.
Metal Ware Mfg Co.
Smith & Egge Mfg Co.
Spring Perch Co.
Swinnerton & Sniffen Mfg Co.
Weildich Bros Mfg Co.
Lennox Shear Co.
Russell, Birdsall & Ward
Bolt & Nut Co.
Lockwood Mfg Co.
Norwalk Lock Co.
D M Bassett Bolt Works
Shelton Co.

(Shelton)

(Shelton)

(Shelton)

(Shelton)

(Shelton)

(Shelton) Bassett Bolt Work:
Shelton Co.
Davenport & Tracy
Excelsior Hardware Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg Co.
Greystone Mfg Co.
Seymour Smith & Son
Chapin Stevens Co. (P (Shelton) (Stamford) (Greystone) n (Oakville) (Pine Meadow) Chapin Stevens Co. (Pine Eagle Lock Co. (TT Progressive Mfg Co. (TT Trongressive Mfg Co. Turner & Seymour Mfg Co. Union Hardware Co. Franklin Moore Co. (To Richards Hdw. Co. Standard Mfg Co. (To Richards Hdw. Co. Standard Mfg Co. (To Richards Hdw. Co. (To Richards Hdw. Co. (To Richards Hdw. Co. (To Richards Hdw. (To (Terryville) (Torrington) (Winsted) Strong Mfg Co.
Conn. Valley Mfg Co. (Center Brook)
Chester Mfg Co. (Chester) J S Deuse " J R Ferguson & Co.
" Jennings, Russell Mfg Co.
" H E Taylor & Co.
" Higganum Hdw. Co. (Higgnaum)

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Industrial Strength of Connecticut

M R Warner & Sons (L W H Chapman Co. (N Wilcox, Crittenden & Co. (Little River) (Middletown)

HARNESS HARDWARE

North & Judd Mfg Co. (New Britain)

HARNESSES

Peck & Lines

(Bridgeport)

HATS

S M Andrews (Hartford) Vanderhoef & Co. (Milford) H Frankenberger & Co. (Milford)
H Frankenberger & Co. (New Haven)
Baird Untiedt Co. (Bethel)
Bethel Mfg Co. (Bernen & Farnum & Fairchild
Higson & Co. (Bethel) 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. 66 Simon & Keane A C Wheeler (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. Walhizer & Dreyer Wilson & Co.

HAT FORMING & FINISH-

(N. Milford)

New Milford Hat Co.

Bethel Hat Forming Co. Bridgeport Hat Mfg Co. (Bethel) (B'dg'p't) A S Davenport
F D Tweedy & Co.
C M Horch
Hat Forming Co.
Universal Hat Co. (Danbury) (S. Norwalk)

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) (Naugatuck) (N. Haven) Columbia Hosiery Co. Radcliffe 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)

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 Haven) New Era Lustre Co. Am. Lacquer Co. (Bridgeport) David B Crockett Co. Parrott Varnish Co. Celluloid Zapon Co. (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. E E Johnson (N. Haven) (Putnam) Brown Machine Co. (Winsted)

LEATHER

Herman Roser
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)

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.
Mutual 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. Farrel Foundry & Mach Co. (Ansonia)

Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Meriden) H Merriam Wheeler & Son J Brooks A Burgess Est. M Carroll (New Haven) F M Carroll
Defiance Button Machine
Eastern Machinery Co.
Elm City Engineering Co.
George M Griswold
Hemning Bros
Herrick & Cowell
George M McKenzie
F P Pfleghar & Son
George E Prentice & Co. 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 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.

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(Waterville) (Westville)

(Mystic)

D E Whiton Mach. Co. (New London) Am Woodworking Mach Co. (Norwich) M A Barber A Gould Hiscox Co. Lester & Wasley

Rowbottom Mach Co.

Belden Mach Co. Standard Machinery Co.

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

(Stonington) (Bridgeport) Atwood-Morrison Co. L Adams A L Adams Automatic Mach Co. Baker Mach Co.

H C Bradley
Bridgeport Fdy. & Mach Co.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co.
Coulter & McKenzie Mach Co.
Curtis & Curtis Co.
Grant Mfg & Mach Co.
A H Nilson Mach Co.
Special Mach Co.
Edward P Walter
James W Weir
Boesch Mfg Co.
Doran Bros Baker Mach Co. Doran Bros Doran Bros
Heim Mach Co.

Morelock & Husk
New Mach Co.

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Turner Mach Co.
Colonial Fdy. & Mach Co. E. Nor'w'k)
H A Tuttle Mfg Co.
J W Craw
(S. Norwalk)
Coorge, N. McKibbon, Mfg Co. (S. Norwalk) J W Craw
George N McKibben Mfg Co. "

J W Miller
Computing Scale Co. (Saugatuck)
Dairy Mach'y & Construc. Co. (Shel'n)
Ball Mfg Co. (Stamford)
George Muench Co. "

George Muench Co. " George Muench Co.
Stamford Iron Works
Larkin Reed Co. (Danielson)
Willimantic Mach Co. (Willimantic)
Smith & Winchester Co
(S. windham)

(N. Milford) (Oakville) J A Northrop & Son Baird Machine Co. Hendey Machine Co. (Torrington)
Brown Machine Co. (Winsted) H. B. Brown & Co. (E. Hampton) O Read Co. (Middletown) Brockway & Meckinsturn (Moodus)

MACHINERY (Clock)

Everett Horton J H Sessions & Son (Bristol)

(Hartford)

MACHINERY (Registering) Conn. Computing Machine Co. (New Haven)

C J Root (Bristol) MACHINERY (Screw) Hartford Machine Screw Co.

MACHINERY (Wood Screw) Asa A Cook Co. (Hartford)

MACHINES (Sewing)

Merrow Machine Co. (Htfd.) Model Mach Co. Wheeler & Wilson (Bridgeport)

MACHINISTS' TOOLS Billings & Spencer Co. (Htfd.) (Hartford)

MANTELS

Hartford Faience Co. (Htfd.) MASSAGE (Rubber Brushes)

Flexible Rubber Goods Co. (Winsted)

MATTRESSES

B Rottman

B Savage & Co. (New Haven) Hugh Sterling Rufus Wakeman

(Bridgeport) (Saugatuck)

MATTRESSES (Woven Wire)

Hartford Bedstead Co.(Htfd.) National Wire Mattress Co. (Waterbury)

MECHANICAL NOVELTIES

Reeves Mfg Co. Weld Mfg Co.

(Milford) (Bridgeport)

METALLIC PACKING

Bridgeport Metallic Pack Co. (Bridgeport)

METAL WORKING

Goodwin & Kintz Co. (W'sted) Beseman & Bostwick (Hartford)
Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg Co.
Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. (Ansonia)
Coe Brass Mfg Co.
Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co. (Meriden) (N. Haven) Adlerhurst Iron Co. 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)
Chase Rolling Mill Co. Chase Rolling Mill Co. Coe Brass Co. Coe Brass Co.
Randolph-Clowes Co.
Scovill Mfg Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Henry Weyand Co.
Cheshire Brass Co.
Am Tube & Standard (W. Cheshire) Am. Tube & Stamping Co. (Bridgeport)
J W Beach Bridgeport Brass Co. Farist Steel Co.

John Schwing Corp. Oven Equipment & Mfg Co. (St'ford) Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. (Thom'ton) Coe Brass Mfg Co. (Torrington) MILL SUPPLIES

Handy & Harmon G Drouve Co. C W Moore

E H Jacobs Mfg Co. L M Hartson Co. (Danielson)
(N. Windham)

MONUMENTAL WORKS

Stephen Maslen Corp. (Htfd.) H D Burnham, Thos Phillips & Son John Salter & Son (N. Haven) (Groton) Henry Gardner F M Ladd C A Kuebler (Millstone Pt.) New London) (Norwich) Monumental Bronze Co. (Br'dg'port)

MOTORS

Bridgeport Motor Co. (Bridgeport)

MOTOR CARRIAGES Electric Vehicle Co. (Htfd.)

MUCILAGE

Standard Co. (Hartford) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

(Meriden) Aeolian Co. 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. Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. (Burnside) H Walker P Garvan (Hartford) Am Writing Paper Co. (Lydall & Foulds Paper Co. Newington Paper Co. (Hartford Paper Co. ((Manch'ter) (Newington) (Rainbow) G J Merwin Rainbow Mill J D Stowe & Son (Scitico) Am Writing Paper Co. (Unionville) Case Mfg Co.
Am Writing Paper Co. (Windsor Lks)
Anchor Mills Paper Co. Anchor Mills rape:
Whittlesey Paper Co.
C H Dexter & Son
Case & Marshall Inc.
Cashin Card & Glazed
(New Haven)
(Seymour) S Y Beach Paper Co. (Seymour) (Westville) Jos Parker & Son Co. (Westville) Brown Bros (Comstock Bridge) Harrison Shick & Pratt Co. (Bozrahville) C M Robertson Co. (Montville) A H. Hubbard Co. (Norwich) Uncas Paper Co. "F P Robinson Poper Co. (W'terford)
N A Woodworth

Beaver Brook Paper Mill (Danbury) (Norwalk) Jerome Paper Co. St. George Pulp & Paper Oronoque Paper Co. Frederick Beck & Co. Avery Bates Co. Co. (Oronoque) (Stamford)

(Ellington)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

PATENT PAPER PADS

J B Burr & Co. Inc. (Htfd.)

PATTERN MAKERS

Topping Bros (Hartford Hartford Pat. & Model Co. (Hartford) H P Little & Co. Geo D Lambert W B Judd Fred F Beach (N. Haven) (Waterbury) (Bridgeport) O S Platt Henry S Hale (Stamford)

PENS

Miller Bros Cutlery Co. (Meriden)

PERFUMES

E J Hoadley (Hartford) New Haven) Harris-Hart Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

(New Haven) Anthony & Scovill Co.

PHOTOGRAVURES

Meriden Gravure Co. (M'den)

PIANOS

Sterling Co. (Derby)
Wilcox & White Co. (Meriden) (Derby) (New Haven) B Shoninger Co. 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)

(Deep River) Pratt. Read & Co. Comstock Cheney & Co. (Ivoryton)

PICKLES, (Mixed, Etc.)

(Hartford) Standard Co.

PICTURE CORD

(Norwich) Assawan Mill Co.

PINS

(Hartford) Jewell Pin Co. (Derby) (Waterville) Sterling Pin Co. Am Pin Co. Star Pin Co. (Shelton) Oakville Co. (Oakville) New England Pin Co. (Winsted)

PIPE COILS

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Hartford)

PLASTER

Hartford Pulp Plaster Corp (Hfd) Conn Adamant Plaster Co. (N Haven)

PLATED WARE

(Hartford) Legate Mfg Co. R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co. (Meriden) Wallingford)

Wallingford Co. Inc. E H H Smith Silver Co. (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 (New Britain)

Landers, Frary & Clark Peck Bros & Co. (New Sheahan & Groark Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. (New Haven) (Bridgeport)

John Hamilton Yanderman Plumb. & Heat. (Willimantic)

POTTERY WARE

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. (Derby)

PRINTERS' TYPE

Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co. (Bridgeport)

PUMPS

Union Mfg Co. (Hartford)
W & B Douglass (Middletan)

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. (Lime Rock)

RATTAN GOODS

Rattan Mfg Co. (N. Haven)

REELS (Fishing)

Liberty Bell Co. (Bristol)

REGISTERS (Hot Air)

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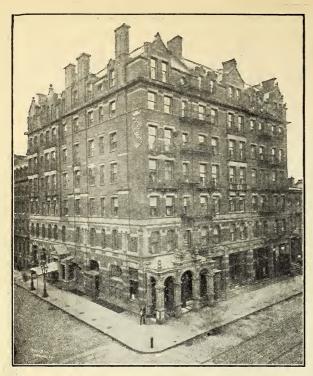
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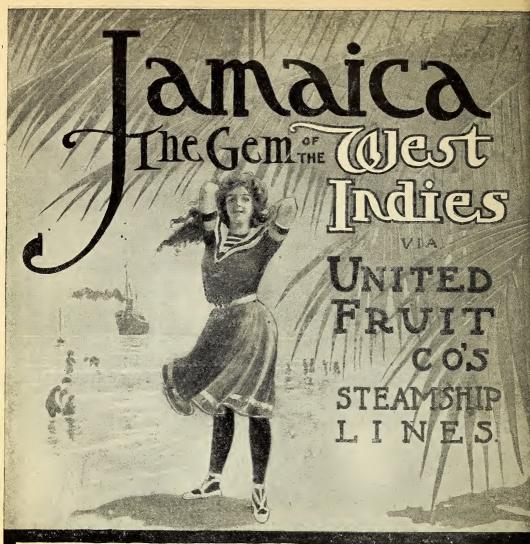
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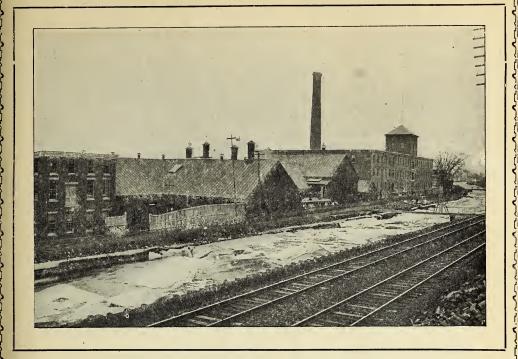
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Three-stone rings: three diamonds or two c	liamon	ds	
with pearl, ruby, emerald or sapphire	- .	\$65	4.6
Half hoops of five diamonds or alternating w	ith oth	er	19
precious stones	· ,	\$75	44
Princess rings of diamonds, pearls or sapphire	s -	\$100	""
Banquet or dinner rings, various combinations	<u> </u>	\$150	- "

Cuts of the above or richer rings showing sizes of stones, styles of mountings and prices mailed upon request, also Tiffany 1907 Blue Book containing over 600 pages of descriptions and prices of other articles

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THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

NUMBER 2 SECOND QUARTER NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN VOLUME XI

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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THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

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Connecticut is the only Commonwealth in the Union that for ten years has contributed to American history and literature through a state publication of the highest quality. In collaboration with the recently inaugurated "Journal of American History" extensive researches will be made and the results published simultaneously in both publications. It is essential that all sons and daughters of Connecticut should secure these invaluable researches through The Connecticut Magazine.

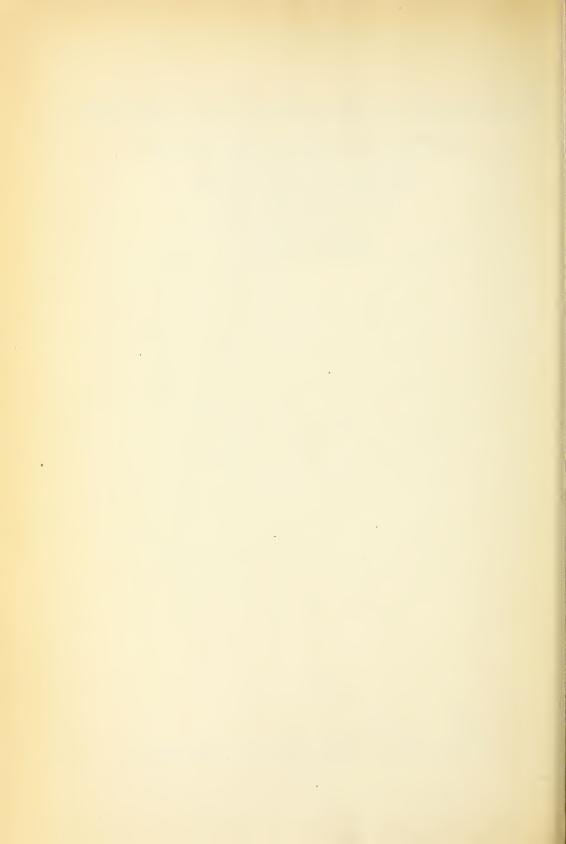
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Showing the Manner of Life and the Attainment Chereof in the Commonwealth of a Diligent People

EDITED BY

Trancis Trevelyan Miller



THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

VOLUME XI

SUMMER OF 1907

NUMBER 2

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

EXCERPT FROM ADDRESS AT JAMESTOWN BY

HONORABLE ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF

Governor of Connecticut

I E are hard-working people and have shared in the profits of our toil. The labor of our ancestors was not in vain, and the legacy of their thrift is the United States of America. Our national triumph lies not only in work, but in the spirit of liberty which gave the laborer an inspiration to build something that would last forever. At the very root of our national existence is the spirit of liberty, and our history is the story of man's struggle to be free. In this struggle faint heart had no place, for it took the iron will of all the ages to master the stubborn resistance that stood in the pathway of the men who held their own at the settlement of Jamestown and anchored their lion-hearted valor on Plymouth Rock-that hard-headed and dauntless yeomanry, with muscle and with nerve—the noblest adventurers and bravest band of freemen the world has ever known. There they stood in old Virginia and in New England some three hundred years ago, alone in the savage wilderness, and planted the spirit of liberty, never to be conquered or subdued while creation lasts, and the rainbow draws its promise in the sky. They stood for self-preservation, self-government, a democracy of thought and action, faith and perseverance, a profound and immovable confidence in God. Connecticut is proud of her history as a state, but not vain because of it. The work she has done in the structure of American civilization is solid and enduring. She is so fixed in the edifice that we cannot consider the achievement without recognizing Connecticut at the very foundation of it all. Her place in this great commemoration is established and secure; and we are glad to share the glory of the day with those distinguished sister states in whose company Connecticut has been faithful and steadfast from the beginning. of steady habits" is still hard at work in enterprises of education, of the brain and the hand and the heart; the courage of invention and manufacture and commerce; statesmanship and civic pride; solidity of social order, which comes from the discipline and justice based upon the fundamental principle of success, laid down by the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1639, when the freemen of the towns adopted the first constitution in the history of mankind, a pure democracy and the very germ of the American nation. Our Commonwealth is still hard at work upon those things that make life reasonable and comfortable and profitable, and will bear our part in the evolution of the nation, as long as this union prevails.

AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT

RECENT PUBLIC UTTERANCE BY

HONORABLE THEODORE ROOSEVELT

President of the United States

F there is one thing which we should wish as a nation to avoid it is the teaching of those who would reinforce the lower promptings of our hearts, and so teach us to seek only a life of effortless ease, of mere material comfort. The material development of this country, of which we have a right to be proud, provided that we keep our pride rational and within measure, brings with it certain great dangers; and one of those dangers is the confounding of means and ends. Material development means nothing to a nation as an end in itself. If America is to stand simply for the accumulation of what tells for comfort and luxury, then it will stand for little, indeed, when looked at through the vistas of the ages. America will stand for much provided only that it treats material comfort, material luxury, and the means for acquiring such, as the foundation on which to build the real life, the life of spiritual and moral effort and achievement. The rich man who has done nothing but accumulate riches is entitled to but the scantiest consideration; to men of real power of discernment he is an object rather of contempt than of envy. The test of a fortune should be twofold—how it was earned and how it is spent. It is with the nation as it is with the individual. Looking back through history, the nation that we respect is invariably the nation that struggled, the nation that strove toward a high ideal, the nation that recognized in an obstacle something to be overcome, and not something to be shirked. The nation is but the aggregate of the individuals, and what is true of national life is and must be true of each of us in his individual life.

The man renders but a poor service to nation or to individual who preaches rest, ease, absence of endeavor, as what that nation or that individual should strive after. What you glory in, what you hope to hand down as undying memories to your children, are the things that were done in the days that brought little pleasure with them save the grim consciousness of having done each man his duty as his duty needed to be done. Because in those years you had it in you dauntlessly to do your share in the work allotted to you, your children and your children's children rise up to call you blessed. We have listened recently to a great deal of talk about peace. It is the duty of all of us to strive for peace, provided that it comes on the right terms. I believe that the man who really does best work for the state in peace is the very man who at need will do well in war. If peace is merely another name for self-indulgence, for sloth, for timidity, for the avoidance of duty, have none of it. Seek the peace that comes to the just man armed, who will dare to defend his rights if the need should arise. Seek the peace granted to him who will wrong no man and will not submit to wrong in return. Seek the peace that comes to us as the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice. Ask peace because your deeds and your powers warrant you in asking it, and do not put yourself in the position to crave it as something to be granted or withheld at the whim of another.



THE MESSAGE



BY

JUDGE DANIEL J. DONAHOE

Middletown, Connecticut

AUTHOR OF "THE RESCUE OF THE PRINCESS"

Pause, and behold the folly of your haste!
The voice that ye have honored as of God,
And in your anxious fear, strive to obey,—
The master who hath stamped upon your souls
As holy doctrine that outworn decree,
"Each for himself," is false to God and you.
Cease from your strife, and lift your souls aloft
Among the sunny clouds, where the sweet air
Shall fill your lives with joy and deathless truth.

Behold, O Toilers, all this beauteous world,
That, with the air and ocean, comes to you,
Children of love, free as the spacious heavens,
The gift of everlasting Charity!
See how it lies before you, all unmarred
By evil or by foul deformity,
A wondrous gift from God, your generous Sire,
To you, O Brothers, children of His love.

The concave heaven, where all night long the stars Move with calm faces, and all day the clouds Are blown in ever-changing loveliness;
The pulsing ocean, kissing the white beach With ever-rolling billows; and the earth With her wide inland seas, her flooding ways, And roaring mountain torrents,—these are yours; Yours—and the voice that dares deny your claim Shall fall dishonored by the works of God.

Pause, listen and behold! The skies proclaim
Man's majesty; the air bows to his rule;
Earth with her mountain floods, forest and mines,
Stoops to his conquering might; and ocean's waves

THE MESSAGE

Bend in fierce storms obedient to his will. Yea! unto you, Majestic Brotherhood, The everlasting Love hath given the rein O'er nature's wondrous forces.

Not to one,

Nor to a few, nor the surviving fit,—
Detested word, meet but for murder's tongue,—
Are God's great mercies measured; but to all,
To each and all, one general Brotherhood,
He giveth of His everlasting love
In everlasting measure; to man's race
He giveth soul and sense and a sweet home,
Wherein to live and love and bless His name.

Yours is the air, with all its wondrous powers; Yours is the earth, with all its teeming wealth; Yours is the water; flowing round the globe; And yours the power to curb and conquer all.

But yours must be the might that bindeth fast Each unto each; for for every man shall know His brother's welfare and his own is one; Shall feel forevermore, o'er all the earth, The gentle love that sees a Fatherhood In God's all-powerful being, and in Man The sweetness of one general Brotherhood.

Such love will fill your souls with wisdom's might; Will show the vanity of selfish strife, And the sweet joy of one united will.

The cruelty and greed of natural man Shall thaw and melt away in its mild warmth, And grace shall rule the heart with serene power.

Hark to the message, while the morn is young! Lift up your souls unto the sunny clouds, And learn the living wisdom of God's love.

AN AMERICAN'S EXPERIENCE IN THE BRITISH ARMY



MANUSCRIPT OF COLONEL STEPHEN JARVIS, BORN IN 1756 IN DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, REVEALING THE LIFE OF THE LOYALISTS WHO REFUSED TO RENOUNCE ALLEGIANCE TO THE KING AND FOUGHT TO SAVE THE WESTERN CONTINENT TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Original Manuscript Now in Possession of

HONORABLE CHARLES M. JARVIS

New Britain, Connecticut

HIS remarkable manuscript, recently rescued from oblivion, is undoubtedly the most important documentary evidence of its kind in existence. In it is revealed the tragedy of an American who for the sake of family and principle took up arms against his fellow Americans and met them in deadly conflict on the firing line. It is the story of a man who withstood the rebuffs, taunts, and insults of his closest friends, who suffered terrible privations, jeopardized his life, and was finally driven from his home to seek refuge on British soil. Withal it is one of the most intense stories of patriotism, of fidelity to family and loyalty to the Mother Country.

When the Americans, through their misunderstandings and differences with Great Britain, proposed the stroke for Independence there were many conservative and influential men who considered the action too radical. They looked upon England as their homeland; their blood was British and there was a filial love for the British Empire. While they were willing to join in urgent appeal to the crown and to respectfully demand redress for existing griev-

ances, they were unwilling to become a party to the proposed Declaration of Independence and stoutly refused to join any revolutionary movement. These loyalists came from every rank in society, and "being actuated by conscientious motives, command our thorough respect."

When the Revolutionists began to arm themselves for the Great Struggle many of these conservatives offered their services to the King, remained loyal through the conflict, and "suffered severely in exile when the contest was ended."

This ancient manuscript, now almost illegible, is written by one of them. It uncovers many secrets. It reveals the contentions, despairs and almost insufferable hardships of the defenders of the crown. It passes the scouting line, penetrates the ranks of the red-coats and takes one into the heart of the British Army. It is a revelation of the life of the men who fought and died for the King in trying to save the Western Continent to the British Empire.

The writer of this remarkable manuscript is one Stephen Jarvis. He was born November 6, 1756, in Danbury, Connecticut, the son of one

of the influential loyalists in the country. The manuscript is now in possession of Honorable Charles Maples Jarvis of New Britain, Connecticut, and in permitting its publication he says:

"I have the original of this in a safe deposit vault here at New Britain. The manuscript came into my possession through Dr. Henry Oliver Ely, an eminent physician now living at Binghamton, New York. Dr. Ely writes me as follows: 'The Jarvis manuscript was given to me many years ago by Mrs. Jones-nee Partridge. It was then the manuscript was handed to Mrs. Ely, who was a frequent caller upon Mrs. Jones. At that time I had only a speaking acquaintance with the lady -afterwards I knew her more intimately. In her one hundred and second year (she died at the age of one hundred and three) she gave me the history of her ownership of the manuscript. It seems that her father was well known to Stephen Jarvis—there being a sort of community of sentiment and feeling between them. Mr. Partridge, an Englishman, an early resident of New York, often met Mr. Jarvis in that city. A natural sympathy sprang up between them; visits were exchanged. Here he met Miss Partridge. I learned from the old lady that that branch of the family was always gallant and devoted to the fair sex. The young miss in her teens—intelligent and piquant in her manner—so charmed the old Colonel that he compiled and elaborated in his own handwriting, when past seventy, the history of his checkered career in the form of a personal memoir for her perusal and ownership. During this interview with her in her one hundred and second year as she recalled the subject of the memoir she said: 'I knew Colonel Jarvis well and often met him at my father's home in New York. He was a man of great

executive ability; a man of personal bravery and daring—a representative man in every sense of the word. He was a gentleman of the old school, both in person and bearing: one of the most courteous and distinctive of gentlemen even in his old age. To see him hand a lady to her carriage was itself a liberal education. I sent you the manuscript when you were at New Haven but you returned Some few years since I gave it outright to you to be kept forever among your ancestral hereditaments."

Honorable Charles M. Jarvis adds: "For several years the manuscript disappeared; neither Dr. Ely nor myself could trace it. One day Dr. Ely came in from his yard and on the rear porch of his house were two or three barrels of old papers, evidently out of the attic or cellar which were to go to a junk dealer. By mere chance he looked at one of the barrels and a corner of this manuscript projected from the other papers. He seized it and afterwards returned it to me and I have kept it in a safe deposit vault since."

In Normandy there appeared in 1180 one Richard Gervasius. 1400, Jean Gervaise resided at Bretagne. As early as 1311 the name Gervaise appears in England and is frequently mentioned in connection with Parliament. In America in 1623 a John Jarvice is living in Virginia. In Boston in 1639 there is a John Jarvis, a merchant, sitting on a coroner's jury. To-day in nearly every state in the United States and throughout the British Provinces in North America the name Jarvis is one of integrity and influence, and the family coat-of-arms typifies its blood and character: "Strong in prosperity, Stronger in Adversity.

Colonel Stephen Jarvis, the writer of the manuscript here recorded, died in Toronto, Canada, in 1840, at the

age of eighty-four years.

ANCIENT JARVIS MANUSCRIPT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Relating the remarkable experiences of Colonel Stephen Jarvis of Connecticut as a recruit in the lines of the British army—Accurate transcript from original manuscript lost and recently recovered

Y father was one of those persons called Torries. He lived in the Colony of Connecticut, his disposition was more for making a comfortable living for his family than giving his children a liberal education. My advantages thereby confined to what was necessary for a farmer, which I followed until I was at the Age of Eighteen years, when hostilities commenced between Great Britain and her Colonies.

It cannot be expected that I should give a minute detail of every circumstance of my eventful life, as I kept no regular journal, and have to refresh my memory from public documents for the last fifty years.

Son of a Loyalist in ranks of the American Revolutionists

Some time in the month of April, 1775, when the first blood was shed at Lexington, I became acquainted with a Lady to whom I paid my address, and who I afterwards married; this attachment was disapproved of by my father, who carried his displeasure to great lengths, and I was under the necessity of visiting the Lady only by stealth. Soon after the Battle of Bunker Hill, and about the time that the British Army Evacuated Boston, there was a draft of the Militia of Connecticut to garrison New York, and I was drafted as one; my father would readily have got a substitute for me, but as he had so strenuously opposed my suit, I was obstinate and declared my intentions of going as a soldier,—for this declaration he took me by the arm and thrust me out of the door; during the evening, however, I went to my room and went to bed. The next day was Sunday and I kept out of sight, the next morning we were to march, a Brother of my Mother was the officer commanding. On leaving the house I passed my father and wished him "good-bye," he made me no reply, and I passed on to the house of my uncle, the place of rendezvous, but before the Troops marched my father so far relented as to come to me and after giving me a severe reproof, ordered me a horse to ride, gave me some money, and I set off. We arrived in New York the next day, and my uncle took up his quarters at Peck Slip, and took me into his house. He had a son with him, a little younger than myself, with whom I spent my time very agreeable.

Repents when he sees father's displeasure and joins British

During my short stay in New York, which was only about a fortnight,-during that time, however, the Americans broke ground on Governor's Island. My uncle was one of the officers for that duty. The British Man of War (the Asia) was lying off Staten Island at the time, and I had an inclination to get on board of her; I, therefore, went to the Island with my uncle and remained there all night, and part of the next day, when we were relieved by another party, and returned to the City. Having had no rest during the night, I lay down and went to sleep. I was awoke by my Cousin; the streets were filled with soldiers, part of the American Army from Boston. The next morning the Militia was dismissed, and I returned to my family; I represented to my father that I was very sinable, that I had done wrong in espousing a Cause so repugnant to his feelings, and contrary to my own opinion also. Asked his forgiveness, and went even so far as to promise that I would give up my suit with Miss Glover, for that

was the Lady's name. On this promise, I was again taken into favor—but I only kept this promise but for a few days,—as soon as I had replenished my wardrobe, I immediately set off to visit Miss Glover, and before we parted, we renewed our vows of love and constancy. My reception the next morning was everything but pleasant. I continued, however, to visit her as often as I could. After the British Army had taken New York, the Militia was again called out, and I was again drafted, but I refused to serve; about this time three Torries who had been confined in Symsbury Mines, had made their escape, and was, by the assistance of the Loyalists, inabled to join the British Army;—many of the Loyalists also joined them and went with them, and among the rest myself, and this with the consent of my father, as I had been instrumental in making provision for the three men who had escaped from Prison.

Recruiting American soldiers for service in England's army

I left Danbury in the middle of the day, armed Capa-pie under pretense of joining the Americans then lying at Horse Neck,-and went forward to make provision for those who were to follow me at night. I passed on as far as Norwalk, where I was directed to call on certain persons, Loyalists, for advice and assistance in executing our plan. The first one I called upon informed me "that our plans were discovered, that the whole coast was guarded, and that if we proceeded we would all be taken prisoners, and advised me by all means to return home again with the best excuse I could make for doing so." I took his advice, and after refreshing myself and horse, I retraced my steps to Wilton, and called on a Mr. B——s, his house was the place of rendezvous for the whole party; —I had a wish to see what reception I would meet with as an American soldier. I, therefore, feigned myself much hurt from the

fall of my horse, told him a long cock and bull story of my going to join the American Army, and said everything to excite his compassion, and to be allowed to sleep by his fire during the night; this he refused, but offered to assist me to the Public House, where I could be comfortably provided for; -finding nothing would prevail, I then asked him if his name was not B-s. He with some surprise, answered "Yes and what then," his wife and two fine daughters who were sitting in the room viewed each other with much uneasiness. I desired to speak to Mr. B. in private. walked into another room; I asked him if he knew Mr. J— of Dan-bury, and he replied, "that he did."

I told him I was his son, communicated to him the commission I was entrusted with, gave him the information I had received at Norwalk —and the necessity there was for finding a place of safety for the three men. One of them was a Mr. Mc-Neal. The other persons names I have forgot. Mr. B. then took me by the hand, introduced me to his wife and daughters, ordered refreshments to be got ready as soon as possible, for that I was very tired and hungry. My lameness was set aside for the night and he set about preparing a hiding place for the three men and getting sustenance for their support. I then suggested the necessity of as many of us as possibly could, should reach home before daylight, gave him the countersign, whereby he could make himself known if he met any of our party, and turn them back; sent a message to my father in what manner I should return the next day. He set off and after proceeding a few miles, stopt in a wood by the side of the He soon saw two men aproad. proaching, gave the countersign, which was answered. They were two young men from Danbury, he delivered my message to them; they returned home, and he returned to his house. Before his return, however,

the party had arrived to the amount of seventy persons. A man by the name of Barnum, who had been with the British, and returned for recruits conducted the party, he was no way discouraged from my information and urged me to proceed with them, this, however, I declined, he however prevailed on Mr. B. to try and overtake the two men he had turned homewards, but after he had pursued them near to Danbury, he was obliged to return without them, and he hardly reached his home before daylight. met him afterwards a Major in the British Army. Mr. Barnum and his party pursued their route and got safe to the British.

Americans fleeing from being drafted by Revolutionists

The next morning, after breakfast, I took leave of this kind family, bound up my knee in a piece of old blanket, assumed my lameness, was helped on my horse, and set off for home. Many questions were asked me on my route, and many foolish answers were given as to my late disaster. Suffice it to say that when I reached home I found my father had received my message, and had a surgeon, whom he could trust to attend me. I was helped off my horse, carried into the house, my knee which he declared to be dislocated, again placed into the socket, the bandages filled with the spirits of turpentine, and in this manner I walked with crutches for ten days; this lulled all suspicion; even my mother was deceived, for she had no idea that my intentions were that of going to the British.

For the rest part of the summer I remained quietly, until the Autumn, when I again joined another party of Loyalists, and proceed to the waterside, but the vessel which we expected to take us on board not arriving, and my father hearing of the situation in which I was placed, sent a person for me and I returned home the second time. On my arrival I

found my father's house filled with American soldiers, my father introduced me to the officers as returning from a visit to see my friends, and all went on very well, until the first day of January, 1777—it being New Year's day—I rose very early in the morning, and in opening the door I discovered a large body of horsemen armed, with a number of prisoners, and some of them, those I had a short time before left at the Seaside. must leave the reader to judge of my feelings for I cannot describe them.

I remained quiet during the day, but I was lead to believe that I should not continue so during the night, and therefore kept a sharp lookout; I came very nigh falling into their hands. The day had been stormy, both snow and rain, and the roads very sloppy. I had prepared a horse with intentions to ride out of town. I had set down to supper, when one of the Committee of Safety (as they were called) came in; my father urged him to take supper, this he declined, and after making some excuse for calling, he left the house. I immediately got up from the table, went to the door; the night was very My brother had gone out to do an errand for one of the prisoners and as I stepped on the threshold of the door I heard him call to one of the prisoners. "Stop" said a person close by me.

Tory Boy escapes on horseback as Patriots search father's home

I gave a spring and in a moment I was on horseback in full speed down the street. I made a halt at a friend's house for a few moments, when my sister with another young lady came in, saying "Brother, the soldiers are searching the house for you." I immediately set off again and took shelter in a house where there was two British prisoners of War. One part of the house was occupied by soldiers from the Eastward going to join the Army of the

Americans, then lying near White Plains. I remained in the quarters of the British prisoners until the soldiers were asleep. I was then conveyed to a small room in the garret with some provisions for the twentyfour hours. Here I remained until the next evening, when I met my father in the field back of the town. He had a shift of clothes for me and some money—here we parted, and I set off for the house of a Brother-inlaw of Miss Glover who was a Loyalist, and where I knew I should find safe quarters. The late rain had flooded the banks of the Rivers, and had overflowed the road in two places, so that I was obliged to wade to my hips in water. The weather very cold, my clothes became very stiff with ice. I could with difficulty travel; I however made out to reach a friend's house, about five miles from my father's; Here again I was encountered with another band of soldiers (strangers). I pretended as coming from the next house, and crossing a small stream on a log had tumbled into the water, and begged my friend to give me a shift of clothes.

I was taken into a small room. where there was a good fire, dried my clothes, got some refreshment, and after the soldiers had asleep, a young man of the house conveyed me to the stable, took a horse and carried me five miles farther, to the house of Mr. Hawleys whose wife was Miss Glover's sister;—the young man remained with me until after breakfast the next morning, and then returned to his father. He was the same day taken up and carried to Gaol, for what crime I never learn't, —the day after my arrival, Mr. H. sent and fetched Miss Glover to his house and the pleasure I spent in her society surely can be better imagined than described. At the end of a fortnight a Mr. T——s., who had married another sister of Miss Glover's, came to take her to his house (he was

a Republican and I dare not see him). He arrived in the evening, it was a moonshine night, and Miss G. pretended that it would be some time in the evening before she would be ready to set out, left him and visited me in my apartment. In this manner we kept him until a late hour, when we at last took leave of each other, and she set off with her brother Mr. T.

Driven into hiding for refusing to denounce the King

The next night I set off from Mr. H——'s (I dare not travel in the day) and went to Norwalk where my father had two brothers, and where his father was also living—with them I remained for sometime, but hearing that there was an opportunity that probably I might have in getting over to Long Island from Stamford, I repaired thither, where my father had another brother whose four sons were already with the British, two of which had entered the Army. Here again I was disappointed—no opportunity offered of getting away. It was agreed at last, as the best mode of safety, and as the smallpox was in the place, I had better get Enoculated and that his young son should also. He sent for the surgeon of the Hospital, a Doctor W. and we were Enoculated. We remained at my Uncle's until a few days before we broke out, and then was removed to the Hospital.

We both had the disease favorable, and about the first of March I ventured to pay a visit to my father's, taking the night for performing the journey. I arrived at his house about midnight, called at the windows of his bedroom, he awoke, knew my voice, and let me in. I remained with the family only two days and then for the last time I bid them good-bye for seven years, and returned again to Norwalk, from thence to Stamford, to Greenwich, and so back and fourth until the British Army made an excursion to Danbury. The day the fleet sailed up the sound I was at the

village of Greenwich, and remained there until the British Army had marched to Danbury, and had again re-imbarked for New York. In this expedition Munson Jarvis and William Jarvis were with the British and slept at my father's house the night they were in Danbury. On the 28 of April, 1777, at night I prevailed on a person to set me across to Long Island, there was a skiff and a canoe loaded with potatoes and two or three calves.

Crossing Long Island Sound in canoe to join the Redcoats

We set off about 10 o'clock at night, and got out of the river undiscovered and steered our course for Long Island. In the morning we found ourselves under the Long Island shore, the wind was strong from the Eastward—our log canoe was swamped in running ashore, but no lives lost; after hard rowing, we at last reached the Harbour of Huntington, went on board the Guard Ship in the Harbour, where I was obliged to remain until report was made to the Commanding Officer at that place; I then was permitted to land, here I met with several persons I know, and I was strongly urged to join the Army. This I declined and the next day set off for New York in company with a Mr. Booth, a native of Newtown in Connecticut. On my arrival in New York I found many persons from Danbury, who were made prisoners. They informed me that after the British Army had left Danbury, the Americans had killed my father. (This was not true, they only plundered him).

This melancholy news determined me for a Military life. I therefore took the first opportunity of introducing myself to an officer, that first fell in my way. It was with a Captain Lockwood, who piloted the British Army to Danbury. I told him what I had just heard relative to the fate of my father, and my deter-

mination of entering the Service;— He replied "That he was raising a Company for a Corpse that was to be commanded by a Major Starks, and that if I would join his Company, he would procure me a commission, and as his company was about to march to Kingsbridge, where the Regiment to be organized, and if I would consent to act as Sergeant in his company until he could join the Regiment -with my commission he would be very glad, and in the meantime he would be glad that I would assist him in making out a statement of his Company." This I assented to, and being ignorant of the consequences that would result, suffered myself to be set down as Sergeant, for the present until my commission could be procured.

American lad under English ensign marching against his countrymen

The next day the Companymarched to Kingsbridge under the command of a Lieutenant Close, where we joined the rest of the Regiment, but so small were our numbers, that I have no recollection who was the commanding officer;—the day after our arrival at our Incampment there was an order for each Company to give in a Morning Report; of what a Morning Report was, neither Mr. Close or myself knew anything about more than we did of the Longitude. and I was sensible that I was the best scholar of the two, and being second in command, thought I was of equal rank with him, and without consulting him on the subject, I walked over to the tent of my relation, whose Regiment had taken up their ground on the left of our small (for it was a very small) Regiment to attain the information necessary to comply with the order.

My friend gave me a number of printed copies that had been given him for his guide,—to wit—fit for duty—sick—on duty, etc., etc. I return to my tent, and return the whole fit for duty, although we had neither arms, clothing or ammunition; the result of which was that there was on order for our Regiment to parade so many men for piquet. This put me to my wits end, to parade men without arms was ridiculous, but there was no time to be lost; I therefore went from one tent to another (for some of the Companies had received arms) got a stand of arms from one Company, a sick man's arms from another, until I had completed the whole with arms and marched them off for to this parade. Behold me then, for the first time in my life, a soldier in the British Army, commanding an out piquet, in the face of the Rebel Army. One material circumstance happened during the night. I had forgot the most essential part, the Parole and Countersign, which, when the officer of the night came around to visit the piquet, and if there had not been a more attentive memory in my Corporal, I should have made a most lamentable figure. However, all things passed on very well, and in the morning I marched off my

British Soldiers look with impunity on their Yankee Recruits

of my night's duty.

men to their tents, not a little proud

The same routine went on for several days, until I began to be tired of this fatigue, and I applied to Mr. Close to procure clothing, and arms for the men, stating the danger we run of being fired on as Rebels in our Country Clothes; he hem'd and har'd for some time until my patience was quite exhausted, and I said to him, "Sir, you command a Company in the British Army, you are not fit to command an English waggon." In short I said so much that if he or myself had known anything of military duty, I must have have been shot, agreeably to the Articles of War. I however soon learned better, as the secret will show.

One day as I was walking past the officers mess, (for I had already learned so much of my duty as to find I was not yet to be admitted into the society of the commissioned officers) I heard them Huzza for the Second Battallion of Queen's Rangers; I had heard much of the Regiment as a fighting corpse, and I did not much like the sound. I made up my mind, if possible, to change into the Regiment with my relations. lying along side of us, and the morning we were ordered for marching I left my tent for the purpose of making the application, and had got part of the way to my friend's tent, when, I beheld the Col. of that Regiment mount his horse and begin to belay the Sentinel at his Marque, over the head and shoulders of the man, with great violence. I looked with astonishment for a short time, marched back to my tent, and when the orders were given to march, I threw my knapsack on my back and marched, thanking my stars that I had escaped falling under the discipline of such a savage in the shape of a Colonel of a British Regiment. The Regiment marched to New York and went immediately on board ship. Here I had for the last time a sight of Captain Lockwood.

I remonstrated with him, but he replied, "That all was going on well, that he should be with the Regiment in a few days, and bring my commission with him." I had not a moment longer to spare, was hurried on board, we sailed, and the next morning landed at Amboy, marched out to a place called Strawberry Hill, our small Regiment was drawn up in front of the Encampment of the Queen's Rangers, the Non-Commissioners in front of the men, and a general selection took place, those fit for grenadiers, were set apart for the Grenadier Company, then the Light Infantry, then a Company was selected for a Highland Company. officers were Captain McAlpine, Lieutenant Close, Simpson, and Ensign Shaw. (Afterwards General Shaw of

Upper Canada) The rest of the officers were placed on half pay-or joined other Regiments;—After the officers by Seniority, had made a selection of the Non-Commissioned Officers, a Captain McKay came up to me, asked my name, age, etc., and if I could write. I happened to have a roll of Captain Lockwood's Company in my pocket, which I took and handed him, after examining it, he folded it up, handed it me back, called a "Sergeant Purday to show me his Tent."

Experiences of an American inside the British Lines

Here all my hopes of a Commission was at an end. I was a perfect stranger to every individual around me, not a friend to advise, or ask council of, no money in my pocket, the most inexperienced, either of men or manners, of any almost in existence. Think what my feelings were at this time. I have often wondered how I survived the disappointment. I however, made up my mind that if I ever had an opportunity to meet the enemy—that I would merit a Commission, and I applied myself strictly to my duty, and soon merited the notice of my officers who placed confidence in me. A few days after there was a great desertion of the Non-Commissioners, and amongst the rest Sergeant Purday of our Com-From this circumstance, all the duty of the Company devolved upon me, such as making out returns for provisions, clothing, morning reports, master rolls, etc., as the other Sergeant was a drunken useless fellow, who, by the by, I recognized as once having seen him in Danbury a recruiting for the American Army.

There is one circumstance I cannot avoid mentioning, as it mortified my pride exceedingly. I had been on duty during the night, and as the duty was arduous, I came off duty very much fatigued. I called at Captain McKay's tent to have him sign some

return, I did expect he would have asked me to sit down, I waited some time and then sat down. I had not sat long before Captain McKay said in a mild tone of voice, "Sergeant Jarvis, it is very improper for you to sit in the presence of your officer, without you are desired to do so." I must leave the reader to judge of my feelings at this rebuke, altho so mildly given, I arose from my seat and replied, Sir, I am a young soldier, and I am very tired, having been on duty all night. I was in hopes you would have desired me to sit down, but as you did not, I was in some measure under the necessity, but I shall know better in future;—he signed the return and I returned to my tent. In a few days there was an order for marching with four days' provisions for each man. The Army marched into the country. We fell in with the enemy on our route, and a partial engagement took place, and we had one man killed;—and I had a narrow escape myself. I was standing in the angle of the fence, a rifleman was in the opposite field on horseback, at the time we were forming along the fence. He dismounted, placed his rifle across his horse, fired. The ball struck direct in the angle of the fence opposite my face, and the splinters flew about my head and eyes. The Army marched to Brunswick and then returned again to our old quarters.

On the British firing line in the Battle of Brandywine

There was nothing of moment after this movement until we embarked for an expedition—the fleet sailed, as it appeared afterwards for the Chesapeake and about the middle of August we landed at the head of Elk River, where the Army encamped for some days, and here was my first exploit. I commanded the out piquet, and at daylight in the morning a body of American horse charged Piquet. I repulsed them and took

one Dragoon, which I secured as well as his horse, and which I took to camp with me when relieved. I was sent with my prisoner to General Howe's quarters, when the prisoner was sent to the Provost, the horse and appointments given to me, which I took back to the Regiment and which I was soon relieved of by Captain McKay taking to himself. This was an act of injustice which I did not much like but thought best to put up with it. There was little to notice after this until the action at Brandywine; The Queen's Rangers led the Division of General Kuephausen.

We came in sight of the enemy at sunrise. The first discharge of the enemy killed the horse of Major Grymes, who was leading the column, and wounded two men in the Division directly in my front, and in a few moments the Regiment became warmly engaged and several of our officers were badly wounded. None but the Rangers and Ferguson's Riflemen, were as yet engaged; the enemy retired, and there was a cessation for a short time, to reconnoiter the enemy, who had taken up their position in a wood which skirted the road that led down to the River. The Rangers were ordered to advance, and drive the enemy from that position. We marched from the right of Companys, by files, entered the wood, and drove the enemy from it, into an open field where there was a large body of the enemy formed. Major Wymes, who commanded the Rangers, ordered the Regiment to halt and cover themselves behind the trees, but the right of the Regiment was hotly engaged with the enemy, and Captain Dunlap came to Major Wymes, and requested him to let the Regiment charge or the two Companies would be cut off. The Major then ordered the Adjutant (Ormand) who was very glad of the opportunity, to desire the troops in our rear to support him, ordered the Regiment to charge. At this instant, my pantaloons received a wound, and

I don't hesitate to say that I should been very well pleased to have seen a little blood also. The enemy stood until we came near to bayonet points. then gave us a volley and retired across the Brandywine. Captain Williams and Captain Murden were killed, and many of the officers were wounded in this conflict. The Brandywine on each side was skirted with wood, in which the Rangers took shelter, whilst our artillery were playing upon a half moon battery on the other side of the River which guarded the only fording place where our Army could cross. In this position we remained waiting for General Howe to commence his attack on the right flank of General Washington's main

Army.

Whilst in this situation Captain Agnew was wounded, of which wound he was ever after a cripple. Several other men were also wounded by the riflemen from the other side. Captain Agnew (he was only Lieutenant at this time) had behaved very gallantly when we drove the enemy. I saw him plunge his bayonet into the fellow who had killed Captain Murden the minute before. General Howe commenced his attack late in the afternoon, and this was the signal for our Division to advance. Fourth Regiment led the Column, and the Queen's Rangers followed, the battery playing upon us with grape shot, which did much execution. The water took us up to our breasts, and was much stained with blood, before the battery was carried and the guns turned upon the enemy. Immediately after our Regiment had crossed, two Companies (the Grenadiers and Capt. McKay's) was ordered to move to the left and take possession of a hill which the enemy was retiring from, and wait there until further orders. From the eminence we had a most extensive view of the American Army, and we saw our brave comrades cutting them up in great style. The battle lasted until

dark, when the enemy retreated and left us masters of the field. We were then ordered to leave our position and join our Regiment. We did so and took up our night's lodgings on the field of the battle, which was strewed with dead bodies of the enemy.

Fighting at Germantown under the colors of the King

In this days hard fought action, the Queen's Rangers' loss in killed and wounded were seventy-five out of two hundred fifty rank and file which composed our strength in the morning. Why the army did not the next day pursue the enemy, and bring them to action, I must leave to wiser heads than mine, to give a reason, but so it was. We remained encamped the whole of the next day, and gave the enemy an opportunity to rally his forces, get re-inforcements and take up a position to attack us, which they did, at Germantown, where our Army had encamped, sending our sick and wounded into Philadelphia. At this battle the enemy were again defeated, and left us in possession of the field. On the morning of this action, I was under a course of physic, and was ordered to remain in camp, and had not the honor of sharing in the victory of this day's battle; I was so reduced from fatigue that I was returned, unfit for duty, and was ordered to the Hospital, and the next day took my quarters at the Hospital in Philadelphia. I was not so ill but that I could walk about, and the Doctors allowed me to take a walk about the City every day. Whether they had any orders from my officers on that behalf I know not, but so it was when others had not the same indulgence. I remained in the Hospital until I thought I was able to undergo the fatigue of duty and join my Regiment.

A few days after joining the Regiment, made an excurtion into the Jerseys, as far as Hattenfield, but it was ordered that I should remain at the quarters of the Regiment, which was at Kingsonton. The next day Captain Dunlap returned to the quarters ordering every man that was able to march to join the Regiment, and myself among the rest. It was near dark when we got to the Regiment. I was most dreadfully fatigued, and lay down to rest. I had hardly time to take my refreshment before the Regiment was ordered under arms, where we remained for several hours in a storm of hail and snow, and at last ordered to retrace our steps towards Philadelphia. had marched but a few miles before apain attacked my limbs, to that degree, that I could with difficulty walk, and soon fell in the rear of the Regiment, expecting every minute to fall into the hands of the enemy. I had the good luck to get up with the Regiment, who had encamped at a plantation on the banks of the Delaware. More dead than alive, the ground covered with snow, I scrambled to the barn, got into a large mow of straw, covered myself up with straw, and fell asleep and did not wake until daylight in the morning. On awaking, I heard Major Simcoe (who had a short time before, and while I was in Hospital) succeeded Major Wymes in the command of the Regiment, and some of the officers in. another part of the barn, but hid from my sight. They soon left the barn, and left standing on a beam within my reach a bottle partly filled with good madeira. I soon demolished the contents and set the bottle up as before, left the barn also, and joined my Company. In the course of the day the Americans attacked us, and we had a smart brush with them, had a Sergeant (McPherson of the Grenadiers) and several men wounded. In the evening we crossed over to Kensington and took up our old quarters.

Intimate insight into life in the British army in America

I had forgot to mention one circumstance, which happened at Brandy-

wine, after the Regiment had crossed and was charging with enemy, Lieutenant Close found it more safe to take shelter under the walls of the battery, where he fell asleep until he was discovered by the Provost Marshal, and reported to the Regiment as killed. A party was sent out to bring him to camp, who awoke him from his slumbers. He came to the Regiment, but was obliged to leave it. He never did duty again in the Regiment. Captain McAlpine also left the Regiment for some cause,—a change took place in the Companies, Captain McKay took command of the Highland Company, Captain Stephenson of the Light Infantry. After the death Captain Williams, Lieutenant McGill was promoted to Captain (now at York, U. C.) and took command of McKay's Company. Shank Captain of Captain Murden's Company; Lt. Agnew to be Captain, but did no duty. The Regiment during the winter had severe duty once or twice every week to cover the market people coming to market, and often we had long marches and frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and took a good many prisoners during the winter. I found Captain McGill the same indulgent commanding officer as I found in Captain McKay, and I found my situation as pleasant as I could have expected, according to the discipline of the Army, and I looked forward for more favorable prospects in the future. It would be endless to enumerate the different actions which took place, but there were too many, in which the Regiment gained great applause at White Marsh, and afterwards at Parker's Bridge, at both of which places we took and killed a good many.

Accuses General Howe of responsibility for England's downfall

In short we were continually engaged with the enemy more or less, and had General Howe during the winter, instead of gambling with

the officers every night, to the utter ruin of many of them, attacked General Washington at the Valley Forge, where he might have done, the event of the War would have been very different, but I am only relating of those actions in which I was personally concerned. During the winter Major Simcoe was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and a Major Ross joined the Reg-The news of General Burgoyne's capture gave great energy to the enemy. The French also forming an alliance with the Americans, and sending troops to America put a different face on things. General Howe, after making a great display in Philadelphia, resigned the command and went home and Sir Henry Clinton took the Command in Chief. and began to make preparations for evacuating Philadelphia and marching the Army through the Jerseys up to New York, and on 18th day of June 1778, the British Army crossed the Delaware and commenced their route, the Queen's Rangers always in the rear of the line of march. I have omitted to state that before we left Philadelphia a Troop of Horse was added to the Regiment. The officers were Captain Wickham, Lieut. McKab (late of York in Upper Canada) and a Cornet Spencer from the 17th Dragoons.

Nothing of moment took place on our route until we came to Monmouth, where on the morning of the 28th of June, the Queen's Rangers met at daylight the advance army of the Americans under the command of General Lee. We had a smart brush. and Col. Simcoe was wounded. We took some prisoners and returned and joined the Army at Monmouth Court House,—Sir Henry Clinton, with five thousand of his Army attacked Lee and drove him the whole day—took and killed a great many of his men until we fell in with General Washington's whole Army, when we retreated, leaving our wounded in the enemies' hands. On commencing our retreat we had to oppose a large body of the enemy, and one of our field pieces was abandoned, and the enemy gave a shout. Lieutenant Shaw with the Highland Company wheeled about, charged the enemy, and brought off the cannon, which was ever after attached to the Regiment.

Retreating with King George's men and dissension in the ranks

We continued our retreat during the whole night and came up with the main Army at Middletown, where we halted to refresh ourselves for the first time in twenty-four hours. The day of the battle was one of the hottest days I ever felt, and we lost more men by drinking cold water than were killed by the enemy. I bore the fatigue of the day very well with only having again a shot through my pantaloons, leaving the mark of the ball on the skin, or rather the powder without drawing blood. The Army continued its march, the Rangers bringing up the rear. The Army crossed over on a pontoon bridge to the lighthouse island, the Queen's Rangers embarked in flatboats and rowed up to New York and landed at Bloomingdale above New where we remained for some time and then crossed over to Long Island and took up our quarters at Oyster Another change had taken place in the Regiment. Major Ross had left the Regiment. Captain Armstrong promoted to the Majority, Captain McGill went to the Grenadiers and Captain Agnew got his company soon after we came to Oyster Bay.

Two of the Sergeants of the Horse (Kelly and Johnson) were convicted of plundering some of the inhabitants, was took and flogged and I was transferred from the Infantry and to the Calvary. I had for my associates a Sergeant Prior and a Sergeant McLaughlin,—from this moment I became a great favorite with Col. Simcoe, as well as all the other officers,

except Captain Wickham who became my professed enemy, and who tried to find me guilty of some neglect that he might try me by a Court Martial, but I had now learned my duty, and I put him to defiance, and the only way he had to annoy me was to keep my pay back. However, always having a good supply of necessaries, I did not want much money. Our duty during the winter was not very severe, the harbor afforded plenty of oysters. became a favorite with some of the principal inhabitants, and if I some times had scanty allowance at my barracks, I knew where to go to get the best the house afforded. Here a Mr. Moffet from the 15th Regiment joined as Quarter Master, a rough, boisterous Irishman, but I knew how to humor him and we agreed very well together,—I spent the winter very pleasant. Our food was for some time rather coarse, our bread oatmeal biscuit full of magots. Early in the Spring of 1779 the Regiment left Oyster Bay and took up our encampment above Kingsbridge, where we remained the greater part of the summer, making several excursions up the North River, as also to the Eastward.

Under fire with the enemy within ten miles of his own home

At one time the 17th Dragoons and the troop of Queen's Rangers went as far as Pound Ridge, within ten miles of my father's house to surprise a Regiment of Dragoons, which we effected and made great havoc amongst them, and took a great many prisoners. I was ordered to flank the party, and in doing so I had in one instance to divide my party. There was a lagoon surrounded with bushes. I took one rout and part of my men the other. When I came in sight of them I saw them cutting and slashing at a single man with a female standing by his side. I wrode up in time to save the man from much injury. I afterwards brought him and

his wife, for the female appeared to be so, and as he had no arms about him, I did not think proper to detain him a prisoner. I ordered him to remain in his house and left him. (I shall have reason to speak of this man

again.)

We returned to our quarters again at Kingsbridge. A few days after this a young man by the name of Vincent gave information that party of the enemy were at West Chester, that he had narrowly escaped being taken prisoner. Simcoe with the mounted Legion, and the Rangers passed, ordering the Infantry to follow. We came up with the enemy, we were ordered to form for the charge. In the meantime as the front Division were wheeling up I saw an American Dragoon discharge his pistol; my horse's head at that moment covered my body-the ball entered his nostril, and into his mouth. The blood spouted a stream, and my horse sank upon his haunches. Col. Simcoe ordered me to the rear, and gave the word to charge; the enemy had taken post behind a stone wall, I mean their Infantry, and when our Troops came abreast, gave us a very galling fire, and Captain Wickham wheeled his horse about and put the whole in disorder, the sequence of which was that the enemy got off safe and we suffered severely, both in killed and wounded. We pursued the enemy afterwards, as far as Byram River, and here a curious circumstance happened—there was a very deep hole in the river, near the fording place, and the trumpetor of the enemy had got into it and was hanging by his horse's mane. plunged in after him when my horse and self were several feet under water, and when I made my appearance several shots were fired at me, without effect, and the Trumpetor escaped my grasp, as there was a large body on Infantry on the top of the hill, we found it necessary to retire.

Destroying American property with the Queen's Rangers

Soon after this a large body of the Army marched towards the White Plains. I was with a division of the Cavalry, leading the Column-Lord Cornwallis and Col. Simcoe came up to the front, and I heard Col. Simcoe say to his Lordship, "There is a fine young lad who knows Danbury well." From this I took it for granted we were going there. We, however, soon took a turn to the Saw Pits in Horse Neck and back again to our old quarters without falling in with any of the enemy. Soon after Col. Simcoe took the route up the North River, where we fell in with a party at a place, I think called Kingsferry when we came night he place I received orders to charge and I followed the enemy for some distance, and altho I did not myself take any of the enemy, I cut off the retreat of a good many, which were made prisoners.

We returned to our camp in this Much of our time was taken up during the summer, and in the Autumn we were moved to Staten Island, and took up our winter quarters at Richmond. Soon after our arrival at this place a quarrel ensued between Mr. Moffet, now an Ensign in the Regiment, as well as Quarter-Master of the Horse, with a Lieutenant (Mr. Lawrence died in Upper Canada) Lawrence. A duel ensued and Moffet was killed. Col. Simcoe was so enraged that he would not let him be buried with the honors of war. Lieutenant Lawrence was tried by a Court Martiall and Honorably Ac-Soon after our arrival at quitted. Staten Island an expedition was planned for destroying a number of boats that had been built for the express purpose of landing the French Army, which the Americans were expecting to arrive daily. It was composed of the Cavalry of the Queen's Rangers, the Buck's County Volunteers, and the Jersey Ds; the Buck's

commanded by Captain Sanford, the others by Captain Stewart, all under the command of Col. Simcoe. The Infantry of the Rangers were to march into the country to cover our retreat. We landed at Perth Amboy, and we were to return by South Ambov.

The Troops were to have been landed by ten o'clock at night, for which purpose we left Richmond for Billip's Point so as to reach that place soon after dark. From some cause or other it was near daylight before we landed at Amboy, and we had to perform the whole journey almost the whole way by daylight. In passing through a small village, as the sun was rising, a few men with knapsacks came out of a house and our men took them for soldiers and commenced an attack, and this gave the alarm; we however proceeded on our route. We had a Frenchman in our Troop, who from his broken English said that we were French Cavalry after the boats to land the French Army. By this means we procured guides who conveyed us to where the boats were, and we had collected a good number on our way, all of which we made prisoners as soon as we came to the boats and began to destroy them. There were twenty-five beautiful barges all fixed upon carriages ready to be conveyed to any place where they would be wanted.

Terrific conflict in which Officers almost lose their reason

In a few minutes the boats were in flames, and the wheels of the carriages cut to pieces, to the great dismay of the guides who had conducted us to them. We then proceeded to a place called Millstone, where we burnt a large quantity of forage, parolled several American officers which fell into our hands; burnt the goal and relieved several of our prisoners who had been confined in goal, and then commenced our retreat, and a

hazardous one it was, for by this time the whole country was alarmed, and from every house and corpse of wood we were fired upon, and at last we fell into an ambuscade, where we lost Col. Simcoe and several of our men.

I had, a few moments before, been sent to Captain Sanford who formed our rear guard, with orders, when I heard the firing commence, and on my return I had to charge through the enemy; few of their pieces had got reloaded and I escaped unhurt. I pursued as fast as my horse would carry me to the front to make my report, but I could see nothing of Col. Simcoe. I rode back and forth enquiring for the Colonel. At last the Surgeon said, "He is dead." Dead said I, and are we going to leave him in the hands of the enemy, and I tried to get the men to turn about for the purpose of bringing him off, but I could not succeed. My gallant Captain Wickham was riding about like a mad man, had lost his helmet and seemed to have lost his reason altogether.

By this time Captain Sanford had assumed the command, and we had got into some degree of order —we had by this time reached Brunswick Plains, and the enemy had nearly surrounded us-was enclosing us fast -Captain Stewart, our principal guide, had received a slight wound in the hand, had got confused; our men every moment falling, and as it was announced that the road to South Amboy was our route, no person could show us the way. I had already taken charge of Captain Wickham's Division. The Surgeon got frightened, leaped off his horse, put his white handkerchief on the point of his sword, and ran towards the enemy, and a Sergeant Carhart followed him. In a few minutes we saw him returning and calling to Captain Sanford. We ordered a halt. He came up and said to Captain Sanford, "Sir, the enemy will receive the flag, but insist that you go back to the ground from which I left you." Pray Sir, says Captain Sanford, who ordered you to go with a flag, go back Sir to the enemy, and make your own terms. I shall have nothing to do with you." By this time we had little space to act upon. I saw the situation in which we were placed, and I sent Sergeant McLaughlin to tell Captain Sanford that if he did not allow us to charge the enemy, we should all be prisoners in ten minutes.

Cutting through the American Ranks in reckless onslaught

The word was given and we cut our way thro the enemy and in doing so we fell upon the road we had been seeking for and we pushed forward. In pursuing our route we fell in with two men armed; one fired and killed a Corporal Maloy, of our Troop. The man was immediately killed the other taken prisoner and ordered to run alongside the horses. I was ordered to bring up the rear. One of Captain Stewart's Dragoons had his thigh broken by a shot, and it was difficult for him to keep up with the Troops, who were making the best of their way. He was fearful of falling into the hands of the enemy, and begged of me not to leave him. I then put the prisoner behind him on his horse, and remained with them until our Troops were long out of sight. I then told the wounded man that I would stay with him no longer. You have got your pistol and can defend yourself if the prisoner should make any attempt to resist you, and overtake us as fast as you can. I then left them, and before I had overtaken the Troops they, had come up with the Infantry and made a halt—the wounded man also soon came up, but the prisoner had made his escape. It is impossible to describe the dismay of our Troops when they found we had returned without our Colonel.

Narrow escape from Americans and dreary journey to safety

On our arrival at the place for embarking we found the boats ready. I was ordered to see all the horses on board, and I did not attempt embarking my own horse until the last boat, when he refused to leap into the boat. I gave the bridle to a sailor and jumped into the water, to urge the horse in. At that moment order was given to push off and wait for no man. The sailor dropped the bridle, took to his oar—the boat rowed away leaving myself and horse standing in the water—the enemy marching down to the shore. I mounted my horse with the intent to swim him after the boat, but I saw one boat yet at the shore. I rode to it, threw my saddle and bridle into the boat, and jumped on board, and had the mortification to see the enemy take possession of the animal that had so many times carried me through great danger and difficulties. I was happy indeed to have escaped myself. landed at Billip's Point, and we had a dreary and melancholy night's walk to Richmond—and took up our old quarters. The day after we got to Richmond, a man came from the enemy and brought intelligence that Col. Simcoe was alive, his horse having fell on him and stunted him. This was joyful news to all the Regiment. His servant, McGill (died in Upper Canada a Captain in the Army) went out and took care of him while a prisoner. They confined him in goal, where Col. Billip, a Loyalist was chained to the floor. Sir Henry Clinton with a part of the Army embarked for Charlestown, as it afterwards appeared, and the Infantry of the Rangers were also in orders, and the baggage was on board—but they were ordered to be re-landed, and the fleet sailed without them, and the Regiment remained at Richmond all winter. Col. Simcoe was soon exchanged, and joined the Regiment. The morning after his arrival he

came down to where the Cavalry was quartered—some of the officers with him—he said to me, "Jarvis, come to my quarters at 12:00 o'clock." accordingly was there at the time. He then walked out of the Fort into the open field, out of hearing of any person, and began questioning me as to all circumstances which took place after he fell. To all of his questions I gave as correct account as I possibly could, and quite to his satisfaction, and then he said, "Jarvis, how did the officers behave?" I answered, as officers ought to on such occasions. "Well, but Jarvis, how did Captain Wickham behave?" Very well, said I. "Did he, Jarvis, did he?" Colonel, said I, do you think it possible that an officer of the Rangers can behave ill? He looked at me with his piercing eyes and said, "You Yankey dog, you Yankey dog." After a short pause he clapped his hand on my shoulder saying, "You are right, you are right, my good fellow. Take care of yourself, you are a brave fellow." He then dismissed me and I returned to my quarters.

Dragging cannon across New York harbor on ice in 1780

After Mr. Moffet had obtained his Ensigney in the Regiment I was allowed to do the duty of Quarter-Master, for which Mr. Moffet allowed me a shilling a day, besides my other pay, and I still continued to do that duty. My friend Wickham one day sent for me, and said, "Jarvis, if you will draw a petition to the Colonel for the appointment of OuarterMaster, I and Mr. McNab will recommend you for it." This was so extraordinary a circumstance that I hardly thought him sincere, yet I lost not a moment, and after he had done as he promised, I waited on the Colonel and presented He read it with great attention, for in my petition I had stated the circumstance of my joining the British Army, the loyalty of my family, and the promise and expectation made me

when I first joined. After some little hesitating he said, "Jarvis, I have long had it in contemplation of giving you promotion, and I am sorry that I cannot do so now, but I have promised it to McGill. His late conduct towards me when in goal, and his long services with me, has induced me to do so, but you may rest assured that I will take the first opportunity in providing for you." This was rather a disappointment that I did not look for, but I bore it with fortitude.

Ever after this Captain Wickham appeared to be a very sincere friend, made me a companion more than anything else, ever after so long as I remained in the Regiment. The winter of 1780 was a most severe one; the harbor of New York was even so frozen that cannon were brought from New York to Staten Island upon the ice, and during the winter a body of the enemy crossed from the Jerseys to Staten Island and invested our post. At the Narrows the cold was intense, and after remaining two nights and losing about forty men frozen to death, they returned to the Jerseys. Our Regiment from Richmond pursued them and took some Whilst the enemy reprisoners. mained on the Island we were entirely cut off from any assistance from the rest of our forces, and were obliged to make such arrangements best calculated for our defence.

The enemy thought best however not to approach us. Soon after this, a plan was formed to take General Washington, who lay some distance from New York, and rather attacked from his Army so as to make the attempt practicable. The 17th Light Horse and the Cavalry of the Oueen's Rangers were designed for this service, and we marched from Staten Island to New York upon the ice, and took up our quarters at the Bull's Head, which at that time was quite out of the City. The time arrived and we crossed over to Elizabethtown Point, and after marching some distance in the country, returned back without making any attempt, and thus the affair ended, much to my disappointment, for I had set my heart on this expedition, as I was to have taken charge of the General after he had fallen into our hands. We remained at the Bull's head for several weeks, until the harbor opened so as to return to Staten Island by water, during which time our Dragoons did much injury to the inhabitants, but I generally found out the perpetrators, and had them punished. One robbery they committed is of so singular a nature that I cannot avoid mentioning it.

With British Cavalry in the Surrender of Charlestown

They went one Sunday to some Dutch parson's house, and finding nothing that suited them, they stole a stove and carried it off, for which the Commander-in-chief made Mr. McNab, the Commanding Officer (for my friend Wickham was not with us) pay for the stove, which he did before we were allowed to join the Regiment, which we did some time in the latter month of March. Soon after our joining, I was sent for to the Colonel's quarters, when I was informed that the Regiment were going to embark; the Cavalry were to remain behind. He then asked me, "if I had any inclination to go with the Regiment." I expressed a desire to go. He said, "Well, my boy, you shall go, and you shall have a command. You shall have fourteen men; those you shall chose out of the whole Troop, and I will place Sergeant Mc-Pherson (this was the Brother of the one that was killed before we left Philadelphia) with fourteen rifle men to act in conjunction with you," and he ordered me at the same time to make out a list of the men I chose to take with me. I did so and gave it to him. He examined it and said, "You have made a very good choice; you have left out Maloy, I thought he would have been your first choice." So he would, Sir, if we should be fighting the whole time, but he will aiways be getting into some scrape and disgrace me and my party. However I found it was the wish of the Colonel and I at last consented.

We soon embarked, me with my men, saddles and appointments, and after a passage of fourteen or fifteen days, we arrived at Charlestown. We landed on James Island, crossed over above the City, and took up our quarters at the Quarter House six miles from Charlestown. I lost no time in procuring such horses as fell in my way, and had my men mounted and our business was to make patrols into the country, but we never came in contact with any of the enemy during the siege, which continued until the 12th of May. After the town surrendered, the Rangers marched into the country as far as Four Hole, when the Infantry halted and Captain Saunders, with my Cavalry, pushed considerable farther and passed for Americans, being dressed in green. At one Plantation we took a number of horses, and among the rest a very fine stud horse, which I mounted and rode for a few miles, when he at once halted and I could hardly get him He had not been rode for many years, and I foundered him, and was obliged to take to my former There was little to excite the attention of the reader during our stay.

We took up our quarters at Dorchester for some time. The people from the back country coming in daily and taking the Oath of Allegiance, and before we left Charlestown it was again to appearance a British Colony. We soon left Charlestown and sailed for New York. During the passage I discovered there was a negro man and woman on board, and when we came to Staten Island I landed with my men and horses whilst the Regiment proceeded on and joined Colonel Kuephausen, who was in the Jerseys, and during the absence of the Regiment, two men, who it appeared had a claim on them for their support at least, came to me and said there was a man who wished to My answer purchase the negroes. was not to do anything without the approbation of Mr. McGill, who was the only officer then in the Garrison. They obtained his approbation, and they sold them, and the only hand I had in the matter was to divide the money between them, and I thought nothing more of the matter for some time.

British soldiers search for hidden money on American estates

During the forepart of the season we were incamped at Kingsbridge, at a place called Odle's Hill, where one day some of the soldiers in finding a mouse under a stone they were induced to search for more. At last they undertook to turn over a large one, and at last succeeded, when there was the greatest shout and scrabbling imaginable. There was a deposit of money to the amount of many hundreds of dollars, which was soon distributed among the soldiers according to their good fortune in collecting what came within his grasp. The money was claimed by Mr. Odle, the proprietor of the farm, but he got no satisfaction. Col. Simcoe however told him if he had any more money out of doors to bring it into the house and it should be safe. He went and pulled down a place in the stone fence, and took out a jar full of gold, the consequence of which was that he had hardly a rod of stone wall about his farm that was not examined before daylight the next morning.

We remained in this situation until the fate of Major Andre, where we were waiting until his return to take possession of the Fort at West Point, when we were removed on to Long Island, which we traversed from New York until we arrived at East Hampton. Here we remained until our

Army evacuated Rhode Island, after the French Fleet had returned from that place, when the Queen's Rangers retired as far as Oyster Bay; the Cavalry remained at Satauket, under the commanding of the Commanding Officer of the 17th Dragoons. Here again I met with the most discouraging circumstances, and it was a wonder how I escaped. I had been taking orders, and, as is the custom, was proceeding to my officer's quarters to show him the orders, when, after going some distance on my way, I heard some person calling after me. turned around and saw an officer and two men following me, and as they came up to me the Officer said, "Is this the man?" They replied "Yes," and without giving me time to reply,

Jealous English officers cause court martial of American recruit

I was ordered to the Guard House, where I remained all night. However, I was released the next morning—thro the interference of my Officer. Some person had killed a hog belonging to a Colonel Floid, and these two men declared that I was the person. I applied for a Court Martial to prove my innocence, but this I did not obtain. Soon after we were ordered to join the Regiment, and as we came near the town of Oyster Bay, I was sent forward to announce their approach. As I entered the town, I was congratulated by all the Officers on my promotion. "I was not in orders," they said, "but no doubt I should be the next day, as they had seen the orders from Headquarters."

I therefore proceeded to Colonel's quarters with a delightful sensation, expecting the same congratulation from him, but alas it was quite a different reception that I met with, for after I had delivered my message, he with a stern countenance said to me, "Young man, what is this you have been doing? I understand you have been selling negroes." Indeed, Sir, I have not, I replied. Some of the men

I was then again called and examined as to that fact. To this I refused to answer. Whatever I have done I must be the sufferer, for I would say nothing that would in the least injure Mr. McGill. "Captain Shank, who was President of the Court. urged me to say how far the story given by the men was correct, for it might do away with the charge against myself, otherwise he feared it would be the means of my losing my promotion." I replied that I had already said what I should say, let the consequence be what it would. this the Court broke up, and what report they made I never knew, but I rather suspect that McGill must have been examined, and denied giving any such leave from what took place afterwards. The next morning after the men were assembled for the morning parade, Colonel Simcoe called me to him, and laying his head down on the neck of his horse gave me one of the most severe reprimands I believe man ever received, and told me decidedly "that I had lost my promotion and his countenance forever. Go Sir and join your Troop." I returned to my duty more dead than alive. One of the Officers, I think it was Mr. Mc-Nab, was going to New York the next day, and I took the opportunity of writing my relation, a Mr. Jarvis who was in the Commissarist, and in my letter gave him a true statement of facts, enjoining him to secrecy; that

he was not to divulge it until after my death—for I determined the first action that gave me opportunity, either to sacrifice my life or retrieve my character—at all events I do not think I should long have survived. I lost my appetite, and my sleep went from me; my frame decayed, and in a few days I was a complete skeleton.

One evening after parade was dismissed, both Mr. McGill and myself were desired to attend the Colonel, and after all the officers had retired. he then taxed McGill of giving the men liberty to sell the negroes, which he denied. The Colonel then turned to me and said, "Jarvis, did he not give them leave?" I replied, No Sir. He gave me one of those stern looks. which spoke volumes, taking a letter from his pocket handed it to me saying, "Is not that your handwriting?" I was thunderstruck, and it was some time before I could answer. "Speak Sir, speak, is that your letter?" and "Is what you have stated true?" I then answered, Sir it is my letter, and since I must answer, the contents are true, but Sir give me leave to say that if I could have imagined that my friend would have betrayed me and the confidence that I had placed in him, I would have suffered death before I would have wrote that letter now in my hands. "Go to your Troop," was his reply. What he said to Mr. McGill I forbear mentioning.

Defeat of Conspiracy and Promotion of American Soldier

Not long after this I was one evening ruminating over my misfortunes, in a retired part of our quarters, seated upon a stone in the dusk of the evening, when I was accosted by a voice familiar to me, and embracing me round the neck at the same time, saying, "Dear Jarvis, all is well again, I am sent as a messenger of peace to you, but you must keep it secret that I give you the information. Captain McKay has sent me to say to you that your promotion will take place". I

was so much overcome that it was some time before I could speak, and when I did, I said to McPherson, don't sport with my wounded feelings, I have already received my sentence, and I shall not long survive it. "I tell you Jarvis I have said nothing but the truth." "Mind what I have said, don't let it be known that I gave you the good news." He then left me and returned to his Company. In a few days the Regiment again marched and crossed over to Staten Island, and took up our old quarters at Richmond. The next morning I saw my name in the orderly book as Quarter Master in Captain Saunders' Troops, with orders for embarkation.

An expedition was formed under General Leslie, of Virginia, and amongst the Troops that composed the Army was one Troop of the 17th Light Dragoons, Captain Saunders, Lieutenant Wellson, Cornet Merritt, Quarter Master Jarvis and a few men of the old Troop of the Queen's Rangers. Captain Saunders was formerly from Virginia and he went to that place for the purpose of recruiting; clothing, saddles and appointment were placed under my care for the completion of a full Troop of fifty strong. We soon sailed and Captain Saunders with the other Officers and men landed at Norfolk, and marched to that part of the country where he had formerly resided. I was ordered to remain with the baggage until further orders. Captain Saunders, after traversing the country, and procuring a number of very fine horses, took up his quarters at Kemp's Landing, to which place I was ordered with the baggage and stores. I had hardly got into good quarters before we were again ordered to march and we supposed for, a short expedition only and a Company took possession of my quarters in my absence, but was to surrender them on my return, which however never took place. We embarked for Charlestown, myself, men, stores and horses in one vessel and the

Officers in another. On our leaving Norfolk Captain Saunders had plundered more horses than he was allowed to put on board. He, therefore, distrubted them to his Officers and among the rest, gave me a very fine horse.

At sea we had very boisterous weather, our vessel sprang a leak never so crazy a vessel went to sea. To save our lives, I threw thirty fine horses overboard, but saved every Officer a horse. With great difficulty we got safe into port; every person was down working at the pumps, and had not been for a fortunate circumstance of having several green ox hides on board, which we cut up in strips, and the Captain lashing himself over-board and nailing the strips over the seams of the vessel, by which means with great exertion we could keep the water under, we would have been lost. We arrived safe at Charlestown, when Captain Saunders with what men he had was ordered to Georgetown. I was ordered to remain with the Stores, set the sailors at work making new clothing for recruits and also to recruit, but left no money with me to recruit with. The consequence was, I never recruited a man for him whilst I remained in the Troop. He also took the horse from me, with a promise to give me another when I joined him again, but as that was not the case I lost my horse. About the time that Captain Saunders went to Georgetown, a party of Americans dashed into the town, and made Colonel Campbell of the King's American Regiment, who quartered outside the Garrison, a prisoner, and paroled him and retired without any other person There was falling into their hands. at the time a Captain Campbell who was recruiting a Troop of Dragoons at Georgetown, and who brought the news of Colonel Campbell's capture to Charlestown. He wished to remain at Charlestown in some business.

Colonel Campbell and Major Grant under an escort as far as the Santee on our return. After our arrival at Charlestown, Major Grant made me a present of a little horse, of little value, which I afterwards exchanged with a Hessian Officer for a very smart white pony. This enabled me to ride about the country and amuse myself, overseeing my squad of Tailors at work, and at the same time in-

structing them in the carbine exer-

Experiences in charge of Uniforms of King's fighters

cise.

Soon after this Captain Campbell made another visit to Charlestown, and was to take back with him several suits of clothing, saddles and appointments for some recruit Captain Saunders had obtained. They were to go part of the way by water, and I had them put on board for that purpose, and called on Captain Campbell to sign a voucher for them. He flew in a violent passion, swore bitterly that he would do no such thing. You won't Sir was my only reply, I shall order them on shore again, and left him for that purpose, but when the men came on shore, and before the things were landed, Captain Campbell came down to the shore in company with some of the Officers of the 71st Regiment, and I heard Captain Campbell say to them that there was the most obstinate fellow (meaning me) he ever saw in his life, and mentioned the circumstance. One of the gentlemen replied in these words, "I'll tell you what Campbell, the young gentleman knows his duty. Suppose on the way, those appointments, etc. should fall into the hands of the enemy, and he should be called upon for a statement of the stores in his charge, and he could procure no vouchers, the consequence would be that he would be broke and dismissed the service."

After some explanation and a promise to indemnify me in case they should be lost and to get Captain Saunders' certificate and send me, I ordered them on board the vessel again, and I soon received Captain Saunder's certificate of his receiving them, and all was well. A short time after this I was one day taking my usual ride, I fell in with a Major Fraser (he had formerly belonged to the Rangers) who after the usual salutations said, "Jarvis, I am glad to fall in with you. I have been wishing to see you for some days." I wish I had known it Major, I hope it was nothing disagreeable, for of late I have only got out on one difficulty to fall into another." "No, I assure you," he said. "It was on a subject I hope much to your advantage." I am happy to hear it I replied, as I have been a useless animal for this some time past, and I should like for some employment for the good of the service than I am now engaged in. He then said, "Captain Campbell has been speaking with me, and requested me to solicit you to accept a Lieutenancy in his Troop."

Commanding Cavalry and procuring sheep for British soldiers

This was a matter so unexpected that I could hardly think him in earnest, and then mentioned the circumstance which happened at our last interview. "Perhaps that is the very cause why he is so desirous for you to join him." After some enquiry on what establishment his Troop was raised, and his advice how he thought I should act on a matter

of such consequence, he "advised me to write to my Commanding, Officer, who no doubt would give me such advice as would be acceptable to me," and if he gives you leave, I advise you by all means to accept of Captain Campbell's offer." I wrote to Captain Saunders, received a favorable answer, called on Captain Campbell, who went with me to the Inspector General's office, had my warrant made out and put in General orders until the Commander-in-Chief should signify his pleasure, to whom a recommendation was sent, and which Captain by him confirmed. Campbell furnished me with plenty of money, and I earnestly set about recruiting, and in a short time we mustered twenty-six Dragoons which number we were ordered to take the field, after procuring horses and appointments. This was at the time that Lord Rawden fought the Americans and defeated them at Camden, and the first service I performed was to escort Colonel Balfour to the Santee where we met Lord Rawden.

After having an interview with his and after having an interview with his Lordship, we returned to Charlestown and his Lordship, after disposing of his sick and wounded, proceeded with the Army to relieve our post at Ninety-Six which was closely beseiged by the Americans. In the meantime, a re-inforcement of three Regiments arrived from England, the 3rd, 19th and 30th Regiments. 19th Regiment, Captain Saunders' Troop, which had been removed from, Georgetown, and Captain Campbell's Troop were ordered to Monks' Corner to relieve the Garrison there, who went on to join Lord Rawden. At this point the Commissary, who wished to join his Lordship, invested me as Commissary, and gave me possession of the Stores, and for some time I was both Commissary and Commanding Officer of the Cavalry, and during that period I marched into the country and procured a large drove of beefs and sheep for the Army, which so pleased General Coats who commanded, that he urged me strongly to take a commission in. his Regiment, but for sundry motives, not worth mentioning here, I declined. I continued for some weeks to perform this double duty, but found too fatiguing to discharge both. I wrote to the Commissary General to send a person to relieve me. At this time we were re-inforced with the South Carolina Regiment, who for their gallant conduct at Camden, were made Cavalry. This re-inforcement made the Cavalry of great conesquence at this post, and we had soon an opportunity to try our metal.

Scouting with Redcoat dragoons on trail of Americans

General Coats had received intelligence that the enemy intended an attack upon our position at two places at the same time, and in a very short period. I was sent for by the General, who directed me to take four Dragoons and a few Militia and proceed on the road that lead to Charlestown, and go until I should fall in with the enemy, if they were between Monks' Corner and Goose Creek. set off a little before sunset in a heavy shower of rain, and before I had proceeded far found that my Militia men had left me, and I was reduced to my four Dragoons, but as my object was intelligence more than fighting I proceeded on. I soon discovered six or eight men advancing towards me, and when they came to a certain distance, challenged me. I said a friend. "What friend?" To the King. At this declaration one of them dismounted and placed his rifle across his horse. I charged his rifle, missed fire. He mounted and with his comrades dashed into the woods. I soon came up with him, and by a well directed stroke laid him in the dust. I ordered my man to secure him, and push forward after the rest. I had nearly overtaken another, when my horse, unfortunately, got entangled in a grape vine, and the man escaped; as the day was so far spent, I could not see to pursue the enemy any further.

I set to camp with my prisoner, and gave him up to the General. He confirmed the information before received. It was my turn for duty that night, and my orders were to patrol on the road leading to the Santee, and I did so, but discovered none of the enemy during the night, but in the morning about sunrise I discovered that a large body of men had approached near the Garrison, and had taken off the road to gain our right flank. I galloped back as fast as I could, but before I reached the Camp the enemy had drove in our Sentinels, and were destroying the bridge to prevent our retreat on that route, and then they retraced their steps and took up their position on the road that lead to the Santee. We remained idle during the fore part of the day, but hearing that the American Horse were at a plantation, and their horses were running loose about the field, Major Fraser, of the South Carolina Dragoons, was ordered with the whole Cavalry to proceed and reconnoiter the Troop. I commanded (for Captain Campbell was absent) led, except the advance guard commanded by an Officer. We soon came in sight of the enemy and charged. The Officer with the advance—his horse fell and threw his rider—I said to Major Fraser, I'll take charge of the advance, did not wait to hear any reply, but set off. I rode a very fleet horse and soon gained the advance, and pressed hard on the enemy, who left the road and took the woods. I soon came up with one, and my Corporal on the other side, and we both made a blow at the same time and gave the fellow his quarters. I heard a shout in my rear, looked round, and found myself in the rear of a large body of the enemy. In wheeling my horse round I broke my stirrup leather and came to the ground.

Encounter with Revolutionists and a flag of truce

However I recovered my seat and then pressed to regain the front of the enemy, or I must be taken prisoner. and I was indebted to the fleetness of my horse for my escape. I had nearly gained the front of the enemy before they discovered me, and they called me to surrender; not yet, thinks I, a little more running first. I found I gained fast upon our Troops, who were retreating in good order. I recovered the roads a few rods in front of the enemy. They fired several shots after me without injury. We met our Infantry with a piece of ord-We wheeled about and checked the enemy, and then retired to Camp. By this time our piquet at the bridge leading to Charlestown were attacked, and I was ordered to direct Captain Bell, who commanded, to retire, which he did with no other loss than one of his Officers slightly wounded in the arm, which he was very fond of carrying in a sling for a long time after. We remained until night, when we burned our stores, and commenced our retreat through a bye road that the enemy had no knowl-During the night the edge of. Troops got separated, and the waggons which were heavily loaded broke down one after the other. Captain Campbell, Paymaster of the 19th Regiment, with the Military chest fell into the enemy's hands, with all the heavy baggage of the Regiment. We proceeded on until daylight, when we took up a position at a plantation, flanked by a navigable stream, over which there was a bridge which we passed, and placed a piece of cannon to guard the bridge. The Cavalry had unbridled their horses at the plantation, and the Infantry began to cook their breakfast. The enemy charged over the bridge and cut the sentry at the cannon down, and then dashed into the wood. The 19th fell in, some without their coats; great confusion ensued, and they began to

give ground. The Cavalry mounted and really forced them to face the enemy. Major Fraser then had some consultation with General Coats, took advantage of a high field of corn, and set off and left the 19th to their fate, and pushed for Charlestown, got a re-inforcement and returned to look after the 19th Regiment, who after we left them General Coats drew up his men in the open field, and waited for the enemy, who came on and were repulsed several times, and at last retreated over the bridge, and sent a flag of truce for leave to bury their dead. Had the Cavalry been with the General, on the retreat of the enemy, we might no doubt have made a glorious day of it, but so it was—they lost all their baggage, but had gained their credit, which in some measure they had tarnished in the morning. I had made up my mind that they would all have been taken prisoners.

A Loyalist and a Patriot in Death Duel on Battlefield

We all marched to Charlestown and in a few days Captain Campbell's Troop were drafted into the South Carolina Regiment, but before this took place, the Regiment had taken a Colonel Haines, who was executed as a traitor. Captain Saunders also with his and Captain Campbell's Troop made an excursion into the country and attacked a body of the enemy at Snipe's Plantation—we approached the place at sunrise in the morning, found the gate leading to the house secured with a large ox chain, and the fences each side made very strong, which it took some time to demolish under a heavy fire from

the enemy. We at last succeeded, and the enemy retreated back into a large rice field, where they were overtaken and very few of them escaped with their lives, and only one man taken prisoner, who was so shamefully mangled that we could not bring him away—one of the enemy, who had nearly gained a wood, discovered that no person was following him but myself, waited for me, and when I had got at a certain distance, levelled his rifle. I expected at least he would have killed my horse. To turn from him was to me certain death. therefore dashed towards him. He fired and missed me and my horse, and before he could raise his rifle he was a dead man. We returned to our quarters with a few horses which we had taken. We were now stationed at Dorchester, twenty miles from Charlestown, with some Troops Infantry. Captain Campbell's Troop now became a part of the South Carolina Regiment and we with some Hessian Troops and the 30th Regiment formed a body of Troops for an expedition towards Georgia.

The remaining pages of this remarkable manuscript reveal an astonishing story of conditions in the British Army, and relate many incidents hitherto unknown to American history. The experiences of Colonel Jarvis of Connecticut as a fighter in the King's ranks against his own countrymen, for the sake of his father's principles and his own, is one of the most important documents of the period. Its closing pages will be recorded in another chapter.

SONNET BY HORACE HOLLEY

Covertly in music is a cry
And hidden in the slow fine toil of brush
A stifled eagerness, an untaught rush
Of soul to voice a passion and to die;
Unsought, unbid, an outlawed legacy,
A sudden shriek that stabs the brooding hush
But slinks away at its own nudity

And chokes the fountain's fierce extorted gush. Too like a lonely warrior on the field Who seeks a fair opponent for his lance, But finds all knights are stooping in a dance And stilled the ancient sturdy clang of shield. So as his untamed sword will never tame Undrawn he bears it from their sluggard shame.

WILL OF MARY WASHINGTON IN 1788

MOTHER OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Transcribed from Clerk's Office at Fredericksburg, Virginia, by Mrs. Helen Cook Porter, of Baltimore, Maryland

N the name of God! Amen! I, Mary Washington, of Fredericksburg, in the County of Spotsylvania, being in good health, but calling to mind the uncertainty of this life, and willing to dispose of what remains of my worldly estate, do make and publish this, my last will, recommending my soul into the hands of my Creator, hoping for a remission of all my sins through the merits and meditation of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind; I dispose of my worldly estate as follows:

Imprimis.-I give to my son, General George Washington, all my land in Accokeek Run, in the County of Stafford, and also my negro boy George to him and his heirs forever. Also my best bed, bedstead, and Virginia cloth curtains (the same that stands in my best bed-room), my quilted blue and white quilt and my best dressing-glass.

Item.—I give and devise to my son, Charles Washington, my negro man Tom,

to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter, Bettie Lewis, my phaeton and my bay horse.

Item.—I give and devise to my daughter-in-law, Hannah Washington, my

purple cloth cloak lined with shag.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Corbin Washington, my negro wench old Bet, my riding chair, and two black horses, to him and his assigns forever

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Fielding Lewis, my negro man, Frederick, to him and his assigns forever, also eight silver tablespoons, half of my crockery ware and the blue and white tea china, with book case, oval table, one bedstead, one pair sheets, one pair blankets and white cotton counterpain, two table cloths, red leather chairs, half my peuter and one-half of my kitchen furni-

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, Lawrence Lewis, my negro wench

Lydia, to him and his assigns forever.

Item.—I give and devise to my granddaughter, Bettie Carter, my negro woman, little Bet, and her future increase, to her and her assigns forever. Also my largest looking-glass, my walnut writing desk and drawers, a square dining table, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one blanket and pair sheets, white Virginia cloth counterpains and purple curtains, my red and white tea china, teaspoons, and the other half of my peuter and crockeryware, and the remainder of my iron kitchen furniture.

Item.—I give and devise to my grandson, George Washington, my next best glass, one bed, bedstead, bolster, one pillow, one pair sheets, one blanket and

counterpain.

Item.—I devise all my wearing apparel to be equally divided between my granddaughters, Bettie Carter, Fannie Ball and Milly Washington,-but should my daughter, Bettie Lewis, fancy any one, two or three articles, she is to have them before a division thereof.

Lastly, I nominate and appoint my said son, General George Washington, executor of this, my will, and as I owe few or no debts, I direct my executor to give no security or appraise my estate, but desire the same may be alloted to my devises, with as a little trouble and delay as may be desiring their acceptance thereof as all the token I now have to give them of my love for them.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 20th day of

May, 1788.

MARY WASHINGTON.

Witness, John Ferneyhough.

Signed, sealed, and published in the presence of the said Mary Washington and at her desire.

INO. MERCER. JOSEPH WALKER.

Che Progeny of the Saxon Kings in America

UNBROKEN LINE OF DESCENT FROM EGBERT, FIRST KING OF ALL ENGLAND, 800—838, TO WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES ABBEY WHO CAME TO AMERICA IN 1620—ROYAL LINEAGE SUSTAINED THROUGH THOMAS TRACY OF CONNECTICUT, 1636

BY

HONORABLE DWIGHT TRACY, M.D., D.D.S.

New England Genealogical Society—New York Genealogical and Biographical Society—Connecticut
Historical Society—New London County Historical Society—The Founders of Norwich,
Connecticut, Society—Connecticut Society Sons of American Revolution



ANCIENT OLD WORLD MANOR OF THE FIRST TRACYS IN AMERICA Exhibit I—The birthplace of William Tracy who came to Virginia in 162c—At the time of the Domesday Survey it was occupied by the great-grandson of King Ethelred—Print from rare engraving in 1712 when the estate was in possession of William Tracy, descendant of Saxon Kings and progenitor of the Tracys in America

OME years ago I heard the tradition that the ancient Tracys in America were of royal descent; that the blood in the veins of these first American settlers was that of the old Saxon kings. During my long life I have listened to countless narratives pertaining to

the Tracys, and for a generation I have given heed to them all and have followed every clue to its minutest detail.

One of the earliest traditions that came to me was that the Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who appears first in the records of Salem, Massachusetts,



TODDINGTON IN 1839—NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED YEARS THE SEAT OF THE TRACYS Le Sire de Traci, a Norman Baron, went to England with William the Conqueror and fought in the Battle of Hastings in 1066—His granddaughter, Grace de Traci, married Lord Sudeley, John de Maigne, son of the Lord of Toddington, connected with the royal line of Saxon kings—Rare print from an engraving made in 1840 in London

in 1636-7, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, on November 7, 1685, was of noble birth and that his ancestors lived on the Toddington estate in Gloucestershire, England. Although this tradition was wholly unsupported by evidence, I took up the clue and began a systematic research. I found it frequently stated that Thomas Tracy was the pioneer of the Tracy family in America, but early discoveries led me to believe that his father came with him to the New World.

After thirteen years of continuous investigation, during which I have devoted my entire labors to establish the Tracy lineage, I am here prepared to state that the Tracys are of royal descent and that their blood is one of the noblest strains of the Old World.

I shall here lay before you my proof—not mere inferences but genealogical evidence supported by exact transcripts and facsimiles from ancient records and documents. As my investigations completely upset the

voluminous genealogical dicta regarding the Tracys in England, and wholly disagree with the mass of material that has been collected and published on the subject, I realize the necessity of establishing my contention beyond doubt. This I shall do with photographs of original letters, documentary proof from official records, corroborated by sundry testimonies from authoritative sources, establishing the genealogical fact that the aforementioned Thomas Tracy who died at Norwich, Connecticut, was born in Gloucestershire, England; that he was the son of William Tracy, esquire, of Hayles Abbey, and his wife Mary Conway of Arrow, Warwickshire; that this William Tracy was the third son of Sir John Tracy, the knight of Toddington castle, and his wife Anne Throckmorton. With this established, the line runs back in unbroken succession to Egbert, the first Saxon king of all England.

The lineage which I shall here prove by the majority of authorities is as follows:

A THOUSAND YEARS OF LINEAGE FROM SAXON KINGS

Connecting with the Tracys in America through William Tracy of Virginia in 1620 and Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1636

1. Egbert, first King of all England, reigned 800-838, his son

2. Ethelwolf, 839-854, his fourth son

3. Alfred the Great, 871-901, his second son 4. Edward the Elder, 901-925, his second son

5. Edmund I, 941-946, his second

6. Edgar, 951-975, his first son by second wife

7. Ethelred, 978-1015, his youngest daughter Princess

8. Goda, married first Walter de Maigne, (de Medantine, de Mantese, etc.) a Norman Nobleman.

9. Rudolph de Maigne, Earl of Hereford.

10. Harold de Maigne, Lord of Sudeley and Toddington.

- 11. John de Maigne, Lord Sudeley, married Grace de Traci, dau. of Henry de Traci, fuedal Lord of Barnstaple and grandau. of Le Sire de Traci a Norman Baron who went to England with William the Conqueror and was in the battle of Hastings 1066: his name is in the roll of Battle Abbey.
- 12. Sir William de Traci, son of aforementioned John de Maigne and Grace de Traci, who assumed his mother's name of Traci; High Sheriff, 1269; Knight, 1289.

13. Sir William de Traci, High Sheriff, 1319.

14. Sir Henry de Tracy.15. Sir Henry de Tracy.

16. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff, 1359 to 1362.

17. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff, 1363-8-70; Knight of the Shire, 32-37-40—and 43 of Edward III.

18. Henry Tracy, Esquire.

19. Sir John Tracy, High Sheriff, 1379.

20. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff, 1416; m. Alice de la Spine.

21. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff, 1442-3.

- 22. Sir William Tracy, High Sheriff, died ante 21; Henry VII, High Sheriff 1513, m. Margery Pauncefort 1449.
 - 23. Sir Henry Tracy, High Sheriff, m. Alice Baldington.24. Sir William Tracy, Knight, m. Margaret Throckmorton.

25. Sir William Tracy, m. Agnes Digby.

- 26. Sir Henry Tracy, m. Elizabeth Bridges. Will proved Sept., 1557.
- 27. Sir John Tracy, Knight, m. Anne Throckmorton. Knighted 1574. 28. Gov. William Tracy, of Hayles Abbey m. Mary Conway. He qualifies for the Societies of Americans of Royal Descent and Colonial Governors. Immigrated to Virginia in 1620.
- 29. Lt. Thomas Tracy, of Massachusetts and Connecticut, m. three times. Children all by first wife whose name is unknown.

30. Daniel Tracy, m. 1st Abigail Adgate, Sep. 9, 1682.

31. Daniel Tracy, m. Abigail Leffingwell, Mar. 14, 1710-11.

32. Samuel Tracy, m. Sybil Lathrop, May 17, 1750.

- 33. Zebediah Tracy, m. 1st Eunice Chaplin Jan. 10, 1788. 34. Thomas Chaplin Tracy, m. Maria Safford, Dec. 1, 1819. 35. Dr. Dwight Tracy, m. Jane Vanderbilt Fry, May 25, 1857.
- 36. Dr. William Dwight Tracy, m. Margaret Prescott, Sep. 7, 1904.

37. Dwight Prescott Tracy—William Ward Tracy.

In proof of the unbroken chain from Egbert, the first Saxon king, down twenty-eight generations to William Tracy (28) of Hayles Abbey, who married Mary, the daughter of Sir John Conway, of Arrow, County of Warwick, sister of Lord Conway, I present a photographic reproduction of the two pages from Britton's Toddington, published in 1840, and an English authority. In investigating these lines I find that the gene-

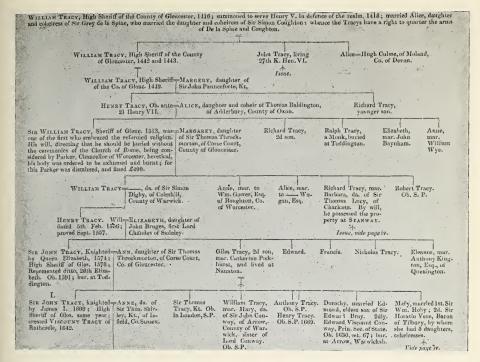
alogists have disagreed on certain points; but the main contention is so well established that these exhibits are conclusive proof. (Exhibits 2 and 3.)

The Tracy lineage, as given by former genealogists of the family, was substantially correct, down to the children of Sir William Tracy, Knight (24), who married Margaret Throckmorton. They (the genealogists), assumed that the line from this Sir William (24) was through his

THE TODDINGTON, or TRACY FAMILY, is descended, on the paternal side, from Ethelred, whose daughter, Goda, married Walter, Earl of Mauntz, a noble Norman. From this marriage came Ralph, who was created Earl of Hereford by his uncle, Edward the Confessor. Harold, son of Ralph, married Maud, daughter of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and nephew to William the Conqueror. This Harold, who settled at Sudeley and Toddington, had two sons, Ralph and John; the latter of whom married Grace, daughter of William de Traci, natural son of King Henry the First. Their offspring were Ralph and William; the last assumed his mother's name of Tract, and retained the family arms of Sudeley, with an escalop-shell for difference.

KING ETHELRED. GODA. RALPH, Earl of Hereford, lived in the reign of King Edward the Confessor. HAROLD," Baron of Sudeley. JOHN DE SUDELEY, Lord of Sudeley=GRACE, daughter of William de Tracy, or Traci, Baron of Barnstaple. RALPH, BARON OF SUBELTY, founded the Priory of ERDBURY, in the County of Warwick.

For this Pedigree, vide page v. WILLIAM DE TRACI, held Toddington, &c. of his Brother Ralph, by the service of one knight's fee, temp. Henry II.+ OLIVER TRACY, 1201, paid scutage the 2d of King John, as one of the Knights of Gloncestershire. SIR WILLIAM TRACY, 1269; made High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester by the Barons of the Earl of Leicester's party, in opposition to M. de Besaile, a French knight, who was put into that office by the king's party. He was one of the Knights of Gloucestershire, 1269; commanded in Scotland under Edward the First, whither he was accompanied by his kinsman, Ralph de Sudeley; and was thrice High Sheriff of Gloucestershire. SIR WILLIAM TRACY, granted in word to Laurence Tresham, 1290, was present at the tournament held at Barnstaple by Edward the Second; made High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, 1319. HENRY TRACY. Margery-John Archer, of Umberslade. HENRY TRACY. THOMAS TRACY, High Sheriff of Gloucestershire from 1359 to 1362. Stn John Tarcy, Knight, High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, 1363, 66, 70; Knight of the Shire, 32, 37, 40, and 43d of Edward III., by whom he was knighted, and appointed to secure the low lands between Bristol and Gloucester. He gave the advovson of Toddington to the Abbey of Halles, tol and Gloucester. 27th Edward III. HENRY TRACY. JOHN TRACY, High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, 1379. WILLIAM TRACY, High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester, 1395. I Continued next page. 1 obtaining Ewyas, in Herefordshire, founded there a little priory for monks of St. Benedict's order,"—Dugoale's Baranage, vol. i. p. 428. " "At the time of the Conqueror's survey, Harold, son to Ralph, Earl of Hereford who in King Edward the Confessor's days suffered the Welsh to enter that city and actry it by fire, being possessed of the Lortship of Bochentonia Berkshire; Withe, a Worestershire; Celverdestoch and Derecton, in Warwickshire; as also of Sudiege and Todintune, in Glouestershirthe, had his chef seat at Suddiege; and afterwards + This Wm. de Traci, with Fitzurse, Morvile, and Brito, or Britton, murdered Becket on the 30th December, 1170, at Camterbury.



LINEAGE FROM SAXON ROYALTY TO FIRST TRACY TO IMMIGRATE TO AMERICA

Exhibit 3—Continuation of Chart from preceding page, completing record of William Tracy, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Conway, of Arrow, County of Warwick, sister of Lord Conway-The record stating that he died without issue is disproved in exhibits on following pages, and this William Tracy of Hayles, who came to Virginia in 1620, is proven to have had a son Thomas Tracy with him in America

third son Richard, down to a Thomas; and that this Thomas, was the Thomas Tracy who was on record, first in Salem, Massachusetts,

1636-7, etc.

My discoveries prove that the line continued from this Sir William (24), not through Richard, but (Richard's) his, brother, Sir William (25), the heir to the Toddington and Sudeley estates; and so on down through the eldest sons to William Tracy, Esquire (28), the third son of Sir John Tracy, Knight (27), who married Anne Throckmorton; and that this William Tracy (28) came to Virginia September, 1620, in the ship "Supply" with his young son Thomas (29), etc., where he was a Councillor of State and Governor of Berkley Colony or Hundred. He arrived in Virginia, before the Pilgrims landed in Plymouth.

This line, from Sir William Tracy, Knight (24), down to Lieutenant Thomas (29) of Norwich, Connecticut, constitute the "missing link," in the line which has been so long sought, and which completes the pedigree chain, and indissolubly connects the descendants in America of this Governor William Tracy (28) and his only son Thomas (29), later Lieutenant in Norwich, Connecticut, with their Royal ancestors, the Saxon KINGS OF ENGLAND.

Britton in his Toddington chart, in the account of the children of Sir John Tracy, Knight, (No. 27 in this paper) records that William Tracy (28) (brother of Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight) married Mary Conway, etc., and died s. p., that is without issue.

"without issue" statement is This proved to be an error by the records of the Virginia Company (Exhibit 7) which show that the William Tracy (28) who went to Virginia in 1620 was a brother of Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight (Exhibit 11) and that he took with him in the ship "Supply" his wife Mary, daughter Joyce and son Thomas (29) and this Toddington chart of Britton's shows that the parents of these two brothers—Sir Thomas, Knight, and William (28) who married Mary Conway, etc., were Sir John Tracy, Knight, and Anne Throckmorton his wife.

William Tracy, Esquire, (28) was born in the Toddington Manor-house, where his ancestors had lived for more than four hundred years.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his history of Gloucestershire written in 1712, gives the following interesting account of Toddington, on page 409 and a picture of the Manor-house, as it was in 1712. (See Exhibit 1):

This parish lies in the lower part of Kiftsgate hundred, six miles distant northeast from Tewksbury, four miles north from Winchcourt, and fourteen miles north-east from Glocester. Earl Randulfe held Todintun in the reign of King William the Conqueror, his son held it in the same reign. It was taxed at ten hides; there were twenty-one plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean; there were two water-mills, and fifty measures of salt belonging to the manor. This together with the manor of Sudeley, paid a yearly rent of 40l (pounds) in King Edward's reign. The manor of Todington, at the Norman conquest was held of the manor of Sudeley. The abbe of Tewksbury had a grant of Court-lest, waifs and felons goods, in the reign of King William the Second, and their grant was allowed in a writ of Quo Warranto brought against them 15 Ed. I.

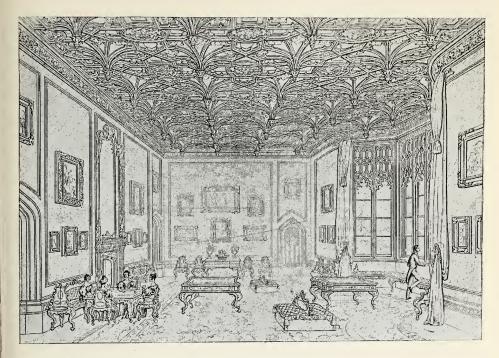
The family of the Tracys have been very anciently lords of this manor, and is descended from the blood royal of the Saxon kings of England. Ethelred, son of King Edgar, obtained the crown of England at twelve years of age, 979. His reign was remarkable for his long and bloody wars with the Danes, and for the general massacre of them in the year 1002. He died 1016 and left eight sons and four daughters. Goda, the youngest of king Ethelred's daughters was married to Walter de

Maigne (or de Mantine or de Mantes or de Mantz etc.) a nobleman in Normandy. RALPH (Rudolph etc.) son of Goda and Walter de Maigne was Earl of Hereford. Harold son of Ralph was lord of Sudeley; HAROLD son of Raiph was ford of Sudeley; and the Tracys do now give the same arms as this lord Sudeley gave, only with an escollup shell for difference. John the son of Harold married Grace the daughter of (Henry de) Traci, lord of Barnstaple in Devonshire. WILLIAM TRACI, second son of John, lived in the reign of King Henry the Second and took his mother's name the Second, and took his mother's name Traci. He held lands of his brother Ralph de Sudeley by one knight's fee, and was of the same name (de Maigne) and is supposed by some to be one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket archbishop of Canterbury. OLIVER TRACY, son of William, lived in the second year of King John, and had issue SIR WILLIAM TRACI of Todington, who lived in 17 Ed. I. and was granted in wardship of Lawrence Fresham 1298. He was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire 1319. John Archer son of John of the ancient family of Archers in Warwickshire married Margaret daughter of this Sir William Tracy of Todington, in the reign of Edward the Second. (And son down.)

To give a full understanding of this ancestral estate, from which I am to prove the Tracys in America came, and to further corroborate the evidence that it was the home of the Tracys in England, I quote these lines which I find in a volume published in London in 1810, written by Edward Wedlake Brayley and John Britton, entitled "The Beauties of England and Wales; or Delineations Typographical, Historical and Descriptive," vol-

ume 5, page 658:

The manor of Toddington, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was held by Herald, grandson of Goda, youngest daughter of Etheldred. His son John de Sudeley, married Grace, daughter of Henry de Traci, Lord of Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in the reign of King Stephen, and it has continued in their successors till the present time; being now the property of Charles Hanbury Tracy. Esq., who in the year 1798 married the Hon. Henrietta Susannah, daughter and sole heiress of the late Lord Viscount Tracy. TODDINGTON House, the ancient seat of this noble family, is a spacious building; it was erected about the latter end of the seventeenth century and is now undergoing some repairs to adapt it to the present style of living, it having been lately partly destroyed by fire. The gardens and pleasure grounds



RICH DRAWING ROOM IN ANCIENT TODDINGTON-THE HOUSE OF THE TRACYS

Print from engraving made in 1840 when the estate was in possession of Lord Sudeley who was Charles Hanbury Tracy, descendant of the ancient Saxon Rulers

are disposed in the modern style; the park, which lies on the south of the Manorhouse is well planted, and includes about 150 acres; it abounds with rabits. In the chancel of Toddington Church are pre-served nine figures of Apostles decently finished, and about eighteen inches in length, supposed to have been brought from the Chapel of Hayles Abbey.

The manor of Todington has contin-

ued in the name of Tracy from the beginning of the reign of Edward the first to the present time (1810) which is the space of four hundred and fifty years, as their ancestors were more anciently of Gloucestershire and were lords of Sudeley. The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 40 l. yearly. The lord Tracy is the patron . . . William de Tracy presented to this church 53 Henry III. Sir John Tracy gave the advowson and an acre of land to the abbey of Hayles 37 Ed. III. The abbey of Hayles presented to Todington 1357. . . . The church hath a tower on the south side. The old church hath lately been pulled down by the present Lord Tracy, who has erected a neat new church, and decently adorned it. Stanley Poutlage is a chapel annexed to this church: it belonged to the

abbey of Evesham, and was rebuilt by Sir John Tracy 1635. The bishop of Worcester, in the year 1403, did settle a composition with the abbot of Hayles, for the maintenance of the curate of Toddington.

There is an effigies in the chancel for Sir John Tracy son of Henry and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the (first) Lord Shando, (John Bridges). He died 1591.

The parish is eight miles in compas; it consists of very rich meadow, pasture and arable land; it is bounded by the brook Carran, which runs into the Avon above Tewksbury. There are forty-eight houses in this parish and about two hundred inhabitants whereof six are freehold-

In final corroboration of the Tracys at Toddington, I present this paragraph from page 769 of the "New History of Gloucestershire," printed by Samuel Rudder in England in 1779:

The river Isbourne runs through it (the Parish) from Winchcombe, in its course to the upper Avon, which it joins a little below the town of Evesham in Worcester-

shire

This village lies in the vale, and is distinguished for the richness of its soil, but more particularly for its being the residence of the lord viscount Tracy. His lordships house is large and handsome, and was built about the close of the last century since which it has undergone but little alteration. There is a large oak chimney-piece in the great hall, brought from Hayles Abbey, where it was set up by the Hobbys. (William Hobby was the first husband of Mary Tracy youngest sister of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia), as appears by a large scutcheon in the center of it, divided into six quarterings, the first being the Hobby's arms, viz. A fess between three hobbies or hawks, but the colours are not expressed in the carving. The hall windows are ornamented with painted glass, brought from the same place, and among other things have in them the arms of France and England quarterly and those of Richard duke of Cornwall in a large scutcheon, viz. Or, an eagle display'd with two heads, sable and round, Ricard, Plantagenet Semper augustus fundator Noster.

Toddington exhibits a very extraordinary instance of an estate descending for upward of seven hundred years in the nale line of the same family, in uninter upted succession. The present noble proprietor is descended from the blood of the antient Saxon Kings of England. . . . [Then

follows the lineage.]

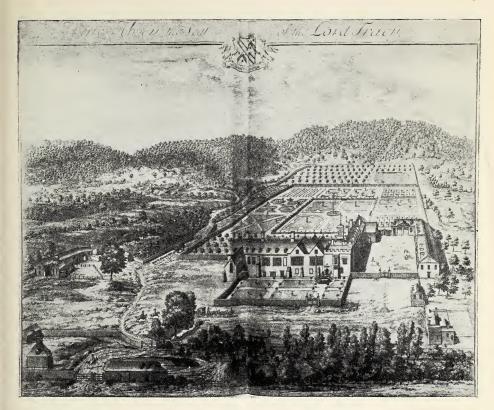
Henry Tracy, eldest son of William, took to wife Elizabeth, second daughter of John (Bridges) first lord of Chandos of Sudeley, ancestor to the duke of Chandos and dying in 1551 left issue—John Giles, Edward, Francis and Nicholas; and a daughter Eleanor, wife of William Kingston, of

Quenington in this county, esq.

Sir John Tracy, eldest son of Henry, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, in her progress to Bristol, 1574 and in the 20th year of that reign, 1578, was high sheriff of the county of Glocester, and died in 1591. By Anne his wife, daughter of sir Thomas Throckmorton of Corse-court, knight, he left issue five sons, viz. John his heir; Thomas, William (of Hayles) Anthony and Henry; and two daughters Dorothy married, first, to Edward Bray, of Barrington in this county and Secondly, to Sir Edward Conway, of Arrow in Warwickshire, created lord Conway (brother of William Tracy's wife Mary Conway of Arrow), and Mary, weded first to Mr. William Hobby, and secondly, to that renowned general, sir Horatio Vere, baron of Tilbury.

In the preceding evidence appears the statement that "the abbey of Hayles was presented to Toddington, 1357." As it is in the record of this abbey that I shall begin to establish the relations which connect this line of nobility with the American Tracys, I here present my investigations of Hayles Abbey. (See Exhibit 4.) Sir Robert Atkyns, on page 246 of his "History of Gloucestershire," published in 1712, makes this record and gives a picture of the Abbey as it was at that date:

This parish lies in the lower part of Kiftsgate hundred, two miles distant northeast from Winchcomb, and seven miles east of Tewksbury, and thirteen miles north-east from Glocester. It is so called from Haly, which is Saxon for Holy. This manor, at the Norman conquest, fared like the rest of England. It was taken from a Saxon proprietor and given to a Norman. . . . It afterwards came to the crown, and the inhabitants thereof were then discharged from the hundred of Winchcomb, 10 Hen. III. King Henry the Third granted it to his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, who in this place founded the famous monestery of Hayles 30 Hen. III. in the year 1246. This great earl was elected king of the Romans. He had escaped a shipwreck; and in performance of a vow made in the extremity of danger he erected this monestery, and placed therein twenty Cistertian Monks, and ten converts, which he brought from Beavlieu in France: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints, by the bishop of Worcester, the fifth of November in the year 1251, in the presence of the King Henry the Third, the queen, thirteen bishops, many noblemen and three hundred knights. This great earl and his wife were buried here. He died 1271; she died in the year 1261; so that the church of Hayles contains the ashes of an emperor and an empress. Edward earl of Cornwall, son of the founder, was likewise buried in this church, whose burial was performed with great solemnity in the year 1300; King Edward the First, and a great concourse of noblemen, attending at the funeral. The church and most of the buildings was consumed by fire in the year 1271, which was but twenty years after the first foundation; yet the loss was estimated at 8000 marks. The abbot and convent of Hayles paid an annual rent of 16l. 16s. 10d. 1/2 for Pinnockshire, 27 Ed. I. which rent was the same year settled by the king on queen Margaret as part of her dowry. The abbot of Hayles was made a mitered abbot and summoned to parliament 1294. Adam le Hunt grants twenty solidates of land in

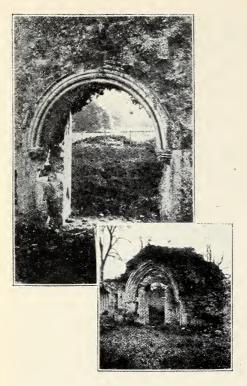


MONASTERY FOUNDED IN 1246 BY EARL OF CORNWALL, LATER KING OF THE ROMANS

Exhibit 4—Hayles Abbey became part of Toddington in 1357 and occupied by William Tracy when he became interested in New World exploitations which resulted in his financial ruin and the establishment of the Tracys in America—Rare print in 1712

Hayles to the abbey thereof 13 Ed. II. The abbot of this monestery took part against King Henry the Fourth, and was hanged. Abbot Whaley was the last abbot, who in hopes of a pension, surrendered it to the king Henry the Eighth the twenty-fourth of December, 31 Hen. VIII. This monestery was valued at Disolution at 357l. 7s. 8d ½. Edmond, the son of the founder, gave some of Christs Blood to the abbey; and at the Disolution it was discovered to be the blood of a duck; which was weekly renewed. This forged miracle had been practiced in this monestery for many ages; and it was affirmed of it, that, if a man was in mortal sin and not absolved, he could not see the blood; but as soon as he was absolved, he might plainly discern it. The priest shewed it in a cabinet of crystal, richly adorned; both sides whereof seemed alike, yet one side was composed of thicker crystal than the other; and until the penitent had paid for as many masses as the priest thought fit, he pre-

sented towards him that part of the cabinet with the thicker crystal, when nothing could be seen; but when he paid well, then the thin and transparent side was turned towards him, and then to his great joy he could discern the blood. This miracle had much enriched the monestery. One of the cloisters is yet remaining (1712). After the disolution of the abbey, the scite of the monestery, with the manor, Hailes wood Pinnock's wood, and Hailes park, were granted to sir Thomas Seimore 1 Ed. VI. who being attainted, the scite of the monestery, with the rest of the lands, was granted to William, marquis of Northampton. The manor afterward came to William Hobbey, esq. [He was the first husband of William Tracy's youngest sister Mary Tracy] who built a little chapel not far distant from the abbey, wherein he lies buried; he died 1603 aged 103. The Tracys soon after became lords of this manor. William Tracy, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The lord



RUINS OF HISTORIC HAYLES ABBEY

Tracy of Toddington is the present lord thereof who has a very large house in this place, which was heretofore the habitation of the abbot, as appears by many religious figures and inscriptions in the rooms of the house.

In relation to Hayles Abbey, I quote also this paragraph, showing its historic significance, from Henry Branch's volume entitled, "Cotswold and Vale, or Glimpses of Past and Present in Gloucester," published in 1905, page 148:

The history of that famous Abbey as sketched by Canon Bazeley, is full of the elements of interest, and indeed romance, and the exquisite fragments of the conventual buildings that remain together with the carved bosses from the vanished Church which are shown in the little Museum close to the ruins, attest the magnificence of what was for centuries a specially favored Monastery and a place particularly sacred to the mediæval mind. Thousands of pilgrims annually visited from all parts of the country the shrine which contained—the faithful never doubted it—a phial of Holy Blood. Of course they believed, for

if they had so far given evidence of scepticism as to enquire the grounds of authenticity, they would have been told that when Edmund, the second son of the Founder, purchased some of the Holy Blood of Jesus in Germany, and sent a portion of it to Hayles, he accompanied the priceless gift by a certificate from the Patriarch of Jerusalem, Urban, afterwards Pope. Though certainly in much fewer numbers, there are pilgrims to Hayles still-ecclesiologists, lovers of art, intelligent sight-scers, whose gratitude to Canon Bazeley and Mr. St. Clair Babberley for their devoted labors is at the time of writing mingled with regret that, from exhaustion of the fund or other reasons, excavation should have ceased, it is to be hoped but temporarily. Hayles, be it added, would be worth a visit if only for its exceptionally quaint little Parish Church, built by Ralph Worcester in the reign of Stephen. Its more obvious points of interest include tiles and old glass from the Abbey.

With the family seat established at Toddington, I now turn again to William Tracy, of the twenty-eighth generation, who was born at Toddington, and emigrated to America in 1620. The first record of him in Hayles is from "The Names and Surnames of all the Able and Sufficient Men in Body fit for His Majesty's Service in the Wars within the County of Gloucester," compiled by John Smith, in August, 1608, in the sixth year of the reign of James the First, giving his servants and retainers on pages 84-85: Hayles

William Tracy Esqr.
Charles Townsend gent.
John Rawles
John Hicks Servants to the said
John Staube William Tracy, Esqr.
John Worley
Henry Carnall
William Carnall
Thomas Jeffrey
William Signature William Carnall
Wheneston
Signature World Wight Bath

Sir Horatio Vere Knight hath one launce, one light horse, two Corslets, three muskets and two Calyv's furnished.

Britton's chart shows that William Tracy's youngest sister married this distinguished General Horatio, Lord Vere of Tilbury (See Exhibit 3), and the paragraph given above shows that William Tracy was not the owner but a resident of Havles. The form of ownership in

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all the records of that period explicitly states the ownership. I do not know of an instance where it is omitted. If William Tracy had been the owner, as stated in one of the preceding quotations from an eminent historian, which I am inclined to believe was merely a hasty conclusion without proof, the record of Hayles would read: "Hayles, of which William Tracy, esq.., is Lord." This fact it fails to state. When William Tracy was married, his father, Sir John Tracy, knight, gave him Hayles not in fee, but as a residence, and there he lived until he went to Virginia in September, 1620, and in the usual course of events his children were born in Hayles. The ownership of Hayles fell to his oldest brother, Sir John Tracy, Viscount of Rathcoole (See Exhibit 3), who had several children.

William Tracy, Esquire, (28) was one of the first of those of gentle blood to become interested in the development of the New World, and he became actively engaged in promoting the settlement of Virginia. In the "Records of the Virginia Company," January 26, 1619, now preserved in the Library of Congress, volume I, appear these entries:

3 SEU'ALL PAIRE OF INDEN. FOR LAND ALLOWED OF

Mr. Deputy informed the Courte that three severall paire of Indentures for land was demanded of the Company, one by Robert Heath esquire Recorder of this Citty. The Second by William Tracy of Gloucestershire esqr for Transportation of 500 persons (page 296).

At a Great and General Quarter Count Holden for Virginia at Sr Edward Sandys House neer Aldensgate the Second of February 1619 (page 303).

3 GRANTS OF LAND

The Third of Grants of Land he acquainted them of fower seu-all paire of Indentures lying all ingrossed before them granted one to Mr Robert Heath Recorder of London and his Associates, the s'cond

4 Paire of Indentures allowed to Doctor Bohune, James Swift and their Associates for Transportation of 300 Persons. The Third to William Tracy esquire

and his Associates for Transportation of 500 Persons. . . .

28 Junii (June) 1620: William Tracy of Hayles Esqr. to be Councell of Estate in Virginia.

Supply of Councellors in Virginia Vppon notice from Sr George Yeardley yt the Councells in Virginia must needs be supplied, the Court hath now chosen mr Thorpe, mr Nuse, mr Pountus, mr Tracy, mr Daved Middleton, and mr Bluett to be of the Councell of Estate in Virginia (page 379).

Likewise the Councellrs of Estate in Virginia propounded in the forenoon were again by ereccon of hands confirmed, namely (same as above).

A Praeparative Court Held for Virginia in the Afternoon the xjth of June 1621

(page 383).

Sir Edwin Sandys further signified that itt was then allso taken into their consideracon and thought fitt that the *Counsell of State in Virginia* should assemble fower times a year each Quarter once for one wholl weeke together to advise and consult upon matter Counsell and State and of the generall affairs of the Colony and as there shall come to order and determine the greater matters of controversee growinge and arising between the Plantations there being now added a good number of new Counsellrs to the former, namely, (as before specified) (page 479).

Whereas Credible information hath been given of the Death of Doctor Bohune mr Ouldsworth, and mr Tracy late chosen to be of Counsell of State in Virginia, . . . (page 520).

At a Court Held ye 24th October 1621: mr John Smith moved that whereas mr William Tracye afore his goinge over to Virginia was arrested 200li (pounds) principall debt for wch he put in bayle wch suit hath since proceeded and bine psecuted soe as the said cause was ready for iudgment whereof stay was made vntill some witnesses might be brought in to certify of the said mr Tracyes death. In respect whereof and for that hee hath receaved information by tres that the said William Tracye dyed in Aprill last hee desires, notice of such as came lately from Virginia that may be ready vppon occasion to witness the death of the said gentleman touching wch the Company promesed to procure him as many as they could hereof. (page 535).

Evidence of the intimate relations of William Tracy of Hayles with the

Virginia promotion, his ultimate immigration into America, and his influence as a counsellor and finally governor of the first permanent English settlement on the Western Hemisphere, is conclusive in the ancient letters in his own handwriting and almost indecipherable documents in which he is frequently mentioned. The originals are deposited in the Lenox Library in New York in charge of Mr. Wilberforce Eames, Librarian, to whom I am much indebted for the privilege of taking photographic copies. Many of the letters are nearly past translation and to preserve their contents as a contribution to early American history they have been transcribed and published in the Bulletin of the New York Public Library. The first one which I shall introduce is a letter written on April 15, 1620, by William Tracy to John Smith in which it appears that Smith had advised Tracy to buy Throckmorton's share in the Virginia colony of Berkeley Hundred and showing that he (Tracy) was acting on his (Smith's) advice:

Sr

I was glad of yor letter & ye good nues of virginia, but sori ye ship is not re-torned god send her a hapi Coming & all ouer bisnes hapili to go on to gods glori and ouer good there is a gust Caues yt I canot met at gloster, as yo loue me Condem me not so do I intret my Cosin barkli dem me not so do I intret my Cosin barkli what so ever yo to agre on I will Consent vnto be Caues I am asured yo will do nothing vnfitting yo selves Yf I may know wher to met my cousin barkli ye first nite I will not fayle & it may be goe a long with him to london Yf not with yo yf yo go from ouer parts. but at london there shall we haue tim suffisient to determen all I am now binding my men I have at lest 20 promised me ye mest part I haue at lest 20 promised me ye most part I am suer of. there is no dout of more then wee men at this to Cari. ti all of yousefull trads so yt we may leaue those yt ar of lest imployment tel ye next going do as you plese with Sr William Throkmortun I will do nothing but as yo aduise me Yf I proue not ferm & faythful let me not be held worthi ye nam of a Cristion this hoping this may geve yo satisfactione I rest

Yors in all asurance
15 Aprill 1620 WILLI TRACY.

[Addressed:] To my worthi frind Mr John Smith this nibli [Endorsed:] Mr Tracys letter 1620

That William Tracy of Hayles did purchase Sir William Throckmorton's share in the Berkeley Hundred Plantation in Virginia in 1620, for which he paid £75, is witnessed by the following accurate transcript from the original indenture:

This Indenture made the seventh day of May, 1620, in the xviijth yeare of the raigne of our soueraigne lord king James of England ffrance and Ireland and of Scotland the lijth Betwene Sr Willm Throkmorton of Clowerwall in the County of Gloucester knight and baronet of the one parte And Willm Tracy of Hayles in one parte And Willm Tracy of Hayles in the said county Esq; of the other parte. Wheras the said Sr Willm Throkmorton Sr George Yardley knight Richard Berkley Esq; George Thorpe Esq; and John Smyth gen. did procure from the Treasorer and company of Adventurers and planters of the city of London for the first Collony in Virginia by the advise and con-Collony in Virginia by the advise and consent of the Counsell of the same One Indenture of Covenants and grants sealed with their Comon seale bearinge date the third day of ffebruary in the xvjth yeare of his maties said raigne of England and of Scotland the lijth for their better enablinge and incouragement for plantacon in Virginia aforesaid And for dyuers other causes purposes and intents As in and by the same Indenture more at large it doth and may appeare. . . . Nowe this Indenture witnesseth that the said Sr Willm Throkmorton for and in Consideracon of the some of 75li of lawfull mony of England well and truly before hand payd by the said Willm Tracy . . . hath given granted assigned and set over . . . vnto the said Willm Tracy his executors administrators and assignes All and singuler the interest benefit property and advantage whatsoever which he the said Sr Willm Throkmorton nowe hath or by any wayes or meanes whatsoeuer shall or may have or make of from by or by reason of the said Indenture or of any grant clause covenant sentence or agreement therein contayned eyther for the present or hereafter to come.

Early in 1620 William Tracy was granted a Captain's commission for "a voyag intended to Virginia:"

Whereas wee the Treasuror Councell and Company for Virginia for the better advauncement and supporte of that Plantacon haue given leaue vnto such as shall

furnish out our good Shipp of Bristoll called the supply of the burden of Three-score and Tenn Tuns or thereabouts to passe with all convenient expedicon vnto Virginia, William Tracy Esquire beinge ordained to be the master and Captaine therof and to Comaund and governe the said Shipp and Marryners and alsoe all the passengers put abord for the said voyage to be landed in Virginia for a particuler plantacon beinge to the number of sixty five persons or thereabouts with all such necessary provisions as are shiped for their vse and necessary releife. We doe therefore hereby Charge and Comaund him to take his direct course accordinge to his best skill and knowledge vnto the said plantacon in Virginia and there to land and put on shore all the said persons and goods soe shipped of what kind soeuer. Straightley chargeinge and Comaundinge the said William Tracy to sett saile from England with the first oportunyty of wind and to make all possible speed he may to and to make an possible speed he may to the port intended and not to Interupt any shipinge of the subjects of any of his Maty ffrends or allies or any other whosoeuer duringe his said voyage. In wittnesse whereof wee haue herevnto annexed our Comon Seale. Dated by ortal and a concell Court houlden for Virginia and concell Court houlden for Virginia and concell Court houlden for Virginia and der of a generall Court houlden for Virginia the twelfth day of July in the yeare of our lord God .1620. And in the eighteenth yeare of the kings Maties raigne of England fraunce and Ireland And of Scotland the three and ffiftieth.

Sealed in presence of. Fra: Carter

It is evident that William Tracy of Hayles invested heavily in the development of the New World for nearly all of his letters are of a business nature regarding Virginia investments and bespeak his honor and financial integrity in meeting all obligations promptly. This transcript from a letter in 1620 upholds this contention:

tomorrow by gods leaue shall I paye yo a Iooli at leste before at seuerall times 95 ye rest with all spede shall be sent in as I haue agred with yor man. so yt within 10 dayes I hope to pay vnto yo 300li with vt allredi payd . . . Yf yo all will Consent I doute not but yt yo will take paines & Car for ouer bisnes & I will requit yo with my paines in Virginia & so will rest in all asuranc

Yor ever WILLI TRACY I canot her whether my cosin barkli haue taken a ship or not Yt Care must be on yo to my bisnes will not suffer me to seke after on & without on all is nothing good

Sr Consider I haue manie bisnesis & non to helpe me.

[Addressed:] To my asured frind mr John Smithe at ye blue lion in Chanceri lane this.

[Endorsed by J. Smith:] Mr. Traceys lettre about his dispatch into Virgynia, June .1620. .18. Jac. sent mee to London.

It is in a letter written by William Tracy just before sailing for America in 1620 that he mentions his family, "my wife & dauter & sun." It is this "sun" that I prove to have been Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Therefore I call especial attention to Exhibit 6 which is an exact photographic reproduction from the original letter. Owing to its eccentric orthography it is here translated according to accepted version of handwriting experts in the service of the Lenox Library at New York. I contend that the mention of the "dauter" first, giving her precedence over the "sun" is a positive indication that she was the older. It was the irrevocable custom of the period to give the sons precedence. Under a monarchal system in which heredity is law and the lines of descent are established through the males, the daughters were never mentioned first except through a distinct superiority of age. In an instance of this kind it is definite proof that the daughter must have reached maturity while the "sun" must be still in childhood; otherwise this precedence of female over male could not have occurred in a family bound fast to the laws of heredity and cherishing as sacred their descent from the Saxon Kings. While nothing has been found that gives the dates of birth of either of William Tracy's children, I shall continually corroborate this statement that the "sun" was in his childhood when his father came to America in 1620, and the daughter had reached maturity. This is the translation of the letter that establishes their existence:

non more glad of yor recoveri then I god Continue ye increse & Continuanc of

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES AS HE LEAVES FOR VIRGINIA IN 1620

Exhibit 5—Written to John Smyth, inviting his friends to dine with him and looking forward to an opportunity to entertain them in Virginia — Original from which his almost independent letter is taken in in caching a latter in the latter in the latter in the latter is taken in in caching a latter in the latter his almost indecipherable letter is taken is in archives of Lenox Library at New York

Hant in my forngani of mail brands married minch o 2 menner blildrani mu milt o danter tratmem mo fortare

AUTOGRAPH PROOF OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES BRINGING HIS SON TO AMERICA

Exhibit 6-Postscript to letter written to his intimate friend, John Smyth, first day of September, 1620, in which he enumerates his family accompanying him on his departure for Virginia-Original in the archives of Lenox Library, New York

all helth & hapenes to yo I will say litell becaues I hope god will bring yo spedili hether wher yo will find gret necleckte hath bine such as will hould vs her 12 dayes at lest. such things as yo writ to haue baut shale be I haue retorned yo ye boke & 2 writings receued of yo I shall be glad to se yo knowing then mi despach will be much ye soner which is yt I most desier so hasting to rest with god send yo well so do I bid yo god nite euer being Yors in all loue Willi Tracy

I. September 1620

Commend me to mrs. smith & ye rest & tell them yf I must eate shepes mogets with them a bord at bristoll thay shall eate at land in virginia pocahikiti with me in ernest they shall be wellcom & wee will part goyfulli

I haue in my Compani 4 maid saruants 3 maried wives & 2 young Children my wife & dauter & sun remem mr Portar & Consider ouer ship will hould but 45 men men being ye mor excelent & yousefull Cretuers twer Ill to Chauing for wemen ther Cannot be Convenientsi of rome for all thes a suer yor selfe mr palet I hop will be with mi sune.

[Addressed:] To mi asured frind mr John Smith this.

[Endorsed:] mr Traceys lettre 2. sept. 1620. from Bristoll.

To still further corroborate the contention that the order of precedence could not have been carelessness, especially with a man in whom the laws of heredity were religiously observed as sacred and in whose veins flowed a blood that for twenty-eight generations had held its nobility through these laws, I introduce an accurate transcript from another letter written at another date in which William Tracy observes the same form of precedence "my wife, dauter & sune:"

. . . my howsold will be my wife dauter & sune 4 mayd saruants & 6 men so then for ye rest as mani or as fewe as yo will mr palet & mr gilfort must be to more of my Compani so I shall be .16. parsuns at lest. my mening is all these shall be Imployed in ye Comon bisnes twer good to make them 30. I have sente yo letters to Consider of so leaueing yo to Yor ever asured

WILLI TRACY. I would Cari .10. or 12 dogs yt would be of gret youse to vs. let me know yf thay will let vs Cari them.

5 Juli .1620. [Addressed:] To my asured worthi good frind. mr John Smith this. [Endorsed:] . . . July .1620.



IDENTIFICATION OF THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES IN AMERICA

Exhibit 7—Record of his death, April 8, 1621; the marriage of his daughter, Joyce, and her tragic death; and the return of his son, Thomas Tracy, to England—The marginal notes are in the handwriting of John Smyth—Original in Lenox Library

The arrival of William Tracy of Hayles, and his wife, daughter and son, in America is evidenced in the photograph of a portion of a page of the record of the Virginia Company preserved by John Smith. I call your attention to Exhibit 7, which is the original list of "men nowe sent for plantacon in Virginia," and is dated "3 September 1620." In this document the names of the children are revealed. The marginal notes, recording deaths, are in the handwriting of John Smyth:

3 September A list of men nowe sent for plantacon in Virginia.

Willm Tracy Esqr (dead .8. Apr. 1621.) Mary Tracy his wife

[slayne and dead written by Smyth in the margin and then stricken through]

Thomas Tracy their sonne (returned for Engl.) Joyce Tracy their daughter

(married to Capt. Nath. Powell. both slayne)

The investments of William Tracy in Virginia proved financially disastrous. He was continually called upon

for funds in promoting the colony and pathetic appeals show that his entire estate was consumed in the New World speculation which proved a total financial loss. Consequently the son, Thomas, recorded in Exhibit 7, was ultimately left destitute in America, as witnessed by letters. This is a translation of Exhibit 8:

I woul[d] say mor but know not what my wif is ouer whelme with grefe at bristoll we onli haue this vn sarten hop yt ye fayer will fornish vs with a ship. mr barkli layes all ye falt on yo but all ye burden lieth on me. yo haue nibli he hath stok I haue nothing but verginia & yt am I held from to liue in shame & disgrase in Eingland for gods loue howld mr felgate sarten to go with vs & yf we must go from bristoll which is my desier mak hast doune & help me a man by all menes & by gods help it will be for ouer good I hau to hundered & od pounds & ye 3 in mr Webbes hand this will I ingage for to furnish & forward this Jorni leaue me not I will neuer leaue yo but be as I ought & so will rest Yors Willi Tracy 14 Juli. 1620.

[Addressed:] To I hope my frind yt will not leaue me mr John Smith this So serious became the financial

So serious became the financial straits of William Tracy through his

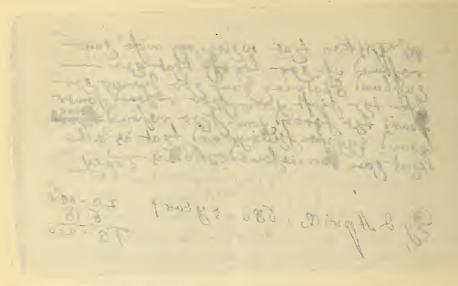
mostand of sex by off teat government of sex by sex from your from refound from the form of the sex of the sex

ONLY SPECIMEN OF THOMAS TRACY'S HANDWRITING EXTANT

In supplementing my investigations with this autograph of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy I desire to protect the absolute accuracy of my contentions. On page 217, under Exhibit I, it should be stated that the William Tracy living at Toddington in 1712 was a cousin of the progenitor of the Tracys in America who had come to Virginia ninety-two years before. In using the term "Tracys in America" I refer of course to those who are descended from the first immigration. Other branches from immigrations later than those of William Tracy of Virginia in 1620 are not necessarily included in my discussion. For instance, there was one, Stephen Tracy, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the ship "Ann" in 1623, who has distinguished descendants through America, among them being General Benjamin Franklin Tracy, former Secretary of the Navy of the United States. It may be possible that there is a relationship, but my investigations have not yet allowed me to definitely settle this matter. I therefore desire to have it fully understood that I use the term "Tracys in America" in referring only to those who are descended from the first Tracy in America, who was William Tracy of Virginia. I believe it is customary and permissible to give the descendants of the progenitor of the family name in America this distinction. In speaking of Thomas Tracy on page 244 it should be definitely stated that his political service was in the Connecticut Legislature and not in Massachusetts as might be erroneously inferred.

I have collected, principally from original sources, a large amount of very valuable data concerning the American Tracys and their marriage alliances which I am hoping to publish some time in the future. Many lines are incomplete and I hope all persons, of whatever name, who have any connection with the family, will help to complete the great work.

DWIGHT TRACY,
22 Sacramento Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.



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ATHETIC LETTER OF WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES CONFIDING HIS LOSSES IN AMERICA

Exhibit 8-Written to John Smyth on July 14, 1620, when in despair because of his financial embarrassment from the unprofitable investment of his entire estate in Virginia which left his family destitute-Original in Lenox Library, New York

Virginia exploitation that he became involved in debts which resulted in much humiliation. In a letter written to him by Timoth Gate, a kinsman, in 1620, these facts are made plain:

Good cosyn I beare a parte in my mind of your vnhappines I receued a lettre from my brother Cuynter which my cosyn Bridges brought me vnto Ockle the contents was that I should take such security for his mony as I thought fitting from thence I went with him vnto Cleeue from thence to Beckford vnto mr Wakemans house and there I toocke all his part of tobacco assigned under hand and seale before Wittnesses with mr Wakemans consent. my brother vpon my knoledg was content to take 2000 pound of his to-bacco. he hath formely told me soe and writt soe vnto me my cosyn was content to passe his corne or any thing he had for your releaf but I thought that sufficient and that yt would content him I am hartily sorry he should deale thus cruelly with you I writt vnto my brother what I had donne and that he would release you according vnto his lettre for my cosyn Rob Bridges he is soe sensible of your hinderance and his owne discreditt by your Arrest that he seemeth vnto me as I protest vnto you infinitely perplexed in his mind he hath travelled twise vnto my brother and backe agayne little meats and rest serveth his turne. he would doe any thing in his power to free you he yoweth vnto me and I am confident he will performe yt if you can procure any suerties he will with all speed possibly he can se them discharged. If he should be slack I will remember him but he is as carefull of you as he can be and would vndergoe any losse or paynes to free you but vpon the suddayne he cannot doe what he would or should doe herin if you will write vnto me to speake vnto any frend you haue here If my payns care and best furtherance shall not be wanting for I desyre god to bleshe me and myne as I wishe your wellfayre I hope the Sea wilbe more mercifull vnto you then your frends are hire I hope after this storme you shall have fayer, weather my prayers and best endevors shalbe for you

I rest
your kinsman
in affection
TIM GATE

Ockle Sept 22th
[Addressed:] To my worthie good cosyn
mr Willia Tracy att Bristol these.
[Endorsed:] mr gates lettre to mr wyntour

The burdened state of mind and the embarrassment which William Tracy of Hayles suffered because of his venture in financing the American expedition is confessed in a letter which he wrote to his friend, John Smith, in which he feared that he might be forced to remain in England in want and gave way to his discouragement with the words: "When all is gone I cannot live."

Yf yor help be not more then mr barklis I am vndon piti my destresed Case, & sumthing yor own Credit is Ingaged to se me prouided to go & those ther releued. my I prosed. in much grefe do I writ ease my hevi hart or kill it outrit. let me go on ani condisions I yeld to yor desier thoth unfit I should run so gret a dainger & yo go on sartenties do yor will so I may not stay to want at home mr barkli will not send but by ye poule & tun & is of yor mind yt I should hier ye ship by ye moneth to tari her will be mor lose therefor helpe yf yo Can posibel mr barkli will Consent but to Cari 20 men do yor best to get me & 10 parsunes or as mani or as few as yo Can or think fit When all is gon I Cannot line therefor send me wher I must leue my trust is in yo fayle me not I Can say nomore but leaue all to yor descresion & rest

> Yors Willi Tracy

14. Juli. 1620. I leaue much to mr felgat to discorse who sawe mr bark[1]ies carig.

We lose all ouer men yf we go not nowe besids putting the [m] out of work & me out of creditt.

[Addressed:] To my worth good frind mr John Smith this. [Endorsed:] 14 July 1620 by

[Endorsed:] . . . 14 July 1620 by Toby felgate.

William Tracy was held for a debt of 200 pounds incurred in fitting the ship "Supply" for the voyage to America. Placing this responsibility on William Tracy was unjust as the debt was contracted for the company and not for the personal advantage of William Tracy. There was an agreement that certain amounts should be paid by certain persons in furnishing the ship which was sent out from Bristol in September, 1620, under the command of William Tracy. transcription from the original books of the company at that date proves that William Tracy had paid his share:

Smo total of this wholl charge disbursed till this ships departure.

18. Sept. 1620.

Wheref 4th part is

125l 12s 10d ob. is to be cast upon mr Tracy by agreement. Of which 4ta pars of 175li 12s 10d ob. mr Smyth hath payd the wholl for mr Thorpe. Of which 4ta pars of 175li 12s 10d ob. mr Tracy hath payd the wholl by the hands of mr. Smyth.

xli

702li 11s 6d 175li 12s 10d ob.

50li

Almost driven to desperation by his financial encumbrances, William Tracy pleaded with his worthy friend, John Smith of Nibley: "Send me away and by God's leave your good shall be equal with mine. . . . I have put myself out of all means to live here:"

SR

My estat is such yt I must stir yo on be yond good mannars, neuer mor I hop to be trobelsum but euer laboring to make satisfaksion. send me away & by gods leaue yor good shall be equall with mine. in god my Chefe trust is nex yo as his Chefe instrument to finish this work as yo loue me youes all menes to take a ship tel yt be don I shall not be meri. blam me not for I haue put my selfe out of all menes to liue here & am dayli in extrem expensis which wekneth my to wek purse for so gret a bisnes good Sr haue a felow feling with me by this yo may se my longing hart to be gon to ye plase wher my bisnes is. I know you vnderstand faythfullness & Constanci is such yt I ned say no mor so will refer to yor best Car all this gret bisnes & euer test

Yors to comand

2 August 1620. WILLI TRACY.

2 August 1620.
[Addressed:] To my worthi good frind Mr John Smith of nibley this.
[Endorsed:] Mr Tracves lettre .Aug. .1620.

In the midst of the financial difficulties of William Tracy, one John Bridges writes a letter to John Smyth in which he speaks of William Tracy as his cousin and offers financial assistance. It must here be noted that in Exhibit 3 it is shown that the grandfather of William Tracy married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bruges or Bridges, first Lord Chandos of Sudeley. It is through them that I shall later produce corroborative evidence that Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut was the son of William Tracy and Mary Conway left destitute in Virginia. The following letter and Exhibit 9 are here presented to still further vouch for the relationship of William Tracy, of Hayles and Virginia, and the Bridges:

Nidinge to send these letters to my cosine Tracy, I spake with mr Thorne, who tould me that by Sr Willm Throkmorton, and your selfe my cosin Tracy was sett at libertie—which did not a little reioyse me: I will not trouble you with many lines in this letter, by cause yf my cosine Tracy be gon, I desire you to opene his letter, yf he be with you I knowe he will acquaint you with what I haue writ: I desire that you will directe me what course to take for the remouinge of the action into the Chansery, and I will followe it with all speed, or yf your selfe will be pleased to followe it, all chardges shallbe mine, thus beinge

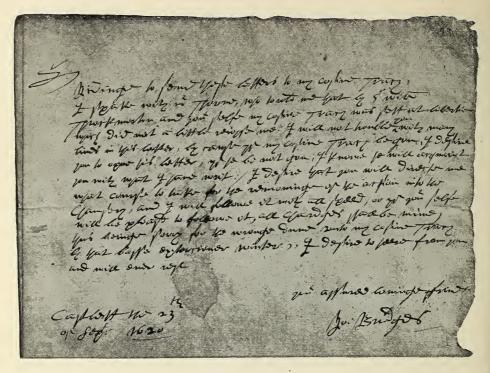
sorry for the wronge dune unto my cosine
Tracy by that basse extorcioner winter, I
desire to heere from you and will ever rest
your assured louinge ffrend
Jo: Bridges

Castlett the 23th of Sept. 1620

[Addressed:] To my mutch respected ffrind John Smith, esqr.: at nibley be these deliured.

[Endorsed:] mr Bridges .1. lettre to mee Sept .1620. [with seal]

The confidence which the Virginian investors reposed in William Tracy is demonstrated by his appointment as governor. The original document addressed to George Thorpe, Mr. Tracy's coadjutor, and signed by Richard Berkeley and John Smyth, is preserved at the Lenox Library, and a photographic reproduction of a por-



AUTOGRAPH PROOF OF FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENT OF WILLIAM TRACY IN VIRGINIA

Exhibit 9—John Bridges to John Smyth, September 23, 1620, in which he speaks of William Tracy of Hayles as his cousin and offers financial assistance—This letter also helps to identify Thomas Tracy of New England in 1636 as the lost son of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia—Original in Lenox Library

tion of it is here presented in Exhibit 10:

[After our very harty comendacions: wee send herewith vnto you, a Comission to discharge the governement and authority, which last yeare was by vs and yourselfe conferred vpon Captayne Woodleefe wherto your ownee hand and seale is to be affixed, if you have cause to make vse therof, which we leave to the wisdome of yourselfe and Mr Tracy we have conferred the wholl gouernement of all our people and affayres ioyntly by one other Comission vpon yourselfe and Mr Tracy accordinge to the tenor of the former to captayne Woodleefe] makinge noe doubt of your prudent vsage therof, profitably also for yourselves and vs. . . . With our affectionate comendacions we bid you hartely farewell and rest

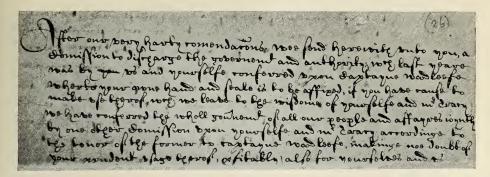
Yor assured loving frends RICH. BERKELEY. JOHN SMYTH.

Stoke saturday 10 Sept. 1620.

The financial misfortunes of William Tracy of Hayles did not shake

the faith of his colleagues, who held him in high esteem for his services to the first permanent English settlement in America when it was in dire need and about ready to abandon the continent and return home after years of poverty, famine and massacre. This is shown by the agreement between Richard Berkeley, George Thorpe, William Tracy and John Smyth, in which Thorpe and Tracy are selected as governors of the colony on August 28, 1620:

Item it is further agreed that for the better augmentacon of the number of their said servants and collony already in Virginia That another ship called the supply shall in the month of September nowe next followinge be sent from the said port of Bristoll furnished at their like equal costs and charges in all things with .540. persons or therabouts, And that the authority and governement of the said men and all others eyther already in Virginia or hereafter to

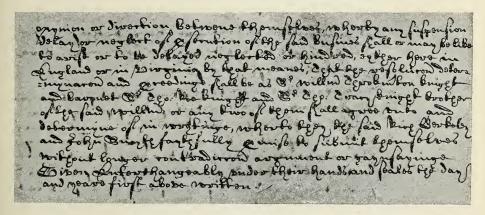


AUTOGRAPH DOCUMENT APPOINTING WILLIAM TRACY OF HAYLES GOVERNOR IN VIRGINIA

Exhibit 10—Instructions from Richard Berkeley and John Smyth to George Thorpe, September 10, 1620—This document qualifies for membership in Society of Colonial Governors—The original is now in the archives of the Lenox Library in New York

be sent and of all other their affayres in Virginia shall be in the said George Thorpe and Willm Tracy Joyntly as sole gouernors and directors of all manner of businesses there soe longe as they two shall agree in one and not be divided in opynion.

said Willm or any two of them shall agree vnto and determyne of in wrytinge, wherto they the said Rich Berkeley and John Smyth faythfully promise to submit themselves without longer contradiccon argument or gaynsayinge. Given Enterchangeably vnder their hands and seales the day



IDENTIFICATION OF WILLIAM TRACY OF VIRGINIA AS SCION OF TODDINGTON MANOR

Exhibit 11—Written August 28, 1620, appointing William Tracy a Governor in Virginia and mentioning him as brother of Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight of Toddington, and son of Sir John Tracy of Toddington, direct descendant of Saxon Kings—Lenox Library

In concluding this agreement a record is made of the relationship of William Tracy and Sir Thomas Tracy, knight, as brothers. See Exhibit 11 in which these lines appear:

In case of disagreement it is agreed that the resolucon determynacon and proceedinge shall be as Sr Willm Throkmorton knight and baronet Sr Tho: Roe knight and Sr Tho: Tracy knight brother of the and yeare first above written. (August 28, 1620.)

This foregoing record corroborates the pedigree in the chart offered as Exhibit 3 at the beginning of this argument, in which the lineage of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia, cousin of John Bridges, who married Mary, daughter of Sir John Conway, of Arrow, County of War-

wick, sister of Lord Conway, is a direct descendant in unbroken line of succession to Egbert the first Saxon King of all England. Britton's chart records William Tracy as dying without issue. I have proven this erroneous by William Tracy's own handwriting and by the records of Virginia. He had a son and his name was Thomas as witnessed in Exhibit 7.

In this same Exhibit 7 it will be found that John Smyth in his own handwriting entered a record of William Tracy's death on April 8, 1621, in the midst of his financial misfortunes in Virginia; that his wife, Mary (Conway) Tracy, was "slayne and dead," but these words are stricken out; that his daughter, Joyce, married Captain Nath. Powell, and both were slain; and finally that the son, Thomas Tracy, "returned for England."

With this tragical ending of the American speculations of a scion of the House of Ethelred, the Saxon King, I rest this first part of my argument and turn to Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut, from whom the Tracys in America descend, inasmuch as it is proven that the Tracy expedition to Virginia not only proved a financial disaster but

ended in a tragedy.

The words "slayne and dead" written by John Smyth alongside of the mother's name shows conclusively that she was not in Virginia and that her whereabouts was unknown by her late husband's associates. It is evident that John Smyth, who was one of the closest friends of her husband, had heard that she was "slavne and dead;" but the crossing out of the line signifies that he later found that she was living and therefore obliterated the entry. If she had been living in Virginia, John Smyth would have known it. It is a safe conjecture that she had gone back to England after her husband's death, where in the usual course of events she would have returned to her kin at Arrow in Warwickshire.

Be this as it may, the record explicitly states "Thomas Tracy their sonne returned for England." haustive searches in the ancient records of England, in parish books, courts of chancery, English graveyards, and fugitive papers and letters in antiquarian archives, have failed to give one word that even mentions his return to England. Eminent American and British genealogists have gleaned the country to find an entry that would throw any light upon the existence of Thomas Tracy in England after he had departed from Virginia and "returned for England."

In 1636, there entered the town of Salem, Massachusetts, an Englishman by the name of Thomas Tracy. He had been in Watertown, Massachusetts, and came to Salem with references from citizens of Watertown. I here present Exhibit 12, which is a photograph of a portion of the book of the Salem, Massachusetts, Records,

and contains this entry:

By the Towne represent, 2d of the first mo. 1636-7. p 38.

Tho: Trace Recd for Ihabitant vpon a Certificate from divers of water Towne. And is to have 5 acres of Land. [which he may haue laid out when he hath a ticket from me that he hath paid me.] In short hand by the Town Clerk. pp 40-81.

De Lands or rec. in inhabitants

By the Towan representative the 23th of the 11th mo.
Anno 1636

Mathew Waller Received for an Inhabitant fr a Certifficate from mr Atherton haugh. pp. 40-81.

haugh. pp. 40-81.

Thomas Trace ship Carpenter reffered to Certifficate. pp 40-81.

erased
[40 Die mensis [*9*] 10 1637. p 60.

It is agreed that the marsh & meadow Lands that haue formerly layed in comon to this Town shall now be appropriated to the Inhabitants of Salem, proportioned out vnto them according to the heads of their families. To those that haue the greatest number an acre thereof & to those that haue the least not aboue haue an acre, &

IDENTIFICATION OF THOMAS TRACY IN AMERICA IN 1636

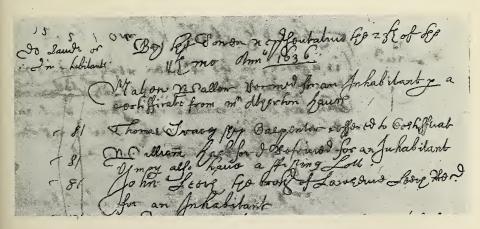
Exhibit 12—From Town Records of Salem, Massachusetts, in which his name is enrolled as an inhabitant—This document with much corroborative evidence discovers the missing son of William Tracy, who returned to England after his father's death in Virginia

to those that are between both 3 q'ters of an acre, etc.

When the list of those receiued allotments was written by Roger Conant he placed first the figure denoting the number in the family and then the name of the head of the family . . . the figures following the names denote the allotment. Thomas Tracy receiued 2 (quarters) or half an acre. p 101.

This Thomas Tracy, a ship carpenter, was received in Salem upon the "certificate of divers of Watertown."

The fact that he was accepted shows that his sponsors were responsible parties. Who were some of the leading residents of Watertown at that date? In 1636-7 we find among the estimable citizens one John Bridge; his wife, Elizabeth; his son, Matthew Bridge; another William Bridges; one John Smith, senior, John Smith, junior, Francis Smith, and a Thomas Smith—all well-bred Englishmen,



RECORD OF THOMAS TRACY AS A SHIP CARPENTER IN AMERICA IN 1636

Exhibit 13—From the Town Records at Salem, Massachusetts, and confirming the records that William Tracy of Hayles lost his entire estate in Virginia — His son, Thomas, was apprenticed as a ship carpenter with members of the Smyth family in New England

prominent in the community. Smiths were wealthy shipbuilders and large land owners. John Bridge was the first deacon of the first church in Watertown and was a leader in the administration of public affairs.

The names Bridges and Smith have been frequently mentioned in the narration of the experiences of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia. Exhibit 3, it is shown that his grandfather, Sir Henry Tracy, married Elizabeth Bruges, also written Brugge, Bridge, Bridges, Brydge and Brydges, who was the daughter of John Bruges, the first Lord Chandos of Sudeley. In Exhibit 9, one John Bridges, a wealthy descendant of this old English family, offers aid to William Tracy about to sail for Virginia in his financial difficulties and speaks of him as his cousin. Throughout the entire financial embarrassment of William Tracy, in promoting his American interests, we find his "worthy" and "good" friend is John Smith or Smyth with whom he conducts a confidential correspondence. Exhibits 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, all show the close relations of the Tracys and Smiths. In Exhibit 7, it will be noted that it was John Smith who recorded the death of William Tracy, his daughter, the record of his wife, and the record "Thomas Tracy their sonne returned for Eng-

Then comes the silence of the English records in which Thomas, this young gentleman, is never mentioned, until in 1636 there appears in America one Thomas Tracv in a community with the Bridges and Smiths, persons of influence and wealth. Smiths are rich shipbuilders; this Thomas Tracy is a ship carpenter. (See Exhibit 13.)

The genealogical evidence seems to me complete. Thomas Tracy of Watertown and Salem, is the missing son of William Tracy of Hayles and The proof is much more conclusive than that required in many cases at law where circumstantial evidence with less documentary proof frequently sends a man to his death. The identification is so strong that eminent genealogists and lawyers to whom I have referred my exhibits

pronounce it conclusive.

By unimpeachable exhibits, many of which are in the handwriting of the parties in question, it is proven that William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia did not die without issue; that his son was in childhood; that his daughter was in maturity when through financial disaster and death of father and sister the boy was left destitute and "returned for England." That he did not remain in England is shown by the failure of the British records to mention him either in parish or politics, in property interests or trade, in marriage or death—not a word testifying to his existence in England, and this, coupled with the fact that he was the grandson of an Honored Knight, is evidence that he could not have remained in England.

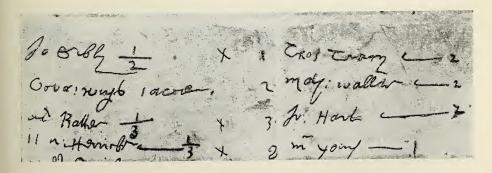
About fifteen years after the death of William Tracy in Virginia there appears the record of a youth who has just learned the trade of ship carpenter in Watertown where the Smiths are wealthy shipbuilders, and where the Bridges are an influential family Weighing the facts carefully, considering all the elements of the narrative, can there be any more reasonable conduct on the part of Thomas Tracy, who had been left destitute as the son of William Tracy who had lost all in the Virginia promotion, than to turn to his father's friends for assistance? These Smiths and Bridges in Massachusetts, branches of the old English families of friends and relatives of his dead father, knowing of the boy's plight, send for him to come there, and assist him to become self-supporting by teaching him the trade of ship carpenter in their own shipbuilding yards, and vouch for him when he starts out to make his own way in the world and goes first to Salem. The fact of his being a ship carpenter has

by some been considered to militate against the claim of his being of gentle birth; but with the explanation of the circumstances attending his early life it strengthens his identity and accentuates his independence of character and shows an honorable ambition to work out his own destinyas the true son of a true father. His second coming to America under the circumstances is very much to his credit. Instead of settling down at his home in the position of the "poor relative" he chose to give up the luxurious surroundings to which he was born and brave the privations and dangers of a pioneer in the new world, of which he must have had a very vivid recollec-

It is significant that the disappearance of the young son of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia, is similar to the still more mysterious coming of the young man Thomas Tracy to Massachusetts, and these mysteries both occupy the same period of years. This period must be the connecting link that makes the boy the man. Exhaustive searches in Watertown and Salem, Massachusetts, and in Wethersfield, Saybrook and Norwich, Connecticut, prove that there is absolutely nothing in his American public record which taken by itself gives any clue to the place of his nativity, or whence or when he came to America.

Many searches have been made in England and America without positive results.

The movements of Thomas Tracy after he became an inhabitant of Salem are clear. That he became a man of strong character and a substantial citizen is shown by his long life of The record of the division activity. of the swamp lands in Salem (see Exhibit 14) show that Thomas Tracy was a single man in 1637, for it records him as a family of "I." He removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, and came into the possession of land. He next removed to Saybrook, Connecticut, and shared in the first division of land there about 1639, and in the second division he was granted land adjoining his house. The name of his first wife, the mother of all of his children, is not known. He was probably married about the time he settled in Saybrook, where all of his children were undoubtedly born. The list of their births, if there was one, has not been found. He removed to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1660, with his seven children. As his wife is not mentioned it is probable that she had died. After his final settlement in Norwich, Connecticut, he was constantly employed in the public affairs. He was one of the first Deputies to the General Court and served twentyseven sessions: he was Lieutenant of



RECORD SHOWING THOMAS TRACY AS A LAND OWNER IN AMERICA IN 1637

Dragoons and Commissary, etc., and his services qualify his descendants for the Societies of the Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames. While neither he or any of his descendants occupied the position of the chief corner-stone in the new nation, he and they did form a substantial part of the foundation and superstructure of the Connecticut facade.

Thomas Tracy married three times, for the record is given of his third wife, Mary (Foote) (Stoddard) Goodrich. She was the widow first of John Stoddard and second of John Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut. Goodrich, as an inducement for Widow Stoddard to marry him, made an ante-nuptial agreement with her binding his heirs, if she survived him, to pay her four pounds per year during her life. She outlived him five years and the heirs forgot their obligations. There was a lawyer named Pitkin living in Hartford at the time and Thomas Tracy was a Deputy to the General Court there from Norwich, Connecticut. A letter indicates Tracy had a personal interview with Pitkin and engaged him to collect the claim and agreed to write him a statement of the claim. Pitkin brought a suit for the amount of the claim with interest and got judgment against the Goodrich estate and levied on a piece of land in Wethersfield which the Court ordered the Sheriff to deed to Tracy, which he received in satisfaction of all claims, September 2, 1685.

Mr Pitkin that which my wife haue reseaud of her legacy that her — husband Goodrich Gave her dureng her life the first year shee resued fower pound the second year shee resued two pound Eighteen shillings and that is all that hau ben reseued. Thomas Tracy's wife died Aprill 1680. Thomas Tracy Dyed Aprill 1680 5 years 20-00-0

6-18

This is the only sample of Thomas Tracy's writing extant.

He died in Norwich, November 7, 1685. His age at death is not given, and no record has been discovered that gives any clue to the date

of his birth. His children who shared in the distribution of his estate, were: John, (Serg.) b. about 1642; m. Mary Winslow Jun 17, 1670. Thomas, (Serg.) b. about 1645; m. Sarah?

Jonathan, (Lieut.) b. about 1648; m. Mary Griswold Jul 11, 1672. Miriam, b. about 1649; m. Ens. Thomas

Miriam, b. about 1649; m. Ens. Thomas Waterman Nov —, 1668. Solomon, (Dr.) b. about 1650; m. 1st Lydia Huntington Nov 23, 1676.

Solomon (Dr.) m. 2nd Sarah (Bliss) Sluman Apr. 8, 1686. Daniel, b. about 1652; m. 1st Abigail Ad-

gate Sep 19, 1682.
Daniel, m. 2nd Hannah (Backus) Bingham Nov 4, 1712

ham Nov 4, 1712. Samuel, b. about 1654; unm. d. in Norwich, Conn Jan 11, 1693.

John Tracy was the richest of the family and a very large landholder in New London and Windham Counties, Connecticut. He inherited his father's carpenter's tools, which indicates that he was a builder. He did not take a very active part in the management of public affairs. Thomas and Jonathan settled in Preston, Connecticut, on land given them by their father, which was granted him by the General Court for assisting Uncas when he was besieged in his fort by the Naransets. They both took an active part in the town and church affairs, and Ionathan was town recorder and clerk from the organization of the town till his death, 1711. Solomon was the second doctor in the town and a lieutenant of the first train band, and Daniel was the Beau Brummel of the family—twenty-three ruffled shirts were enumerated in his inventory, and a sword and belt. As he did not belong to the train band, he must have used it as a dress adjunct and the insignia of the gentlemen. The boy, Samuel, died young.

The American records of the early Tracys are voluminous and fairly complete; they present no perplexing problems and the lines are intact, but eminent genealogists have been at a loss to account for the boyhood of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the forbear of the Tracys in America. The

most notable of the exhaustive investigations in England was made by Judge Frederick Palmer Tracy of San Francisco, California, the first genealogist of the Tracy family. The eminent jurist was also a clergyman, and while preaching in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1844, his eyesight failed and he went abroad. When in England he visited Toddington and was received with all the courtesies due kinship by Lord Sudeley, the Right Honourable Charles Hanbury Tracy,



ARMS OF LORD SUDELEY IN 1838

Lord Sudeley was Charles Hanbury Tracy and inherited the heraldry of the royal line-Sir Thomas Tracy, Knight, inherited the shield and mask, front view and crest-William Tracy, Esquire, of Virginia 1620, from whom the Tracys in America descend, has inherited the shield, mask, profile and crest

Lord of Toddington Manor. In his searches there he did find a Thomas Tracy, a younger son of the same general family of Tracys, who was unaccounted for, and who was evidently of the same generation as our Lieutenant Thomas Tracy and a descendant of the Toddington family. As there was nothing to conflict with the assumption that he was the Thomas Tracy who came to America he thought he was very probably the same person. Judge Tracy communicated the result of his researches to Chancellor Walworth, who was then compiling his notable "Genealogy of the Hyde Family," and he was so impressed with its importance that he presented the matter in full in his Ethelred down to and including Sir William Tracy, knight (24), who was one of the first of the gentry to adopt the reformed religion and willed his soul to God without the intervention of a priest, has not been broken, but from him the line down to Lieutenant Thomas Tracy is erroneous and disproven.

The reason Judge Tracy could not find the right Thomas Tracy was be-Thomas's father, William Tracy, left England without having either the births or baptisms of his children recorded in the local public records. The identification must be by circumstances, conditions, events, and irrefutable evidences that connect the boy with the The absence of this birth record led Britton in his account of Toddington to say that the William Tracy who married Mary Conway died s. p. (without issue) which misled the searchers by its falsity as a record. This book, "Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Toddington, Gloucestershire (England), the Seat of Lord Sudeley," by John Britton, F. S. A., 1840, dedicated to "The Right Honourable the Baron Sudeley" (Charles Hanbury Tracy), contains the substantially true lineage from Ethelred down to Lieutenant Thomas Tracy. The statement that William Traci was a natural son of King Edward is not confirmed by earlier and later authorities. There are other minor discrepancies.

The direct evidence, with its documentary bearings, its cumulative circumstances, and the mass of collateral and corroborative records, proves conclusively that the missing period in the lives of Thomas Tracy, son of William Tracy of Hayles and Virginia, and Thomas Tracy of Massachusetts and Connecticut, links them as one and the same person, connecting the

strange disappearance of the boy with the stranger appearance of the man. To weld these links in the chain still more firmly it is well to finally consider the narrative chronologically from its approximate dates.

In 1620, when William Tracy promoted the Virginia adventure his son was a mere child. It has been shown that if he had been far advanced in boyhood his father would have given him the male's precedence over his sister. It is not probable that he was more than ten years of age, and it is more probable that he was younger. To find a working basis for this chronological test an approximate may be

placed at eight years of age.

It required from five to seven years' apprenticeship to learn the trade of ship carpentry, and it generally began as soon as the boy could prepare lumber and understand the construction of sea-faring vessels. If the eight-yearold missing Virginia boy was apprenticed to the trade he would have begun at about sixteen or seventeen years of age, and when he completed his time would have been about twenty-four years old. Thomas Tracy, the ship carpenter at Salem, was an unmarried youth and must have been about twenty-four years of age, which is proven by the complete records of his later years. In 1637, when, according to the records, he was unmarried, he would have been twenty-five years of age. In 1639 (twenty-seven years of age), he was living in Saybrook, Connecticut, was married, and shared in the division of land. In 1660 (fortyeight years of age), he was in Norwich, Connecticut, and had seven children. He served twenty-seven terms in the General Assembly (there were two sessions per year), and died at seventy-three years of age in 1685.

If Thomas Tracy, the missing Virginia boy and scion of a gentle family, was eight years of age when his father promoted Virginia in 1620, he would

have been just seventy-three years of age in 1685, the recorded date and the approximate age of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, the ship carpenter and legislator of Massachusetts and Connecticut, at the time of his death.

Choose your own approximate dates, based on the facts, and make your own computations from any conclusions you may find in the evidence, and the result is equally convincing.

I apply this chronological test to ascertain whether or not it will agree with the established facts. It proves them so mathematically accurate that all possibility of coincidence is removed. The genealogical link is welded. The chain from the Saxon Kings through William Tracy, governor of Virginia, and his son, Thomas Tracy of Virginia, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, is complete, and the descendants of Thomas Tracy in America are the progeny of the Saxon kings.

The lineage is supported by proof more tangible than that of many accepted assumptions of science. It has a greater preponderance of documentary evidence than and relies less on faith and suppositions than much which we are required to accept from therapeutics, astronomy, dynamics, and even theology. I believe that in the days to come genealogy will become an established study in the science of heredity, but it cannot demand more formidable proof than the established sciences on which life it-

self depends.

With the lineage of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, who died at Norwich. Connecticut, in 1685, established, and the mystery of his early life cleared, it is apropos in way of recapitulation to recall some of the near kinsfolk:

His Grandparents: Sir John Tracy, Knight, Lord of Toddington and Hayles Abbey; Anna Throckmorton, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton

Sir Thomas Throckmorton, daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton.

His Parents: William Tracy, Esquire, of Hayles Abbey; Councillor of State for Virginia and Governor of Berkeley Hundred; Anne Conway, daughter of Sir

John Conway and sister of Lord Viscount

Conway.

His Uncles: The Right Honourable, John Tracy, First Baron of Rathcoole; Sir Thomas Tracy, Grand Usher to the Queen; The Right Honourable, Edward Conway, First Lord Viscount of Conway Castle, "Lord President of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council;" Sir Edward Bray; Sir William Hobby.

His First Cousins:

The Right Honourable, Robert Tracy, Second Baron of Rathcole, M. P.; The Right Honourable, Edward Conway, Second Baron of Conway Castle, M. P.; Sir Thomas Conway, Lieutenant Colonel in the Army; Frances Conway, married Sir William Pelham, Knight; Brilliana Con-way, married Sir Robert Harley, Knight; Heligawarth Conway, married Sir William Smith, Knight.

His First Cousins, one remove:

The Right Honourable, John Tracy, Third Baron of Rathcoole; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, First Lord Leigh, and had The Right Honourable, William Tracy, Fourth Lord Viscount of Rathcoole and the Lord of Toddington and Hayles Abbey 1712; The Right Hon-ourable, Edward Conway, First Earl of Conway.

He had no Brothers; his only sister; Joyce Tracy, married in Virginia, Captain Nathaniel Powell, "a man of culture who kept an account of the occurrences in the Colony which were freely used by Captain Smith in his History of Virginia.'

The Tracys in America are so closely related to the Conways of British peerage that it is of interest to know something of these near kinsmen.

The royal lines from the Tracys, Conways and the Bridges shoot out into so many directions that the blood is found in many of the first families of Great Britain and America. It is a blood that has produced men in all lines of the world's activity, that has been the maker of kings of an empire and conscientious citizens of a republic.

It would be a pleasure to me to continue this narrative indefinitely from the resources I have accumulated in thirteen years of continuous research on this one subject—records, as the Psalmist says, of those things "which we have heard and know and our forefathers have told us . . . that generations to come might know them, even the children which should be born, who should arise and declare

them to their children."

I inscribe these words to all those who are "looking forward to posterity with a knowledge gained in looking backward to ancestry," with the admonition of the great Edmund Burke who once remarked: "Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors do not deserve to be remembered by posterity."

OF A MULATTO BOY FOR "PORK" IN TRADE

Accurate Transcript of Original Document in Possession of MARY R. WOODRUFF, Orange, Connecticut

Know all men by these presents that I Zachariah Thomlinson, of Stratford in the County of fairfield and Colony of Connecticut in new england, for the Consideration of eight barrils of good merchantable pork allready in hand Recd of Joseph Woodruff of Milford which is to my full satisfaction and contentment, Do relinquish, release and pass over unto him the Sd Joseph Woodruff and to his heirs and assigns forever, all my right, title and Interest in, and unto the Servitude of one Certain malatto boy named Job. aged nine years, born of an Indian woman named Nab, to have and to hold Sd Malatto boy free and clear from all Claims and Demands made by me or my heirs and further I the Sd Zachah Thomlinson Do for my Self and my heirs Covenant with him the Sd Jos. Woodruff and his heirs that he and they Shall Quietly and peaceably possess and enjoy Said Malatto boy Job without the Least Interruption or molestation from by or under me or my heirs forever. In witness whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and Seal, this 21st Day of May Anno Dom. 1765. Signed, sealed and Delivered

In presence of ABNER JUDSON WILLIAM PIXLEE

(Signed) ZACH: TOMLINSON.

Che Early Steamships Hlong the Atlantic Coast

"ROBERT FULTON", AN AMERICAN FULL-RIGGED STEAMSHIP, RAN FROM NEW YORK TO NEW ORLEANS VIA HAVANA AS EARLY AS 1819—BRIEF RESUMÉ OF FIRST STEAMSHIPS RUNNING TO OLD VIRGINIA—NOTES PRELIMINARY TO STORY OF ROBERT FULTON

BY

C. SEYMOUR BULLOCK

After life-long investigations into the History of Steam Navigation and the Rise of American Commerce which have been recorded in eight articles in THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE

WISH to say a few words here regarding steamshipping on the Atlantic coast. It has been demonstrated in these pages that John Fitch of Connecticut is the inventor of the steamboat, that Connecticut holds at least six, and nearly all, of the prior claims during the experimental days of steam navigation, that it was Junius Smith of Plymouth, Connecticut, who promoted the idea of trans-Atlantic steam navigation and that a Connecticut engineer and



FIRST STEAM BRIG FOR VIRGINIA The "New York" built in 1822 for service between Southern and Northern ports— Later ran on Long Island Sound and along the Maine coast where she was finally lost

captain piloted the first steamship to cross an ocean. I have now prepared for my next article the full record of Robert Fulton, intending to establish his proper position in the development of steam navigation. I shall then return to Connecticut waters and record the interesting story of steam navigation on the Housatonic river and other waterways in this commonwealth which did more for steamboating in days when it needed support than any other commonwealth in the world.

I will here briefly speak of the earliest days of steam navigation on the Atlantic Coast southward from Long Island Sound. I shall not enter into the subject exhaustively but merely outline its earliest inception.

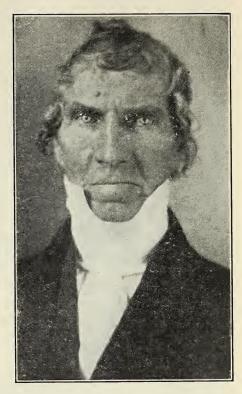
After experimenting on the rivers and on Long Island Sound, the navigators of steam vessels dared the ocean. In 1819 the "Robert Fulton," an American full-rigged steamship, built in New York for David Dunham and others, made regular trips between New York and New Orleans, via Havana. She was one hundred and fifty-eight feet long and was equipped with an Allaire Works, "square" engine. She ran for a number of years with more or less regularity, and without mishap.

One of the first steamship lines to be established on the Atlantic Coast was the route between New York and Norfolk, now covered by the magnificent steamers of the Old Dominion Line. The so-called "steam brig" "New York," a two-masted craft, fullrigged on the foremast only, built in Norfolk, Virginia, in 1822, by W. A. Hunter, for Thomas B. Rowland and others, was the vessel used. She had a fifty horse-power lever beam engine built in the foundry of Daniel Dod, Elizabethtown Point, New Jersey, and, as was usual in those days, she had a copper boiler. She began running between Norfolk and New York in the fall of 1822 and on October 31 of that year the Evening Post said: "The steam brig 'New York,' Captain Churchward, arrived at Norfolk early on Sunday morning, making her passage in thirty-six hours from New York to the Capes." To-day the passage is made in about eighteen hours by the Old Dominion boats.

The "New York" ran on the New York-Norfolk route for about a year, and later ran on Long Island sound and on the coast of Maine, where she

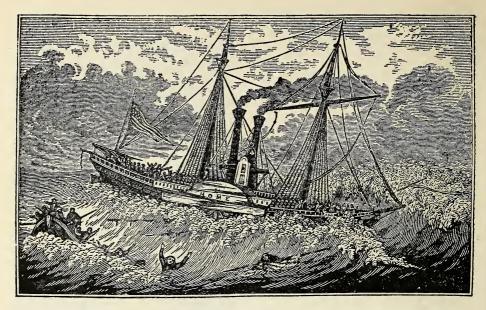
was finally lost.

Following the "New York" the first steamship to ply regularly between New York and Norfolk was the "Roanoke," a twin-beam engine paddle-wheeler of one thousand, one hundred tons, which began operations in the year 1851. She was built for the New York & Virginia S. S. Company, by Westervelt & McKay, New York, and continued in the line until the Civil War, being taken over in 1861 by the Confederate States' Government and turned into a gunboat. In 1864 she again appeared in the merchant service, being placed on the New York and Havana Line. On September 29, 1864, when a few miles out from Havana on the homeward passage, a Confederate naval officer and several men, passengers on the boat, took possession by force and ran her into Bermuda. Putting to sea again, a sailing vessel was sighted and made to come to, when all the passengers and crew of the "Roanoke" were transferred and the steamer set on fire. She burned to the water-edge and sank.



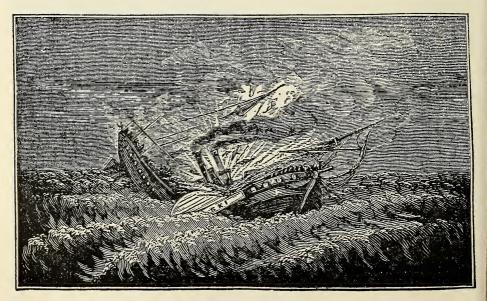
PROMOTER OF STEAM COASTAL TRADE Thomas E. Rowland, an inaugurator of the original service between New York and Virginia—From an old daguerreotype owned by hisson, Thomas B. Rowland, of Norfolk, Virginia

The "Jamestown," a mate to the "Roanoke," was one of the prominent vessels of the Old Dominion Line in the fifties. She was a craft of one thousand, five hundred tons, built by Westervelt & McKay, of New York, with two beam engines from the Morgan Iron Works. The New York Evening Post of date June 4, 1853, said: "The pretty steamship 'Jamestown,' now at the Morgan Iron Works, will probably make her first trip between this port and Norfolk on June 18. She was built by Mayor Westervelt, under the superintendence of Captain William Skiddy. She has a very handsome model, very sharp at the bows, and a round stern. For a figure-head she has a huge



FIRST COASTAL STEAMER WHOSE LOSS CAUSED SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE

The 'Home'—An old engraving showing her in the northeast gale on her third trip for Charleston, South Carolina, on November 9, 1837—Through some accident to her machinery she was driven ashore near Cape Hatteras and about one hundred persons were drowned—Captain Elihu Bunker, who built the "Fulton" of 1813, and is connected with the early history of Long Island Sound, condemned the owners of the "Home" in an official government report, but the report of an engineer, W. C. Redfield, freed them from all blame



FIRST EXPLOSION OF A COASTAL STEAMSHIP CAUSING LOSS OF LIFE

The "Pulaski"—An old engraving picturing the tragedy on June 14, 1838, when the notable steam packet was on her third trip from Savannal, Georgia, to Baltimore, Maryland—She was twelve hours out of Charleston, South Carolina, when one of her boilers exploded—The ship broke in two parts and sank with one hundred and ten persons, the largest number lost up to that time on any steam-propelled vessel

dragon, with the bowsprit issuing from its mouth. On the wheel-house is a representation in carved wood of the scene of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith. She has a large and airy dining-room, situated on the main deck, which is lighted and ventilated by twenty-two windows. The accommodations are so ample that one hundred and twenty-eight persons can be seated at the tables."

The "Jamestown," with her consort, the "Yorktown," were seized by the Confederate States' Government at the outbreak of the Civil War, and fitted as gunboats, the machinery and other vital parts being protected by iron plate. The "Jamestown" was one of the vessels attached to the Virginia "Merrimac" when it played such havoc with the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, and also when the "Merrimac" and "Monitor" had their noted battle in the same waters. The "Jamestown" was subsequently sunk in the James river, with other craft, to obstruct the channel leading to the

upper James.

Another of the early lines was that established between New York and Charleston. The boats on this route were known as "steam packets" and were but little fitted for the service. There was the "David Brown," built to run between New York and Red Bank, New Jersey, which was placed upon this run in 1832; then came the "William Gibbons," named for the man who had broken the Fulton-Livingston monopoly on the Hudson and thus opened up the navigable waters of the country to all men for all time. The first of these two did good service for quite some time and afterwards went to the West Indies where she The other was worn out in 1845. boat was lost in 1836. After these boats came the "Columbia" and the ill-fated "Home," the first coastal steamer whose loss entailed any great sacrifice of human life. This was in 1837 and the very next year one of the boilers of the "Pulaski," running between Baltimore and Savannah, exploded when about twelve hours out from Charleston, where she stopped for freight and passengers, and the ship broke in two parts and sank, causing the death of one hundred and

ten persons.

I record these tragedies only for the purpose of showing the wonderful progress that has been made in steam navigation since its invention by John Fitch of Connecticut. In its early days it cost many human lives to perfect the science of propelling vessels by steam. Unfortunate as were these tragedies their victims were sacrifices

on the altar of progress.

From each tragedy there developed some important improvement in the construction of ships or machinery until to-day the records of accidents on land and sea show that the travelers on the sea are proportionately far safer than those who are journeying on land. In truth the records show that more people are injured in their own homes and in passing through our public streets than on the steam vessels.

It is just one hundred years since Robert Fulton placed steam navigation on a sound financial basis as a profitable business investment and every year of this first century has been one of marvelous strides. The ships of yesterday and the ships of tomorrow are relatively like chips on the billows and magnificent floating palaces replete with all the luxuries known to a palatial civilization.

In the experimental days the crude craft was at the complete mercy of the storm. To-day it masters the storm and flashes its messages to land, communing with the continents through the weird science of wireless

telegraphy.

The story of coastal navigation is one of much interest and the few notes I have here narrated are merely to record certain incidents from which may be traced the perfection and safety of travel on the sea on this completion of its first century.

THE NOBLER RACE

вv

FRANK P. FOSTER, JR.

Hartford, Connecticut

AIL to the honor of woman,
Sisters and mothers and wives,
Hail! to the name of the nobler race
That leads the nobler lives.

Out in the open we battle, Free, where the sun shines clear. We do not watch and wait at home, Haunted with nameless fear.

Where is there faith like a woman's— Purer than beaten gold— Or courage to enter the shadow of death, Are there men with hearts so bold?

She cannot fight in the open, Free, where the sun shines clear, She wrestles with foes far greater than ours, She conquers the awful fear.

We have read of the courage of heroes Who follow at Duty's call, Who face the fight with power and might, Soldiers and sailors and all—

We honor the man of strenuous life, We place him above the rest, But what of the woman of womanly ways, Whose fortitude is the best?

Then take this word to our women, Sisters and mothers and wives, Take this word to the nobler race, That leads the nobler lives.

Men, when you enter the battle, Free, where the sun shines clear, Pray God for a woman's courage To suffer and conquer fear.

A STORY OF EARLY AMERICAN WOMANHOOD

LADY FENWICK OF OLD SAYBROOK, CONNECTICUT, AND HER NOBLE SACRIFICES OF COMFORT AND LUXURY IN OLD ENGLAND TO ACCOMPANY HER HUSBAND TO NEW WORLD

вY

MABEL CASSINE HOLMAN

Poem written by Miss Frances M. Caulkins of New London, January 11, 1868

On Saybrook's wave-washed height
The English lady sleeps,
Lonely the tomb, but an angel of light
The door of the sepulchre keeps.

No roof—no leafy shade
The vaulted glory mars,
She sleeps in peace, with the light on her bed
Of a thousand kindly stars.

She sleeps where oft she stood, Far from her native shore,

T was when a great revolution was about to break out in England, and men began to think more of the new country beyond the sea, settlements had already been made in Massachusetts under the auspices of the Plymouth Company, and that company had transferred to Robert, Earl of Warwick, its rights to a tract of land further south, and on March 19th, 1631-2, the Earl of Warwick executed a deed by which he conveyed to certain persons the said lands forming the valley of the lower Connecticut and extending to the sea. Among the grantees first mentioned in this company were the Right Honorable William, Viscount Say and Seal, Right Honorable Robert, Lord Brooke, Sir Richard Saltonstall, John Pym and John Hampden.

On the 7th of July, 1635, John Winthrop, the younger son of the governor of Massachusetts, was appointed by this company to be "governor of the river Connecticut and of the harbor and places adjoining for the space of one year after his arrival there." John Winthrop arrived at Boston in the fall of 1635 and at once undertook the work of the settlement at the mouth of the Connecticut river. He

Wistfully watching the bark as it rode, To the home she should see no more-

By grateful love enshrined
In memory's book heart-bound,
She sank to rest with the cool sea wind,
And the river murmuring round.

And ever this wave-washed shore, Shall be linked with her tomb and fame, And blend with the wind and billowy roar, The music of her name.

was to build a fort with houses, not only for soldiers and laborers, but "houses also for men of quality."

John Winthrop sent a vessel and twenty men to the mouth of the river, where a settlement had already been made; the vessel arrived just in time to prevent the Dutch from landing on the 24th of November, 1635, and possession was taken in the name of the company who held the title. A little later, in honor of Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke, the name of Saybrook was given to the settlement, which is the oldest town name in Connecticut. With John Winthrop came Lyon Gardiner, an English engineer who had been in the service of the Prince of Orange, who was to build the spacious fortifications and to lay out a great city.

The company that planned this enterprise belonged to the nobility and gentry of England. Feeling the oppression in civil and religious affairs they determined to seek freedom and a new home in America. It was expected in the spring there would "come from England three hundred able men, whereof two hundred should attend to fortification, fifty to till the ground and fifty to build houses."

The winter of 1635 was a very severe one; the Connecticut river was frozen over before the settlers came and the snow was so deep that there was great suffering among the settlers of Hartford, who came by land from Cambridge at the same time. Little could be done but provide for the safety and comfort of the colonists at the mouth of the river. The long winter passed, and, with the welcome spring, came not the three hundred men who were expected, but only two or three, among them George Fenwick, who was sent out by the company, of whom he was a member, to inspect the fort and neighboring country. He returned to England in the fall.

Lyon Gardiner was greatly disappointed and later removed to the island which bears his name, where he made the first English settlement within the limits of the present state of New York. His son, David, was born in Saybrook on the 29th of April, 1636, the first white child born in Connecticut. The grinding stones of the windmill Lyon Gardiner erected in 1636 remain on the same spot, a mile north of the fort.

In July, 1639, George Fenwick returned to America, bringing with him his bride, Alice Apsley, formerly the wife of Sir John Boteler, from whom she had by courtesy the title of lady. With them came members of their household and several gentlemen with their servants. They sailed from England in one of two vessels; after a voyage of seven weeks they arrived in New Haven harbor and are said to be the first vessels anchored Whitfield and the Guilford planters were of the party. Fenwick was the only one of the patentees who came to America. His associates abandoned their purpose of crossing the ocean at the brightening prospects of the Puritan party at home.

Mr. Fenwick and his wife made their home at Saybrook; the house, we read, was "a fair house well fortified;" it stood within the fort near the bank of the river, where it flows into the sound, a beautiful spot. Lady Fenwick was fond of flowers and planted them all about her home; that there were apple and cherry trees we know from the following extract taken from a letter Mr. Fenwick wrote Governor Winthrop in May, 1641: "If we have anything that could pleasure you, you should freely command us as I am pretty well stored with cherry and apple trees of the apples you sent me last year, but the worms hath in a manner destroyed them as they came up." We read also of pet rabbits and a "wonderful herb garden." In October, 1639, three months after the Fenwick's arrived from England, he wrote Governor Winthrop: "I am lastly to thank you kindly, on my wife's behalf, for your great dainties; we both desire and delight much in that primitive employment of dressing a garden, and the taste of so good fruits in these parts gives us good encouragement."

Lady Fenwick was often seen riding horseback or at practice with her "shooting gun," a tall, graceful woman, with a wealth of auburn hair. Brought up in the midst of wealth and refinement she bravely adapted herself

to the new life.

The household consisted of Mary and Elizabeth Fenwick, sisters of Mr. Fenwick; Master John Higginson, the chaplain of the fort; Eleanor Selby, the nurse, and an Indian servant, Lady Fenwick's daughter, Obed. Elizabeth, was born shortly after coming to this country. Annah Wolcott Griswold, daughter of Henry Wolcott, the settler of Windsor, and wife of Matthew Griswold, the settler of Lyme, and ancestor of two Connecticut governors; Mrs. John Winthrop, whose home at this time was on Fisher's Island, and Mrs. Lake, a sister of Mrs. Winthrop, were Lady Fenwick's associates. Living at such a distance rare, indeed, were the hours they spent together. At the few social gatherings of those days Lady Fenwick was

the life and center of interest. She united with Rev. Thomas Hooker's church in Hartford, and carried her little daughter, Elizabeth, there to be baptized.

Eight years passed; what they were to this refined woman we cannot well imagine—the desolate land, the fear of the Indians, and the longing for home. Unselfish in her thought and work for others; taking a great interest in the people of the settlement and giving the best of herself for the advancement of the new country; disappointed that other members of her husband's company did not join them, but courageous and strong through it all, Lady Fenwick lived the life of the American colonist. There were days when the river was dark and forbidding; the waves thundered upon the shore, and the wind, with gathering fury as it swept across the miles of barren fields, moaned and howled about the fort; then it was that Lady Fenwick gathered her little daughter closer in her arms as she sang an old cradle song, thinking of the land beyond the sea, and seeing again the old familiar faces and the beautiful fields of England.

The winter came when the days were still, so still; the snow lay white and heavy all about them and the river was frozen over and the sea seemed so far away. Little Elizabeth, in her warm coat and hood, threw crumbs to the snowbirds and played with her pet rabbits as she walked up and down before the door with good Master Higginson. But it was not always winter; there came bright sunny days with the spring; the river sang upon its way, the waves came rippling in, the apple and cherry trees were full of buds: Lady Fenwick cared for her flowers and planted the precious seeds brought from England, but, best of all, she loved to work in that "wonderful herb garden," wherein grew everything for medicinal and household use. Thomas Pell, the "chirurgeon" of the fort, taught Lady Fenwick the use of the herbs and in cases of illness she well knew how to care for the sick.

Mr. Fenwick, in the absence of the other patentees, had acted as ex-officio governor for some years, and in December, 1644, he made an agreement with the General Court at Hartford by which he ceded to the colony of Connecticut the fort at Saybrook, with its appurtenances, and all lands in the colony claimed by those proprietors interested in the Warwick patent; with the stipulation we read in "Connecticut as a Colony and State" that Mr. Fenwick was to have possession of all buildings belonging to the fort for a period of ten years, and receive for a like term a duty on all corn, biscuits, bacon, and cattle exported from the mouth of the river, which ended the independence of the colony. And it was probably at this time that Mr. Fenwick gave to Connecticut its seal, representing a vineyard of fifteen vines, supported and bearing fruit; above the vines a band issuing from the clouds holds a label with the motto: Systinet qvi transtvlit. Changes have been made in the seal, and the order of these words has been altered and they are now below the vines, and around the circumference is the inscription: Sigillum Reipublicae Connecticutensis, the latter, too, having been changed; in colonial days, the word Coloniae being in place of Republicae. The late Charles J. Hoadly said that in a paper, "written in 1750 by Roger Wolcott, sometime governor, he tells us that his stepfather, Daniel Clark, informed him that the seal was given by George Fenwick to the colony." Mr. Hoadly adds that Daniel Clark "was likely to be well informed on the subject, for he was born about 1623 and was secretary of the colony for several years between 1658-1666."

It was not long that Lady Fenwick could endure the severe winters or the life of a colonist; she died soon after the birth of her daughter, Dorothy, who was born November 4th, 1645, and was buried on a small hill within the enclosure of the fort. A table and chair taken from Lady Fenwick's house in the fort can be seen in the Acton Library at Saybrook; also a

coil of her hair.

Mr. Fenwick, soon after the death of his wife, disappointed and discouraged, returned to England; his two little daughters and their nurse followed shortly. Before leaving this country Mr. Fenwick committed the care of Lady Fenwick's grave and the setting of her monument to Matthew Griswold, and also promised to send a suitable inscription for the stone, but this he never did, political affairs at home receiving all his attention. It was not until the year 1679 that a simple, brown-stone monument with sloping sides, resting on three pillars, was erected over the grave by Benjamin Batten of Boston, son-in-law to one of Mr. Fenwick's sisters; the receipt for its cost, seven pounds, given by Matthew Griswold, is on record in Saybrook; it was nearly two hundred years later that the words, Lady Fenwick, and a cross were cut upon the stone.

After Mr. Fenwick returned to England he became a colonel in the Parliamentary Army and was elected a member of Cromwell's Parliament; the trial of Charles I. He died in 1657 and was buried at Berwick-onthe-Tweed. His epitaph in the church at Berwick reads thus:

COL. GEORGE FENWICK, of Brinkburn, Esq. Governor of Berwick in the year 1652.

Was a principal instrument of causing this church to be built, and died March 15th, 1657.

A good man is a public good.

Lady Fenwick's daughters lived and died in England. The little Elizabeth married her cousin, Rodger Fenwick of Stanton, and the baby, Dorothy, married Sir Thomas Williamson of East Markham. Of the other mem-

bers of Lady Fenwick's household, Mistress Elizabeth Fenwick married Captain John Cullick of Hartford; as there is no further record of Mistress Mary it is supposed she died soon

after Lady Fenwick.

Master John Higginson became pastor of the church in Guilford, where he married Sarah, a daughter of Rev. Henry Whitfield of Guilford, the marriage, according to tradition, taking place in the "old stone house" built in 1640, and still standing. Henry Whitfield State Museum claims to possess the first town clock which told time in that town, and in the state The church from 1726-1893. which good Master Higginson ministered owned and housed the clock which was built by a native mechanic, and to this church also belonged the first steeple and bell in Connecticut.

Obed, the Indian servant, lived and died in Saybrook, on the spot known

as "Obed Heights."

Soon after the death of Lady Fenwick the fort and buildings were burned. A new fort was built on the bank of the Connecticut river; it was taken away in 1870 and Lady Fenwick's remains, after resting in that lonely spot over two hundred years, were removed. Bits of wood and nails from the coffin were found, together with the bones in a good state of preservation, and a heavy braid of hair with two small curls. The bones were placed in a new coffin and carried to the old village church, where appropriate services were held. The remains were re-interred with the old stone over the grave at the entrance of the village cemetery, one of the oldest and most historic in the state. Just beyond is the summer colony of Fenwick named in honor of this gentle noble-woman, the influence of whose life is like the lingering fragrance of the lavender, that, in crossing the fields where the old fort stood, on a summer's day, one may now and then gather from that "wonderful herb garden" of those far-away days.

First Silhouettists in America

Earliest Extant Cype of Pictoriology & Brown's Notable Collection of Portraits of Distinguished Americans

 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$

HOWARD MARSHALL

OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

WITH REPRODUCTIONS FROM BROWN'S ORIGINAL SILHOUETTES

THE first American photographer was the silhouettist, and the early Americans, with all the strength and weakness of human nature, went to him for their portraiture, much as the modern American sits before the camera to-day. The earliest extant type of Pictoriology, found upon the Egyptian mummy-cases and Etruscan pottery, is the silhouette. It passed down the generations until Madam Pompadour, a woman of French society, had her profile made in black upon a white ground by simply casting a shadow with a lamp, and it immediately became the fashion throughout France to have one's profile "a la Pompadour."

It was about this time that Etienne de Silhouette, financial minister of Louis XV, inaugurated his rigid system of economy which came so near to parsimony that his name was used as an appellation for everything cheap or shabby. The plain black profiles were so inexpensive and so common among all classes of people that the aristocracy finally exclaimed in disdain: "It's too Silhouette."

The first silhouettist to begin business in America was Charles Wilson Peale in Philadelphia, more than a century ago, and here American society gathered to sit for portraits. The distinguished men of the day also patronized Peale and one of the most famous of his silhouettes is that of George Washington.

One of the most noted silhouettists to come to America was James Hubard, an English youth of seventeen years, who landed in New York under special "management" a few days after the arrival of Lafayette in 1824. He was made the subject of much comment in the newspapers and traveled about the country exhibiting his "Hubard Gallery" in which for fifty cents the visitor was "entitled to see the exhibition, hear the concert, and obtain a correct likeness by Master Hubard, cut with common scissors in a few seconds, without the aid of drawing or machine."

So lucrative seemed the "new profession" that many men entered it, not only profiting financially but also making the acquaintance of the exclusive families of the period. One of these was William Henry Brown, who was born in Charleston, South Carolina, May 22, 1808, and became a genius in the quaint art of portraiture. In his travels through the principal cities of the United States he cut the silhouettes of the most eminent citizens. So adept did he become that with a single glance of the eye he could photograph on his memory the profile and figure of an object and reproduce it months or even years afterwards with absolute accuracy. He was brilliant in conversation and his fund of reminiscences of prominent men gave him entrée into the first homes of America. Brown accumulated money rapidly and spent it lavishly, but at the close of his career left a remarkable collection of silhouettes of many distinguished Americans. On the following pages four of the most characteristic silhouettes are reproduced from the collection in the Brown "Portrait Gallery."



ILHOUETTE of Daniel Webster taken in the zenith of his greatness in the United States Senate, when he was about fifty-seven years of age. Webster was much pleased with this portrait and wrote to Brown, the silhouettist: "My friends unite in saying that the one you took of myself is a striking likeness. I cannot, however, see its resemblance to the original, as I do in all the others. It is an old and very true saying 'that if we could see ourselves as others see us,' etc." Brown in his notes gives these impressions of Webster: "He is rather above the ordinary stature. His forehead high and broad, resting as it were upon a lowering brow, is striking and peculiar. His eyes are dark and deep-set, his lips rather thin and generally compressed. His whole countenance is grave, and marked with the impress of dignity and close thought. His hair is black and his complexion rather dark. To strangers, his general appearance is stern and forbidding, yet when speaking in public, his countenance is occasionally pleasing and attractive. In conversation he is at times free and communicative, but more generally, reserved and attentive to the sentiments of others. He is polite and solid when conversing with those with whom he is not well acquainted, and when among those whom he knows well, he is sometimes humorous, but never without manly dignity." He was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782, on a farm in the forests. He began the practice of law at twenty-three years of age, and was elected to Congress at thirty years, where he became a star in the "American galaxy," passed to the Senate chamber, and was appointed secretary of state in the cabinets of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. He died at the age of seventy years, October 23, 1852, at his home in Marshfield, Massachusetts.

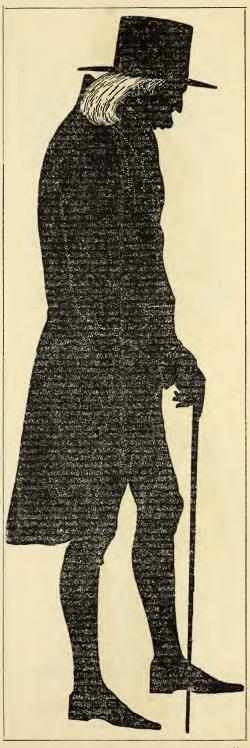
ILHOUETTE of Andrew Jackson, taken in Washington at the time of his inauguration as seventh president of the United States. He was then sixty-two years of age. Silhouettist Brown inscribed these notes regarding the personal appearance of the eminent general: "President Jackson is tall, and remarkably erect and thin. His frame in general, does not appear fitted for the trials such as it has borne. His features are large; his eyes are blue, with a keen and strong expression, his complexion is that of a war-worn soldier. His demeanor is easy and gentle; in every station, he has been found open, and accessible to all, and those who have lived and acted with him, bear ample testimony to the general mildness of his carriage, and the kindness of his disposition." drew Jackson was born March 15, 1767, in Union County, North Carolina, less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. He always called himself a South Carolinian. His parents had immigrated to America from Ireland in 1765. At the age of fourteen years he joined the Amer-Revolution. When twenty years of age he obtained a license to practice law, and at twenty-two removed to Nashville where his life of public service began with his election as attorney-general, as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for the state, and thence to Congress, the United States Senate, and the presidency. Upon retiring from the highest honor in possession of the American people, President Jackson returned to his estate, the "Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee, and lived hospitably in the manner of a substantial farmer. One who visited him in his last days said: "His amusements consist in the management of his domestic concerns." General Jackson died in 1845, age seventy-eight, having distinguished himself, fearless in war and in peace.





ILHOUETTE of John Randolph, of Roanoke, Virginia, as he appeared when embarking as Minister to Russia in 1830. Silhouettist Brown refers to him as one of the most remarkable men of his age, and makes these comments: "Mr. Randolph's peculiar personal appearance, his unique style of dress, and utter disregard of the customs of society. together with his eccentric manners, his peculiar expressions, and singular habits, rendered him an object of wonder and curiosity. In 1830 he passed through Baltimore in an oldfashioned English coach of Revolutionary times, drawn by four horses, with a postillion mounted on one of the leaders, and John, one of his favorite servants, on the box. On his mission to Russia he wore a large white hat, much too large for his head, which he kept in its place by means of a huge bandana handkerchief stuffed between his forehead and the front part of his hat, a long green coat, knee breeches and top boots. Americans, English and Russians proceeded to witness the landing of the new American Minister. He accosted the emperor with great familiarity and told him he wished to see 'madam,' and when presented to the empress he continued to address her with that appellation. He was one of the most brilliant politicians of his age and an orator of wonderful magnetism." America has known a public character so unique in its strength. John Randolph was born at Mattox, Virginia, in June, 1773, and proud of his descent from Pocohontas. He was elected to Congress at twenty-six years of age, and for the next thirty years, with but three short intervals during one of which he was United States senator, his powers of eloquence, at times in speeches occupying an entire day, rang through the House of Representatives. He died May 24, 1833, at sixty years of age, in Philadelphia.

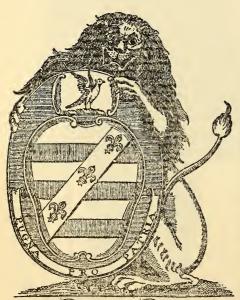
ILHOUETTE of the first duly consecrated Protestant Episcopal Bishop of America, the Right Reverend William White, D.D., of Pennsylvania. The artist's notes describe him as of "venerable form, rendered infirm by age, with his long locks flowing down to his shoulders. The general respectful and affectionate salutations with which he was greeted manifested the veneration and respect which a long life of excellence and piety had inspired in the breasts of his countrymen. No gloom hung upon his brow, nor did his frown rest upon the innocent pursuits and pleasures of life. His countenance wore always the same serene expression. Ardently sincere himself, in his belief, and possessed of an expanded and wellstored mind, with urbanity of manners, and a heart overflowing with benevolence and good will to all, he was an object of much esteem with every class and every denomination. He was a man who respected the rights and opinions of others, and thereby entitled his own opinions to the respect of mankind. He was ever studiously careful to guard against the slightest infraction of Christian courtesy, in wounding the feelings of others. Bishop White was not eloquent. He did not study to please the ear and captivate the mind by the beauties of rhetoric. His sermons were of a dignified, argumentative character, pervaded by a tone of common sense." Bishop White was born in Philadelphia, April 4, 1748. At the age of fourteen he was inclined toward the ministry and at eighteen years prepared to preach. He was admitted to the priest's orders in London at twenty-three years of age, three years before the Declaration of Independence, and at the close of the American Revolution attempted to establish the freedom of religion side by side with civil liberty. He died July 17, 1836, in his eighty-ninth year.

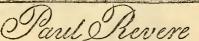


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AMERICA'S TRIBUTE TO FRANCE

ODE TO COMTE DE ROCHAMBEAU

BY

JOHN GAYLORD DAVENPORT, D.D.

OF THE CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This is the Centenary of the death of Jean Baptiste Donation de Vineure, the gallant Count de Rochambeau, who, when America declared independence from England, became inspired with liberty and came to this country in 1780 in command of a considerable force of his fellow countrymen to enter the conflict for the American people-He fixed his headquarters at Newport and, having concerted his plans with General Washington, he marched to the neighborhood of New York in the summer of 1781, effected a junction with his ally, and the two moved rapidly southward toward Yorktown-Rochambeau conducted courageous assaults on the town and was one of the great factors in its ultimate capture—He returned to France in 1783 and later became a field marshal, but was inconspicuous in the French Revolution-He died in 1807 at the age of eighty-two years-During his long life he served in the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War-With Lafayette, he was the principal French military figure in the American Revolution and in this capacity marched through Connecticut where he was received enthusiastically by the patriots

Soldiers of long ago, Who with brave Rochambeau Here came to stand for liberty and right, Across the flood of years Your noble course appears, Dimming our eyes with tears, Waking our eager cheers, And sphering you in an immortal light.

Your valor we recall, Your sacrifice, and all The struggle fierce you made for us and ours.

The ceaseless flight of time But speaks your act sublime; The hurrying centuries chime In grand, heroic rhyme, This noble consecration of your powers.

Gathered among the hills Where sacred memory thrills, Today we come to crown your noble deed. In language sweet to you As roses dashed with dew, As well in accents new,

We tell the story true On which the patriot soul will ever feed.

Upon this very sod Your stranger feet have trod And made the place illustrious and dear; And through the summer air, Perfumed with fragrance rare From thousand censers fair The distant decades bear

The voice and footfall that we wait to hear.

The present fades away, And lo, the distant day When here you lingered, backward comes again; We note the campfire's glow, The flitting to and fro Of those whose trappings show Conceits of long ago,

And trace the movements all of earnest men,

Into each face we peer, Discerning naught of fear, But the outshining of a noble soul; Purpose is pictured there, Courage to do and dare, An eagerness to share The woes that patriots bear In pressing toward their great and glorious goal.

Here through the sunny hours, Mid nature's wealth of flowers, You gave industrious hands to needed toil; And when o'er hill and dell The evening shadows fell, Casting their mystic spell Like tones of phantom bell, You laid you down to rest upon this soil.

And here you peaceful lay While darkness rolled away, Dreaming the dreams that come to ardent

youth. Was it of life, perchance, In far-off sunny France, Ot some fair maiden's glance, Of rapturous song and dance, Of solemn promise sealed in love and truth?

Was it of child and wife

Far from this realm of strife, Beneath the glowing skies you held so dear, Safe in the cherished home Beyond the ocean's foam, Praying that while you roam, God's care like shining dome May shelter you and save from every fear?

Or was it of the dash Of battle, and the clash Of arms e'en now familiar to your ear? Was it of booming gun, Or of advantage won As foes in terror run, And the day's work is done Since victory has brought its boundless

cheer?

Ah, well, you slept and dreamed!
How like our life it seemed,
For here on earth we tarry but a night;
And through our busy brain
Visions of love and gain,
Visions of grief and pain,
Fancies or wise or vain
Confer their wretchedness or their delight.

We love to tell the tale,
Our "Benefactor" hail,
And bless the great Republic o'er the sea.
Long may the triple hue,
The red, the white, the blue,
The strong, the pure, the true,
Its shining way pursue,
A morning star that lights to liberty!

And then, at break of day,
Perforce you must away,
For duty waited you on fields beyond.
And so for us life's night
Soon ends in growing light
From realms forever bright,
And earth-dreams take their flight,
Cling to them as we will with fervor fond.

In glorious slumber deep
Our Lafayette asleep
Lies 'neath its folds, his form a priceless
trust;
And there the men that pressed
This daisied soil found rest,
Their memory fondly blessed
By millions of the West,
Who love the land that holds their sacred
dust.

You came and quickly went
On noble errand bent,
Bringing the fathers faith and hope and
cheer.
Though they were weak and few,
Allies both strong and true
Were theirs in yours and you,
And they should win their due,
And freedom give the land to them so dear.

This humble stone we rear
To sons of France who here
Or elsewhere stood for us in distant days.
To every passer-by,
As years and decades fly,
Its granite lips will cry
The tale that must not die,
And yield our noble helpers deathless praise.

Ah, we can ne'er forget
The princely Lafayette
Who sped to aid us in our time of need;
Nor gallant Rochambeau
And Count de Grasse, whose blow
Routed our mighty foe
That all the world might know
America from bonds forever freed!

God of the nations, now
Beneath Thy heavens we bow
And own Thy grace and majesty supreme.
Long as these hills shall stand,
The glory of our land,
May all the service grand
Wrought by the noble band
That flew to aid us be the patriot's theme.

And many another came
In Liberty's great name
Inspiring us to valor in the fight.
O France, thou radiant land,
By Freedom's fervor fanned,
'Twas thine with us to stand
Thrilling our feeble band
To tireless struggle here for manhood's
right!

We humbly pray Thee keep
Whether we wake or sleep
The monument that tells the noble tale!
Shield it when tempests lower
From their destructive power,
And in the fateful hour
When timid mortals cower,
Let lightning's flash nor earthquake shock
assail!

A boundless debt we owe
To thee, and we would show
Appreciation as the centuries roll!
This nation strong and great,
With victory elate,
Expanding state by state,
Summoned to wondrous fate,
Would give thee lofty place on Honor's
Scroll!

While morn with rose-red hue
This column shall imbue,
And noon its white and eve its blue shall
shed,
May the dear flags that tell
Of those who nobly fell
While nations tolled their knell,
Both sides the ocean's swell
Still float in splender, blue and white and
red!

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING GEORGE III

Sworn to by Colonel Henry Ludington on March 12, 1763, in Dutchess County in the Province of New York, before he was allowed to take office as a sub-sheriff—Accurate Transcript

I — do Sincerely Promise & Swear, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, and I do Swear, that I do from my heart, Abhor, Detest, and Abjure, as Impious and Heritical, that Damnable Doctrine and Position, that Princes Excommunicated and Deprived by the Pope, or Any Authority of the See of Rome, may be Deposed by their Subjects or any other Whatsoever, and I do Declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate State or Potentate, hath or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence, or Authority Eclesiastical or Spiritual Within this Realm, and I do, Truly and Sincerely acknowledge and profess, Testify and Declare, in my Conscience, before God and the World, That our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, is Lawful and Rightfull King of this Realm, and all other Dominions and Countrys Thereunto Belonging, and I do Solemnly and Sincerely Declare, that I do believe in my Conscience, that the person pretended to be Prince of Wales, During the Life of the Late King James the Second, and Since his Decease, Pretending to be, and Takeing upon himself, the Stile and Title of King of England, by the name of James the Third, or of Scotland by the name of James the Eight, or the Stile and Title of King of Great Britain, hath not any right or Title Whatsoever, to the Crown of this Realm or any other the Dominions Thereunto Belonging, and I do Renounce, Refuse and Abjure, any Aligence or Obedience to him and I do Swear, That I will bear Faith, and true Alegiance to his Majesty King George the Third, and will him Defend, to the Utmost of my Power, against all Traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts Whatsoever, Which Shall be made, Against his Person, Crown or Dignity, and I will do my Utmost Endeavors, to Disclose and Make Known, to his Majesty and his Successors, all Treasons and Traiterous Conspiracies, Which I shall know to be against him, or any of them, and I do faithfully promise to the Utmost of my Power to Support Maintain and Defend, the Successors of the C

AN AMERICAN'S OATH OF ABJURATION IN 1763

Sworn to by Colonel Henry Ludington when appointed to the office of sub-sheriff—Accurate Transcript from Originals in the Collection of the Poughkeepsie, New York Literary Club

I — Do Solemnly and Sincerely, in the Presence of God, Profess, Testify and Declare, That I do Believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation, of the Elements of Bread and Wine, into the Body and Blood of Christ, at or After the Consecration Thereof, by any person whatsoever, And that the Invocation, or Adoration of the Virgin Mary, or Any Other Saint, And the Sacrifice of Mass, as they are Now Used in the Church of Rome, Are Superstitious and Idolatrous, and I do Solemnly in the presence of God, Profess, Testify and Declare, that I do make this Declaration, and Every Part Thereof, in the Plain and Ordinary Sence, of the Words read to me, as they are Commonly Understood, by English Protestants, Without Any Evasion, Equivocation, or Mental Reservation Whatsoever, and Without any Dispensation, Already Granted me for this purpose, by the Pope, or any Other Authority Whatsoever, or Without Thinking, that I am or Can be Acquitted, before God or Man, or Absolved of this Declaration, or any Part Thereof, Although the Pope, or any other Person or Persons, or Power Whatsoever, Should Dispence with, or Annul the same, and Declare that it was Null and Void, from the Beginning.

PLEDGE OF THE PATRIOTS TO FREE AMERICA

Signed by Americans in 1776 - Accurate Transcript from Original in Possession of the Misses Patterson of Patterson, New York-Colonel Henry Ludington renounced his former oaths and signed this document at the Beginning of the American Revolution

Persuaded that the salvation of the rights and liberties of America depend. under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants in a vigorous prosecution of the measures necessary for its safety, and convinced of the necessity of preventing anarchy and confusion which attend a dissolution of the powers of government, We, the Freedmen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of Dutchess, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the Ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts Bay, do in the most solemn manner resolve never to become slaves, and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatsoever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our constitution and of opposing the several arbitrary acts of the British Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire) can be obtained; and that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order and the safety of individuals and property.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION FROM THE ENEMY

Accurate Transcript from Original Letter Written by Colonel Henry Ludington after he had espoused the cause of American Independence and his oaths to the King

DUTCHESS COUNTY, 3D, DECEMBER, 1776.

GENTN.-

Nothing but the strongest necessity could induce us to trouble you with an application of so extraordinary a nature, but if we are esteemed worthy your confidence as friends to our struggling country our sincerity will atone for what in common cases might appear indecent. Our invaded State has not only been an common cases might appear indecent. Our invaded State has not only been an object of the especial designs of our common enemy, but obnoxious to the wicked, mercenary intrigues of a number of engrossing jockies who have drained this part of the State of the article of bread to such a degree that we have reason to fear there is not enough left for the support of the inhabitants. We have for some months past heard of one Helms who has been purchasing wheat and flour in these parts, with which the well affected are universally dissuited.

This man with us is of doubtful character, his conversations are of the disaffected sort entirely. He has now moving from Fishkill toward Newark we think not less than one hundred barrels of flour, for which he says he has your permit, the which we have not seen.—However, we have, at the universal call of the people, concluded to stop the flour and Helms himself until this express may return. We

concluded to stop the flour and Helms himself until this express may return. We

ourselves think from the conduct of this man that his designs are bad.

We have the honor to be your humble servts.

HENRY LUDINGTON. JOSEPH CRANE JR. IONATHAN PADDOCK. ELIJAH TOWNSEND.

To the Honorable the Council of Safety for the State of New York.

Secret Service of the American Revolution

INCIDENTS IN WHICH IMMINENT DEFEAT WAS TURNED TO GLORIOUS VICTORY—SUPPRESSING THE RAVAGERS OF PROPERTY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE ARMY—HEROISM OF THE DAUGHTER OF COLONEL LUDINGTON—NARRATIVE

BY

LOUIS S. PATRICK

Who Has Made an Extended Study of this Phase of the American Revolution

There was a band of lurking miscreants, not properly enrolled, who stayed chiefly at Westchester, from whence they infested the country between the two armies, pillaged the cattle and carried off the peaceful inhabitants. The Whig inhabitants on the edge of our lines, and still lower down, who had been plundered in a merciless manner, delayed not to strip the Tories in return. People, most nearly connected, allied frequently, became the most exasperated and inveterate in malice. Then the ties of friendship were broken, then friendship itself being soured to enmity, the mind readily gave way to private revenge, uncontrolled retaliation and all the deforming passions that disgrace humanity. Enormities almost without name, were perpetrated, at the description of which, the bosom, not frozen to apathy, must glow with a mixture of pity and indignation.—Humphrey's Life of General Putnam

HE American Revolution brought forth many strong men—daring fighters who were willing to lay down their lives for their cause. There is another type of strong manhood that took an important part in the American triumph—men whose wit and invention thwarted the plans of the enemy and turned imminent defeat into glorious victory.

This is a true story of what might be termed the "secret service." It relates the life of a man of whom little is recorded but whose services to his country were such that justice should

be done his character.

Colonel Henry Ludington was the oldest son of William and Mary (Knowles) Ludington of Branford, Connecticut, where he was born May twenty-fifth, 1739. His ancestor, William Ludington and his wife Ellen were of English origin and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, about 1632, afterwards removing to New Haven about 1660, and it is recorded that he died at the East Haven Iron Works in 1663. His grandfather,

William Ludington, was a prominent and an influential man among the New Haven colonists, both in church and political affairs. His parents were of the intelligent farmers of the New Haven Colony.

Whether his early life brought him any material advantages over his associates, or that he enjoyed greater privileges or opportunities more than parents of ordinary means and culture could give, there appears to be no substantial evidence. However, traits of character indicative of the future men became manifest at an early age. The beginning of the French and Indian War found him ready and willing to enter the military service of the Colony of Connecticut, and inspired by the love of adventure, having a fearless and independent nature, a resolute character coupled with a military spirit, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted under the King's proclamation in Captain Foote's company of Elizur Goodrich's Regiment of Connecticut troops. Marching to the frontier, he saw service and gallantly and creditably participated in three campaigns

and remained in the service until nearly the close of the war. He was present and took part in the battle of Lake George, where he saw his uncle killed and a cousin mortally wounded.

While a mere boy, he was detailed to escort a company of invalid soldiers from Canada to Boston. This perilous duty and journey through the wilderness, undertaken in the dead of winter was one of almost incredible hardship and suffering. At times, compelled to subsist upon the twigs of the trees and with no protection at night but their blankets to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, the gallant young leader braved the dangers and privations of the march and successfully accom-

plished the duty assigned.

The young soldier possessed a genial and a companionable disposition. Military life and discipline, and the toil and hardship of the campaign were not sufficient to hold in check his buoyant nature or to repress his indomitable spirit. loved practical jokes and was always fond of putting them into execution. On the march to Canada, he was ordered with other men under the command of a sergeant to proceed to cut out a road for the army through the wilderness, a task not to his liking. In order to avoid this duty, he cautiously sought his tent, disguised himself and soon after joined the company, which had already taken up the line of march. As he came up with them, he ordered the sergeant into the ranks and took command himself. The sergeant was inclined to dispute his authority and to resist, but of no The self-constituted officer threatened to report him if he did not obey and promptly and quietly yield. The ruse and the disguise was so complete that no one recognized him or even suspected his authority. When the detail returned to the camp, quickly and unobserved he reached his tent, resumed his ordinary dress, having to all intents and purposes

obeyed the order of his superior officer and performed his full share of the work ordered. Not so with the yielding sergeant; he was court-martialled and punished. The young soldier's superior tact and naïveté saved him.

Soon after his Canadian campaigns, young Ludington married his cousin, Abigail Ludington, a daughter of Elisha Ludington of Branford, Connecticut. This event occurred May first, 1760. The young couple, with their parents and the members of their families, left Branford and sought a new home to the westward. This they found within the limits of the Phillips Patent which afterwards became Fredericksburgh Precinct, Dutchess County, New York, and later by enactment in 1812, the town of Kent, Putnam County, New York. The location of their home was on the north end of Lot Number Six of the Phillips Patent. Only one other settler had preceded them, and the whole country about them was a dense wilderness. Family tradition alone explains why this selection was made. The lands were fertile and cheap, the pasture for the stock abundant and easily obtained, the water good, the place healthy and pleasant and free from many of the ills pertaining to new settlements. However encouraging and alluring the inducements were for settlement, the rocky and rugged hills and the valleys of this region had obstacles not so easily overcome. To till them and to bring them into cultivation required patience and industry. The young pioneer was neither discouraged nor dismayed by his surroundings. planned and wrought on a broad scale. Fertile acres were developed and his enterprise and industry were rewarded by large possessions. Nor was this all; his address, capability and integrity brought him influence and authority.

Soon after Ludington's entry into Dutchess County in the Province of New York, he was appointed a subsheriff. He took the oaths of office March twelfth, 1763; one of abjuration and the other of fealty to the Sovereign, which were prescribed for officers on the accession of George the Third to the throne of England. These oaths are quaint relics of a by-

gone custom and authority.

His oath of abjuration declared his belief "that there was no transubstantiation of the elements of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration by any person whatsoever." His declaration of loyalty to the King by the second oath was of no uncertain character. By it he pledged himself to remain faithful to the King and to defend him against all traitorous conspiracies and attempts against his person, crown and dignity to the utmost of his power, and particularly to uphold the succession of the crown against the claims of the pretended Prince of Wales, who had styled himself King of England under the name of James the Third.

At this time, the ominous signs of the coming storm, the American Revolution, were visible. Events, particularly in the New England colonies, were such as to give strength and power to sentiment of open rebellion, yet it is evident that his loyalty to the government had not been disturbed, had the culminating events swerved him from his adhesion to his oath, neither had his obligations weakened to his Sovereign from the character and nature of these oaths. His fidelity remained unquestioned and William Tryon, the captain-general and governor of the Province of New York, under the forms of issuing commissions, "reposing especial trust and confidence, as well in the care and diligence, as in the loyalty and readiness to do his Majesty good and faithful service," appointed him captain of the fifth company of the second battallion of the Fredericksburgh Regiment of Militia in Dutchess County.

Captain Ludington's commission was given in the city of New York on the thirteenth day of February, 1773, and on the second day of April, 1773, Henry Rosenkranz certified: "that the within Henry Ludington had taken the oaths as by law appointed and the oaths of his office." He retained this command until the commencement of the Revolution.

However loyal Sheriff Ludington may have been in his allegiance to the authority of George the Third, when the fires of patriotism were awakened by the signal guns at Lexington, then self-interest and fidelity to the King was forgotten. He espoused the cause of the colonists with alacrity. The time for action found him vigilant, aggressive, ready to meet arbitrary power and armed operations. His patriotic zeal made him an unhesitating, energetic, open patriot. Once within the patriots' ranks, his ardor, military experience and judgment gave the cause of independence a zealous defender and a conspicuous advocate. He recognized the importance of prompt action, believing that delays were fraught with danger. Early in the struggle, he took decisive and vigorous measures to sustain the Provincial authorities of New York. In conjunction with Joseph Crane, Jr., Jonathan Paddock and Elisha Townsend, Jr., who were leading men and influential persons in his county, he addressed a letter to the Honorable Council of Safety of the State, defining the action they had taken at the universal call of the people to prevent the removal of flour from that part of the state and to effect the detention of one Helmes who had been purchasing wheat and flour and was then moving it from Fishkill towards Newark. This man's presence with them was of doubtful character and his conversation was of a "disaffected nature." The well "effected people" were universally displeased at this state of affairs. "Nothing," said they, "but the strongest necessity could induce us to trouble you with an application of so extraordinary a nature, but, if we are esteemed worthy of your confidence as friends of our struggling country, our sincerity will atone for what in common cases might appear indecent." "Our invaded state," they said, "has not only been an object of special designs of our common enemy but was obnoxious to the wicked mercenary intrigues of a number of jockies, who had drained that part of the State of the article of bread to that extent that they had reasons to fear there was not enough left to support the people."

In the organization of the Dutchess County Militia for the Revolutionary service, previous training and services gave Colonel Ludington conspicuous prominence. During the winter of 1775-6 he was appointed a second major in Colonel Jacobus Swartout's Regiment of minute-men in Dutchess County, and when its first major, Malcolm Morrison, resigned, Ludington was appointed in his place March tenth, 1776.

The next command to which he was nominated was that of lieutenant The general committee of the county decided on May sixth, 1776, to divide and reorganize the southern regiment of militia into two regiments. The regiment of which he was to be the lieutenant colonel included all the militia in the Fredericksburgh Precinct (except the middle and north short lots), and all the militia in the Phillips Precinct in Dutchess County. The regiment was to remain unregimented until the officers received their commissions, but the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York commissioned him colonel in June, 1776, his command being as already described. This commission was superseded by another granted to him by Governor George Clinton, the first governor of the State of New York, issued at Poughkeepsie, May twenty-eighth, 1778, ordering him to take command of the regiment hithertofore commanded by him. This rank he held throughout the war and for many years afterwards.

The locality in New York in which Colonel Ludington lived, and to which his regiment belonged, was in close proximity to the Neutral Ground of New York. It was the shortest route to New York and the most direct line to Connecticut and other points in the farther East. The important post of West Point was only twenty miles away, while to the west, three miles, rose the crest of the Highlands of the Hudson, overlooking Fishkill and Newburg in the valley below. Owing to the directness of the route, this locality became strategic and advantageous to direct the movement and concentration of troops in any direction whenever an emergency required. The ease and readiness by which his command could be diverted and concentrated, brought Colonel Ludington's Regiment into active and constant service in the counties of Dutchess and Westchester, either to assist the regular troops or to quell the turbulent Tory spirit of that section, or to repress the vicious and exasperating conduct of the "Cowboys and Skinners," who infested the Neutral Ground.

"In this section," says one record, "the condition of affairs was truly deplorable. Small parties of volunteers on the one side, and parties of Royalists and Tories on the other, constantly harassed the inhabitants and plundered without mercy friend and foe alike. To guard against surprise required the utmost vigilance. Within this territory resided many friends of the American cause, whose situation exposed them to continual ravages by the Tories, horse-thieves and cowboys, who robbed them indiscriminately and mercilessly, while the personal abuse and punishment were almost incredible."

From this section and by the aid and co-operation of these lawless:

gangs, General Howe, the commander of the British forces in and around New York, obtained largely his supplies of cattle and grain. Colonel Ludington's activity and vigilance frequently thwarted the designs of these foes, broke up their combinations, secured the capture of their leaders and his continual activity and effective operations against these marauders and their allies incurred the displeasure of General Howe who aroused an energetic hostility towards Colonel Ludington. To effect the capture of the untiring and zealous officer, dead or alive, a large reward was offered by the British officer. Inspired by this incentive, many attempts were made to capture Colonel Ludington. None were, however, successful.

The most signal attempt to capture the brave colonel and the nearest to success, was undertaken by a notorious Tory named Prosser, whose headquarters were in the vicinity of Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, New York. This leader, while on his way to New York with a large band of his followers to join the British forces. marching in the night time, surrounded Colonel Ludington's house and but for their timely discovery by his daughters, Sibbell and Rebecca, would have captured him. These fearless girls, with guns in their hands, were acting as sentinels, pacing the piazza to and fro in true military style and spirit to guard their father against surprise and to give him warning of any approaching danger. They discovered Prosser and his men and gave the alarm. In a flash, candles were lighted in every room of the house, and then the few occupants marched and counter-marched before the windows and from this simple and clever ruse Prosser was led to believe that the house was strongly guarded and did not dare to make an attack. He kept his men concealed behind the trees and fences until daybreak, when with yells they resumed their march

and hastened southwards towards New York, ignorant of how they had been foiled by clever girls. A peculiar incident in later years is that after Prosser escaped banishment he returned at the close of the war and settled near Colonel Ludington.

Colonel Ludington's life was in danger at another time and by the merest incident he narrowly escaped instant death. A slight noise attracted attention, while he was eating his evening meal, and this slight warning was the means of saving his life. The open shutters were instantly closed and protected him from his assassins. This incident was related to him after the war by one of his neighbors, who was a member of the party, and remarked: "Oh, it is too bad to shoot him while he is eating."

The colonel's most vigilant and watchful companion was his sentinel daughter, Sibbell. Her constant care and thoughtfulness, combined with fortuitous circumstances, prevented the fruition of many an intrigue against his life and his capture.

As unremitting as Colonel Ludington's efforts were, the Tories remained diligent in collecting and drilling bands of men for actual service in the Royal Army. Captain Joshua Nickerson, a noted Tory, collected a large force of men over the swamp in the eastern part of the precinct for this purpose and thorough preparations were made to take them to New York. Colonel Ludington, having been apprised of Captain Nickerson's intention and having obtained accurate information as to the place of rendezvous and their numbers, through a tenant who had enlisted with Nickerson, marched a sufficient force at night and captured the entire number and lodged them in jail at Poughkeepsie. The tenant was subsequently released.

Captain John Holmes was another of the active Tories in this section. His occupation, that of a horse racer, gave him some opportunities and he

was the most wary of them all. The British authorities supplied him with money to use as a bounty for recruits. He gathered privately a large number of men and concealed them in a scrub oak field in Fishkill Plain. Colonel Ludington, learning of the secret gathering, moved at night with a strong attachment of men, surrounded Holmes and succeeded in capturing him and his troop after a severe struggle. They were taken to Poughkeepsie and imprisoned. Holmes would have been hanged for his traitorous conduct but for the personal exertions of his captor who pleaded in his behalf with Governor Clinton.

Colonel Ludington was identified with the first secret service. The home and the labors of the famous Revolutionary spy, Enoch Crosby, the original of Cooper's "Harvey Birch," were in the territory commanded by Colonel Ludington. This humble individual, a shoemaker by occupation, while traveling about the country pursuing his occupation among the people, obtained information of the utmost importance to Ludington Washington. Colonel knew his secret and his object and aided him and sheltered him in the performance of his delicate and hazardous mission. To further prosecute this service, Colonel Ludington furnished numerous successful spies from his own regiment, and with Washington planned many enterprises to obtain definite and trustworthy information concerning the movements, numbers and intentions of the British forces. His services also extended to the Commissary Department in purchasing supplies for the use of the Army. Entries in an old account book show transactions at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and also at Annapolis, Maryland.

New York was slow to formulate a state and it was among the last to act. When the time for action came, however, it perfected an organization famed for its liberality, effectiveness and ample provisions. Every department was admirably officered and every possible precaution was taken to enforce and execute the laws and to punish the enemies of the state. The legislature appointed commissioners to quell and subdue insurrection and disaffection in the counties of Dutchess and Westchester. commissioners, Colonel Henry Ludington, John Jay and Colonel Thomas, were directed to co-operate with a similar one in the Manor of Livingston and were authorized to call in the aid of the militia if necessary, and commanded to use every reasonable means to effect the detection and capture of spies and the secret agents of the enemy.

An instance of Colonel Ludington's experiences is the case of Malcolm Morrison, at one time a first major in a regiment of minute-men, who was charged with accepting the protection of the British government and with raising a company of soldiers for its The charge was sustained service. by the oaths of several witnesses. The committee resolved to commit him to the Ulster County jail January fourth, 1777, there to remain, awaiting the pleasure of the committee or such order as the future legislature of the state might make concerning him. While in Kingston jail, Morrison on February nineteenth, 1777, petitioned the representatives of the state in convention assembled, stating that he had always been ready in advising and assisting both officers and soldiers in the public business, and in a most generous manner had advanced them cash for their relief and was a considerable amount out of pocket on that account, none of which had been paid back, except the £6 lent Colonel Ludington and William Griffin to enable them to find out the pernicious plot of John Miller and Constant Nickerson. The power and the authority that Colonel Ludington had in these matters appears in the testimony of Matthew Patterson, an affiant before the Committee on Conspiracies, who testified that there was a man in the room, meaning Colonel Ludington, who if he knew what Atkins, another affiant, had said, would immediately send him to Congress, but he did not deem it expedient to mention it to him (Colonel Luding-

ington).

Washington selected Colonel Ludington as an aid-de-camp at the battle of White Plains and afterwards complimented him for his meritorious service, gallant conduct and soldierly bearing. The expedition, consisting of two thousand men, sent out to destroy the stores and munitions of war collected at Danbury, Connecticut, under the command of General Tryon, reached that place Saturday, April twenty-sixth, 1777. The guard, too small for protection and too weak for effective resistance, withdrew. Preparations were immediately made to harass the enemy. A messenger was dispatched to Colonel Ludington to summon him to aid in the defence of the place. He arrived in the evening of that day. The members of Colonel Ludington's regiment were at their homes which were miles apart and scattered over a wide territory. To summon them was no easy task. There was no one ready to do it. Sibbell, the young daughter of Colonel Ludington, a girl of sixteen, volunteered to do this service. She mounted her horse, equipped with a man's saddle (some members of the family say without saddle or bridle), and galloped off on the road in the dead of night to perform this courageous service. The next morning by breakfast time, the regiment had taken up the line of march and was in rapid motion towards Danbury, twenty The British were in miles distant. full retreat, but in such force as to prevent an open attack by the forces under the command of Silliman, Wooster and Arnold, who pursued them until they escaped to their boats at the Sound. The expedition was a

costly one to them. The loss as estimated was from three hundred to four hundred men-more extensive than Lexington in comparison to the

numbers engaged.

The British in the campaign of 1777 had a grand object in view. They intended to penetrate New York and to dismember the colonies. execute this plan, Burgoyne and others were to proceed from the northward and westward to meet at Albany and proceed down the river until they formed a junction with the forces under Clinton from the southward, and by this masterly stroke to obtain possession of the commanding points of the state and to effect the isolation of the New England Colonies. Unexpected difficulties, numerous delays and the rapid augumentation of the American Army prevented Burgoyne from accomplishing his part of the project. Messengers were dispatched to Sir Henry Clinton to inform him of the circumstances of Burgoyne and to urge him to make a diversion in his favor and with such force as to scatter the half disciplined provincials. Clinton, eager to comply, was waiting reinforcements. Washington had drawn a large force from Putnam in the Highlands to aid operations elsewhere and left him with a force composed principally of militia from New York and Connecticut. Putnam, apprehending no movement up the river, had discharged nearly ten hundred of these, leaving his effective force only fifteen hundred men. Clinton, on the arrival of reinforcements, organized an expedition, the chief object of which was to create a diversion in favor of Burgoyne. On Saturday, October fourth, 1777, the expedition proceeded up the river with a force of fifty hundred men and landed at Tarrytown. At this point, under orders from Putnam, Colonel Ludington was stationed with five hundred men.

Clinton sent a flag of truce with a peremptory demand to surrender themselves as prisoners of war. While parleying with the flag, the enemy endeavored to surround the militia and effect their capture, but Colonel Ludington, perceiving the object of Clinton, ordered a retreat and withdrew to a place of safety. The British then withdrew.

Colonel Ludington's report of this affair to General Putnam was made during the afternoon of the fourth of October, and after detailing the conditions in the vicinity and describing the arrival, landing and force of the British in this undertaking, he rereported:

That under command of Governor Tryon, they immediately took the heights above Tarrytown, and from thence kept the heights until they thought they had got above our little party, but luckily we had got above them and paused at Mr. Young's, where we thought best to move towards them, where we were in open view of them, and found them to be vastly superior to us in numbers, and moved off to Wright's Mills. Having no assistance more than our little party belonging to our regiment, I found on our retreat, before we got back to Young's, they had sent forward a flag, but found it was in view of trapping us, as they had flanking parties, who we discovered, in order to surround us, but after clearing the regiment, I rode back and met the flag within a quarter of a mile of their main body. The purport of his errand was that Governor Tryon had sent him to acquaint me, if we would give up our arms and submit, they would show us mercy or otherways, they were determined to take us and strip the country. Sent in answer: That as long as I had a man alive, I was determined to oppose them and they might come on as soon as they pleased. We have not lost a man and the last move of the enemy was from Young's towards the Plains.

The exigencies of the situation brought Colonel Ludington into services other than the purely military. The Continental Army had purchased large supplies of grain and hay in Eastern Dutchess County, New York, and Western Connecticut. In order to transport it rapidly and to otherwise facilitate the movement of these supplies, it became necessary to improve the roads. William Duer on behalf of General Mifflin, the Quarter-

master General of the Continental Army, informed the committee that it was necessary that the roads toward North Castle and Rize's Ridge in New York should be repaired. committee, acting promptly on this matter, ordered the repairs to be made and directed that Colonel Ludington should detach one hundred men from his command and assign them to this duty. It was also important that the roads and bridges should be in good condition on account of the movements of the British from the north-Washington also had these matters under his personal attention, and to meet any emergency that might arise, he ordered three brigades of troops into the Fredericksburgh precinct. On their march these troops encamped on the meadow near Colonel Ludington's house and remained over night.

While Washington was in the Fredericksburgh precinct in 1778, he was on several occasions a guest at the house of Colonel Ludington and once in the company of Count Rochambeau. Other distinguished men of the period enjoyed the hospitality of Colonel Ludington. Among these were William Ellery, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, who on the twentieth day of October mounted his horse at Dighton, proposing to ride to York, Pennsylvania, five hundred miles distant, where he was to resume his congressional duties. He was accompanied by Francis Dana and his servant. A sketch of his trip has been preserved, relating the incidents of his journey. On the fifth of November they left Litchfield, Connecticut, intending to reach Peekskill, but when they arrived at Danbury they were persuaded to abandon the route because of the Tories and horse thieves and the impossibility of reaching Peekskill that night. Unable to secure lodgings in Danbury, the Fishkill route was taken, and they reached the house of Colonel Ludington where they remained over night.

Ellery describes his experience at this place and the state of affairs in the immediate vicinity:

"Here, mens meminisse horret," we were told by our landlady that the Colonel had gone to New Windsor, that there was a guard on the road between Fishkill and Peeksskill and one of the guard had been killed about 6 miles off, and that a man not long before had been shot on the road to Fishkill not more than three miles from their house and a guard had been placed there for sometime past and had been dis-missed only three days. We were in a doleful pickle, not a male in the house but Francis Dana and his man and William Ellery, and no lodging for the first and the last but in a lower room, without shutters to the windows or locks to the door. What was to be done? In the first place, we fortified our stomachs with beefsteak and strong drink (grogg) and then went to work to fortify ourselves against attack. Dana asked whether there were any guns in the house, two were produced. One of these in good order. Nails were fixed over the windows, the gun placed in the corner, a pistol under each of our pillows and the hanger against the bed-post. Thus accoutred and prepared at all points, our heroes went to bed. Whether Francis Dana slept William Ellery cannot say for he was so overcomed with fatigue and his animal spirits with beef etc., that every trace of fear was utterly erased from his imagination and he slept soundly until morning without any interruption save that at midnight as he fancieth, he was awakened by his companion with the interesting ques-tion, deliverd in a tremulous voice, "what noise is that?" He listened and soon discovered that the noise was occassioned by some rats gnawing the head of a bread cask. After satisfying the knight about the noise, he took his second and finishing nap. The next day it snowed and rained. We continued at Colonel Ludington's until afternoon, when the fire-wood being gone, we mounted and set off.

Colonel Ludington's residence was built prior to the Revolution and in style similar to almost every house of the period, two stories in front and one in the rear. Huge doors divided in the middle with ponderous latches gave entrance. The front was ornamented by a piazza, within large and spacious rooms, their ceilings low and the floors nicely sanded. Wide halls divided the rooms, a massive stairway led up to the commodious

chambers. Immense chimneys rose within the structures, each with wide fire-places and large ovens. many happy incidents are inseparately connected with this house, it possessed historic interest from its associations and for the many plans proposed and developed to bring success to the patriots' cause and arms. Its good cheer to the way-faring man and the hospitality to its guests made it famous far and wide during the early period of the country's history. Long after its owners had passed from life, it was remembered by those who had been sheltered within its walls. It remained standing until

1838 when it was torn down.

Many places of trust and honor in civil life, both public and private, were held by Colonel Ludington. In 1772, he was the assessor of the Fredricksburgh precinct and was the supervisor in 1777-1778. He was a member of the legislature of New York, having been chosen for the third session, meeting at Kingston first, then at Albany, and closing its proceedings at its third meeting at Kingston, ending July second, 1780. He was also a member of the fourth session, meeting at Poughkeepsie, September seventh, 1780, and ending its second meeting at Albany, March thirty-first, 1781; and afterwards a member of the ninth session convening in New York, January twelfth, and adjourning May fifth, 1786. He was elected the fourth and last time as a member of the legislature for the tenth session, which body met in New York, January twelfth, and finished its labors April twenty-first, 1787. His votes are recorded with the majority vote. By a commission dated March twenty-sixth, 1804, he was appointed a justice-of-the-peace for the town of Frederick, Dutchess County. This office he held for many years and administered its duties with dignity. His equitable decisions, on common sense principles were seldom reversed. It is related of him by those who knew

him intimately that when he was first appointed, and for several years thereafter, he had no law books and that he made his decisions without precedent, but they were almost invariably sustained by the higher courts. The idea of holding courts without the statutes was considered preposterous by his neighbors and at length he was prevailed upon to send to Poughkeepsie to make a purchase of a set of books in order to make his decisions in accordance with the statutes. • The books were purchased and judgment rendered, but it was not long before an appeal was taken and his decision was not upheld by the higher court. The reversal settled the question of books with him conclusively. From this time he laid them aside and declared he would never make another decision from them—and he did not.

Multifarious and constant as were his public and private duties, his interest in other affairs was not obscured nor lessened. When the first academy was erected in Patterson, Putnam County, New York, a school which obtained considerable importance during its time, he contributed the timber for its construction. He built and operated a saw and a grist mill,—the first one built in that sec-It was erected during the Revolution and was known as the "Luddinton Mill." Its reputation gave it great custom and it enjoyed a unique reputation from the fact that the structure was raised almost solely by women, the men being absent in the military service of the country. The building is yet standing and with

some alterations and improvements the wheels go merrily round as in the days of yore, but the old saw mill has long since passed out of existence, hardly a memory of it remaining.

Colonel Ludington in personal appearance was a man of commanding presence. He was above the medium height, erect of figure, with prominent features and had blue eyes. His convictions were sincere and resolute. He was irreproachable in character and determined in purpose. His business capacity was evidenced by the successful manner by which he conducted his private affairs. The farm, the mills and the inn, while demanding a large share of his attention, did not prevent him giving thoughtful care towards the performance of his public duties.

His children were:

Sibbell, born April 5th, 1761.
Rebecca, born January 21st, 1763.
Mary, born July 31st, 1765.
Archibald, born July 5th, 1767.
Henry, born March 28th, 1769.
Derrick, born February 17th, 1771.
Tartullus, born April 19th, 1773.
Abigail, born February 26th, 1776.
Anne, born March 14th, 1778.
Frederick, born June 10th, 1782.
Sophia, born May 16th, 1784.
Lewis, born June 25th, 1786.

Colonel Ludington died January twenty-fourth, 1817. The end came suddenly—almost without warning. In the village churchyard adjacent to the Presbyterian church at Patterson, Putnam County, New York, lies his remains, suitably marked and where also are interred several members of his family.

'Tis the bold race

Laughing at toil, and gay in danger's face, Who quit with joy, when fame and glory lead,

Their richest pasture and their greenest mead,

The perils of the stormy deep to dare, And jocund own their dearest pleasures

there.
One common zeal the manly race inspires,

One common cause each ardent bosom

From the bold youth whose agile limbs ascend

The giddy mast when angry winds contend, And while the yard dips low its pointed

Clings to the cord, and sings amidst the storm.

-Henry James Pye's "Naucratia," 1798

Experiences of a Sea Captain in First Days of American Republic

STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE DURING THE WAR FOR INDE-PENDENCE—FOUNDING THE NATION AND THE BEGINNING OF TRADE WITH FOREIGN LANDS—SETTING SAIL FROM GUILFORD WITH CARGOES OF MERCHANDISE—TRANSCRIPT FROM ALMOST INDECIPHERABLE DOCUMENT CONTRIBUTED

RY

JULIUS WALTER PEASE

Now in His Ninety-third Year, and a Grandson of Captain Samuel Hoyt

The adventures of Captain Samuel Hoyt as related in his own journal and published in the Connecticut Magazine, Vol. X., No. 4, created wide interest, not only as an historical contribution showing the indomitable courage of the pioneer Americans and their hardships and sufferings, but as a narrative of the sea. An eminent reviewer pronounced it "a true sea story more fascinating than fiction." The remaining pages of the ancient manuscript have been transcribed and are here recorded from the original now in possession of Mr. Henry Stone of Madison, Connecticut, who is the son of Stephen Stone, the stepson of the rugged seaman who inscribed the narrative, and is now in his ninety-first pear. The transcription is through the courtesy of Mr. Julius Walter Pease, of New Britain, Connecticut, who is the grandson of the writer of the manuscript, in his ninety-third year. He recalls hearing his mother, who was the daughter of the narrator, tell of her father's experiences much the same as here recorded, and also of hearing her tell of scenes in the American Revolution. As stated in the first presentation, Samuel Hoyt, whose journal is here recorded, was born at East Guilford, Connecticut, (now in Madison) April 3, 1744. He was twice married, the first occasion being to Clotilda Wilcox who was born April 29, 1745, and second to Mary Stone, a widow, born November 3, 1756. After eighty-two years of pioneer life he died on October 5, 1826, at Madison.—Editor

American sea-captain relate experiences in the first days of the American Republic that are fully as interesting as the pages of the ancient journal which told of life on the high seas off the American coast in the pre-revolutionary days, fugitive wanderings along the desolate Atlantic shore, adrift on the ocean in a storm, and the seafarer's home-coming after many tragedies at sea.

After fully recovering from his exposures and terrible sufferings, Captain Samuel Hoyt again set sail from the old seaport town of Guilford, Connecticut. He here relates this voyage and his subsequent experiences during and following the War for Independence, closing his life story.

Overboard from Brig "Eunice" bound for Greater Antilles in 1765

"The January ensuing I sailed first Mate on board the brig Eunice bound for the West Indies. Soon after our departure we were met by a violent snow storm which caused our return (as we had but scanty stores of provision on board) to Guilford Harbour. Not thinking this harbour secure should a gale of wind come on, the captain and myself concluded it was best to get under way and run into Sachem's-head harbour, which was the distance of about three miles. In getting under way for this purpose one of the haulyards parted at the moment I was assisting one of the men in hoisting, which together with a heavy rolling sea, occasioned my going overboard immediately under the The season was bows of the brig. then extremely severe, and as I had on a thick greatcoat, it appeared to me to be impossible to save myself by swimming, but Divine Providence, who does not allow a single hair to fall without His noticing it, had determined to save me; He inspired me with resolution and undoubtedly gave me these reflections, that in all probability thousands have been drowned in consequence of being frightened.

Resignation of Command of Ship to Fight in American Revolution

"I determined if possible to remain composed and try my utmost to save myself. When I regained the surface and had cleared my eyes of water I found myself just astern of the vessel she being under quick headway, I found it would be impossible to save myself by catching hold of her stern. It providentially happened that the boat was veered at a considerable distance from the vessel, and, although unable to make any considerable headway in swimming, still I made a shift to keep myself above water and when the long boat passed me, I made a violent effort by springing in the water with all my might toward it, and was successful in catching hold of her stern. I soon made a shift to get into the boat, when some of the crew on board hauling the boat alongside, helped me on board the Brig.

"After the storm subsided we again put to sea, and in crossing the Gulf Stream were overtaken with a violent storm, which continued six days and nights with unabated fury. Through the whole of this time we were obliged to sail before the wind without having had time even to change our clothes. At length the vessel became unmanageable and we were obliged to clear her decks by throwing all our live stock overboard. This was attended with danger of being washed overboard, as the sea was continually breaking over the vessel in all direc-When the wind abated we tions. found that we had lost the most valuable part of our cargo, and would have gladly returned home without visiting the West Indies had it been practicable. We resolved upon mature consideration to proceed forward and land at the first Island which should lie in our way. This proved to be the Island of St. — where as soon as we could dispose of what little property the storm had left us, we set sail for Guilford with a fair wind, which continued to favor us until we arrived home, where our friends received us with apparent joy.

"The same year, 1766, I married a young lady by the name of Clotilda Wilcox, and for a considerable length of time I abstained from my usual occupation; staid at home and visited with my wife. Yet such was my native attachment to the watery element that not all the troubles and hardship I had undergone could induce me to quit it entirely, and, accordingly I continued overseeing more or less until the revolutionary war took place tween England and America."

My Country's welfare lay nearest my heart

"After the commencement of British hostilities my country's welfare lay nearest my heart, and I resigned my command on board a ship and accepted the office of corporal in the army. Soon after the Battle of Lexington, I volunteered my services and proceeded with the militia towards Boston, but as a sufficient force had assembled at that place before we had time to arrive, we received orders to return back. I enlisted soon after my return for the term of seven months. I was ordered soon after my enlistment to proceed on to the south part of Long Island and from thence to New York, where I was not allowed to stay long, being soon reordered back to my former station, where we had a severe skirmish with a company of British cruisers. Not long after this skirmish I received orders to return to New York, and from thence proceed-Ticonderoga with General Wooster, who was ordered on an expedition against St. Johns.

"For some time my health had been on the decline, and when I reached St. Johns I was thought to be incapable of doing duty, and accordingly left among the invalids with orders to Fort, who then resided, when at home, at Sunderland in Vermont. The next day we both set forward from the place (Sunderland) in company. When I arrived in Sunderland I was so much pleased with the place that I purchased a farm and the year ensuing removed thither with my family.

return home as soon as we should recover health sufficient to be capable of performing the journey. After remaining a few days all those who were able assisted the others in removing to Lake George, where we embarked in two large boats and sailed down the Lake. We had not advanced more than five or six miles before night approached. As we were near the land we discerned an old mansion standing near the shore and almost hid by the thick foliage which surrounded it. We approached the shore, and upon visiting it found one apartment tolerably entire (although uninhabited) where we removed the sick and weak, continuing there through the night.

"We arose early next morning, when to our inexpressible grief and consternation we found our boats sunk by a storm which had arisen during the night, and whistling through our dreary mansion had given us the intelligence long before the day dawned. I was the only person present in the least acquainted with navigation or seamanship. Accordingly I was appointed by the commanding officer to get the boats up and see to repairing the damages they had suffered during the night. Accordingly, we went to work and found means to get the larger boats up, which upon examination, we found to be considerably injured, having a hole through her bottom of considerable size. This, however, I found means to stop; taking some of the boards from the building I soon fitted a graving piece and declared the boat fit for use. I next proceeded to make a sail, which I soon performed by sewing some old blankets together, and upon trial found to our great joy this boat sufficient to contain our whole crew. After embarking we directed our course for Fort George, where we arrived safe the same day, after a boisterous and dangerous passage.

"I was agreeably surprised at finding my brother Jonathan Hoyt at the

In charge of prisoners in the American Revolution

"In the year 1777, in the month of June, I was taken very ill of a pleurisy, and malignant fever following it kept me low a considerable length of time. Before I had perfectly recovered I received intelligence that a detachment of British under the command of Col. Bourn was in the vicinity, and thinking it desirable to remove my family to a place of greater safety, although still weak by reason of my late illness; yet fear for my family overcame the weakness of my body, and in August 1st of the same year I removed my family to Birming-Soon after my arrival in that place the ever memorable Battle of Bennington was fought, within the distance of four miles of my then place of residence. But as I still remained feeble, the only service which I was capable of performing was toassist in guarding the prisoners. After the favorable termination of this Battle I again set out with my family and arrived at Williamstown without further trouble; where I was met by an acquaintance from Guilford who had undertaken his journey on my account, having been hired by my relatives at Guilford for the purpose of ascertaining my present circumstances and the danger we were in from the enemy. I immediately after my meeting this acquaintance entrusted my family to his care, and hastened back for the purpose of superintending my farm.

"In October following the army under General Bourgoyne capitulated, and from that period things began to assume a new aspect in the North, and I again ventured to remove my family back to Sun-From the time of my first residing in Vermont until after the close of the year I served in the Militia, and for several years had the appointment of a militia captain. As Vermont was then a frontier settlement and exposed to the frequent invasions of its English and Indian neighbors, the militia were kept in a perpetual state of alarm, and were obliged to march and countermarch almost constantly to resist the marauding bands of the enemy.

"After the amicable adjustment of differences between America and Great Britain had taken place, those anxious and distrustful days were succeeded by some of tranquility and joy, which kind Heaven seemed to bless in prospering all our lawful pursuits.

Distrustful days followed by moral wave and joyfulness

"In the year 1784 Wm. Wood (a worthy missionary) visited Vermont. For sometime I paid little or no regard to him or his preaching: one of my neighbors, however, at length persuaded me to attend one of his meetings. After Divine service was over I returned home with a heavy heart, having a clear view of my past sins, which deprived me of rest. I continued in this awful situation until it pleased God (as I hope and trust) to interest me in His redeeming love by washing and purifying me in the Blood of the Redeemed. Soon after my (hopeful) conversion, multitudes were aroused from their accustomed stupidity and began to realize that they were dead in trespasses and sins. For several months attention to religion increased and spread through whole towns and villages. In many neighborhoods there was scarcely a family which was not in a greater or less degree interested in the Blessed Work. The Lord's Days and all gospel institutions were greatly reverenced, and a goodly number were hopefully brought into the fold of Christ. In short, the Divine promise that the wilderness and solitary place should rejoice and blossom as the rose, seemed at this time to receive a gracious accomplishment. Subsequently to this period my consort was taken dangerously ill. Her physician advised her to make a trial of a warmer climate.

The war is over and seamen return to life on the waves

"I accordingly in the year 1793 set out for Guilford in company with my beloved wife, where we arrived soon after. Upon my arrival I left my wife in the care of my friends and sailed Mate of the Sloop 'Fanny' for Hispaniola. We proceeded on our voyage for several days without having anything remarkable occur. On the night of the 30th of July the man at the helm discovered large breakers and concluded from appearances that we drew to land. Scarce a moment had elapsed before the vessel touched lightly upon a rock, and before he had time to apprise us (who were below) of our danger, she struck again with such violence that it effectually aroused us from our slumbers. soon as Captain Smith had recovered from the surprise which he was at first thrown into, he discovered that we were indeed in a doleful condition, being surrounded by rocks. The captain then immediately ordered the boat to be cleared, as all the horrors of a watery grave appeared fully to our view. But it pleased God to preserve us amid all the dangers which surrounded us, for after daylight appeared we were shown with joy and surprise that our course had been through large beds of rocks, which, as it appeared, were wholly connected together, except the channel which we had followed, and this was so narrow in many places that it appeared to all hands on board that the Divine hand of Providence had been stretched out for our miraculous preservation.

Aboard the sloop "Fanny" in 1793—bound for Hispaniola

"After taking our observations we learned by the chart that the ledge we had passed the preceding night was called Plate Strand. During this day (the wind being fair) we pressed all tht sail we could possibly carry, and before night set in made the Island of Hispaniola. We shortened sail during the night and the day following made the Harbour of Cape Francois. After reaching the mouth of the Harbour we took in some of our canvas and ran up the Harbour under easy sail. After we had cast anchor we were visited by an American gentleman who informed us that the negroes (a few days previous to our arrival) had massacred all the white inhabitants they could find in that part of the Island except a few whom they reserved for slaves. He also informed us that two vessels only had arrived since the insurrection, before us. In the morning a boat containing sixteen negroes was dispatched to visit us. And as soon as they came on board (without even waiting for an invitation) they introduced themselves below and began robbing us of our provision. I immediately followed them below and asked them what right they had to plunder our provision. He (the person who appeared to be their captain) replied with an insolent air that he was doing as he pleased. I immediately ordered them on deck and literally had to drive them from the cabin.

Massacre by negroes who made white men their slaves

"After securing the provision I next went on deck to see what was passing there, when to my astonishment I beheld a swarthy son of Africa

at my coop of fowls robbing me of my property. I again ordered him to leave the vessel, when he gave me to understand that he should do as he pleased. Upon this some altercation took place, when the negro drawing his cutlass, made several passes at me which I fended off with a handspike that I had taken up for that purpose. Upon seeing this Mr. Hand seized upon another handspike which lay near him, and coming to my assistance we drove them from the deck. Upon coming near the side of the vessel, just before the negroes had cast off their fast, I observed several of my sheep in their boat; when speaking Mr. Hand and desiring him to assist, I boldly jumped into the boat and soon cleared her of my property. I also passed up a couple which belonged to Mr. Hand. As soon as I had taken out my own property I immediately jumped on board of our own vessel, notwithstanding the desire the captain manifested, by frequently brushing me while in the boat to clear her of his property.

"Upon my jumping on deck the negroes immediately cut their fast and steered for the shore, leaving me with curses. When those negro-tyrants became convinced that they could not seize and carry off our cargo unmolested, they appeared willing to purchase it, and as they had possession of their late master's wealth, they had money in abundance. After the insurrection of Cape François the bodies of the sufferers were heaped together and set on fire by the blacks, and their remains were still smoking after our arrival. The negroes were so despotic in their new regulations that it was hardly safe for any white persons to show themselves on shore. To give the reader some idea of their laws I mention the following:— That any person or persons who shall be seen to stoop down with the intention of picking up anything while walking the streets, shall be shot. Scarce a day passed but their cavalry, magnifi-

cently dressed, was to be seen mounted on the parade. Nothing could excel the arrogance and ostentation which was universally prevalent among them. A great number of vessels whose former owners had been murdered, lay at anchor in the harbour without having anyone on board who understood anything about a vessel.

Black despots who revelled in power and bloody revenge

"One evening while lying in port curiosity prompted me to go on board of several ships, who were wholly destitute of men. As I was about to return one of my men observed to me that they (meaning himself and comrade, who rowed me) should like to go on board of a large ship which lay farther off than any we had yet been to. Upon my giving them leave they altered their course and pulled for the ship. When we came alongside we made the boat fast, and entering the ship we all walked aft, toward the quarter deck, when to our surprise we beheld (by the light of the moon) a large negro apparently fast asleep having a gun clasped in his arms. Upon hearing us he started up and pointed the gun at my breast, undoubtedly with an intention of either running me through the body with his bayonet or, what I feared still more, of shooting me. I, however, made a shift to ward it off with my arm, and endeavored by every method in my power to convince him that we had come with no evil design. But all my endeavors were unavailing, as he continued to try his utmost to get his gun away, as I supposed for the purpose of shooting me. I continued to try to pacify him, and in the meantime kept walking backwards until I had reached the gangway of the sides of the ship, when looking around to see what had become of my men I found them both missing; (and as I afterwards learned they both jumped into

the sea upon the first alarm). As soon as I found my men had left me alone with the negro I made a desperate effort to regain my boat by giving the negro a violent shove backward. and succeeded in descending the side of the ship before the negro could recover himself sufficiently to get his

gun to bear on me.

"Immediately upon my reaching the boat I gave her a violent shove from the ship, and seizing an oar was preparing to sail, when upon casting my eyes on deck I saw the same negro level his gun at my head. I was about springing into the sea, when I saw the flash of his gun. I fell as soon as the gun went, but soon recovering I sprang to the oar with all my remaining strength, for the purpose of getting out of the way before he should again load his gun, but upon seeing one of my men swimming at no great distance I soon helped him on board, and both of us seizing the oars tried our best to get out of his reach before he should have loaded again, but without the desired success, for but a few minutes elapsed before he discharged his gun a second time, but without doing any injury as the ball struck the water after it had passed us. As soon as we had gotten a proper distance from the negro's musket we slackened our oars, and upon examination found the wound which I had received from the first fire was but slight, the ball having passed through the top of my hat carrying some of my scalp along with it. One of my men being still missing, and concluding that he most likely was holding on by the cable or rudder, we once more shaped our course toward the ship, and rowing back as silently as possible, we found him clinging to the talons of her rudder. After taking him on board we proceeded back to our own vessel without having received any material in-

Almost every night while we lay in the harbour some poor unhappy exile took advantage of the darkness and sought refuge in our hold. Among these sufferers was a middle aged man and his little daughter, the only one of a numerous family that he had been able to save. The most of them had secreted large sums of money besides immense quantity of silver plate, which were also conveyed on board. It happened that a Captain from Baltimore by the name of Canada was forced to land his cargo at this port, and as he was the first American that arrived there after the government had been usurped by the negroes, his vessel was soon thronged with French emigrants. And that he might avoid any unhappy consequence which might otherwise result from this circumstance, he dispatched his mate with the vessel to the United States and staid behind to collect the avails of his voyage. He received in return for his cargo, sugar which he hired us to carry to Baltimore.

Ransacked by English privateer after treasure of rich exiles

"The next morning after we sailed we were chased by an English Privateer, and as the passengers were Frenchmen, knowing their property would be considered as a lawful Prize, they prevailed on Captain Smith to hide it under the ceiling of the vessel. But this precaution proved of no avail, for as the privateersmen were apprised of what had happened at Cape Francois, they came expecting to be enriched with a noble spoil. As soon as they entered on board of us they fell to ransacking every part of her with such diligence that they quickly discovered the hidden treasure, which they carried off to their own vessel. Yet everything which could be claimed by Captain Smith as American property was upon his going on board of the Privateer delivered up to him. A prize master and a number of men were then ordered on board the sloop to proceed with her to Bermuda for adjudication.

"Although at this time our situation was by no means agreeable, yet was it shortly after rendered doubly painful by the sudden death of Mr. Dudley (one of our own men) who died with the yellow fever. During his last illness but one or two of his friends were allowed to be present with him at a time. After his decease we obtained permission to convey his body to a Maroon Island (which was nearby) where we buried it as decently as we were able. This melancholy event was succeeded by the death of a French gentleman who was one of our passengers. The conduct of his own countrymen on this occasion was extremely singular, none of whom, not even excepting his wife and brother, could be prevailed upon to remain in the room with him to perform the last sad office of a friend, or even to see his lifeless corpse; and, as the prize master declined giving any assistance, we were obliged to perform the last rights of humanity by interring his remains.

"Soon after I had assisted in depositing the body of the Frenchman I was attacked with the same disorder, nor was it at all surprising since during the whole continuance of the sickness. on board I had been continually exposed to it. Finding myself destitute of suitable medicine I resolved to try an experiment, and accordingly took down more than a pint of salt water. This operated as a powerful emetic and proved the means of carrying off the fever. Yet so violently was I seized with this malignant disorder that in a few hours my strength was

almost wholly exhausted.

Home again in Guilford after escaping pirates and yellow fever

"After our arrival at Bermuda Capt. Smith stood the customary trial, the result of which was that our cargo was condemned and the vessel liberated, which permitted us to return home as soon as we pleased. We set sail for Guilford the ensuing day,

where we arrived in twelve days, and I had the happiness of finding Mrs. Hoyt's health somewhat more comfortable than it had been previous to my departure for the West Indies.

"I had been at home but a few days before I received a line from the owner requesting me to take charge of the same sloop, and after having taken in my cargo, to proceed immediately for Martinico. I accordingly, after having loaded her, sailed for that island with a fair wind, where we arrived in fourteen days without having anything remarkable take place on our outward bound passage. Immediately after my arrival I received intelligence that a British fleet were making preparations to attack the Island, and in consequence an embargo was laid for the space of thirty days.

'After the expiration of the embargo I obtained a clearance for my vessel and sailed for North America. The morning subsequent to my departure I was pursued by three English Privateers. In the evening of the same day they sent their boats alongside of me, taking possession of the vessel as a lawful prize. After they had taken possession of us they directed our course for St. Christophers, where the vessel was condemned and libelled. The court gave orders to have our men compensated for their private adventure. The court gave me, together with several other masters of vessels, permission to sell our vessel, and accordingly the court gave us a bill of sale of the respective vessels which we commended as a satisfaction for ours. I then proceeded with her to New York, where I left her in the care of her owners, and took a passage to Guilford.

Coasting expeditions in interests of trade along Atlantic shores

"Soon after my arrival at Guilford I set out for my family and returned to Vermont. The winter following I

again repaired to N. Y. and sailed in the former for St. Croix. In this voyage we were taken by a French Privateer. She detained us but a short time before we were allowed to proceed on our voyage. We arrived there without further difficulty, but on our return home we suffered considerably from strong gales of wind. After my return to N. York I sold my right in this vessel, and the same year built another.

"In September 1796 I received a severe stroke from the Hand of Providence in losing my beloved consort. In the year of our Lord 1797 I visited my relatives at Guilford, where I saw a young widow by the name of Mary Stone, which suited me so well that I married her the same year. Near the close of this year I embarked on board of a vessel named the Juno, for the southern states, and had a very lengthy passage, owing to the many storms we had to encounter. I pulled off my boots only once for the space of 19 days. Through the winter we employed our time in coasting from one port to another, and in the May succeeding returned to Connecticut.

"In January 1799 I sailed in the sloop 'Mary' for Martinico with a cargo of horses and cattle. A heavy gale of wind set in from the N. W. and continued for several hours. The helmsman, not minding his business, let the vessel branch too, which occasioned her being thrown upon her beam ends. This made business enough for all hands, as it threw all our live stock to the leeward. We were, however, at length successful in wrighting the vessel, and soon after arrived in Martinico. After we had discharged our cargo we sailed on our return home in company with a large fleet as far as 25 nor., where we parted from the fleet, and endeavored to make the coasts of N. A. On one pleasant evening soon after we parted from our convoy I espied a large ship in chase of us, which would undoubtedly have overtaken us had not a favorable squall sprang up which separated us so largely that they never got sight of us again that night, and before daylight appeared we were at such a distance from each other that I never saw her more. I took a severe cold in the night of my flight from the privateer, which lasted until sometime after my return to Guilford, where I arrived early in the spring of the same year, after making a voyage not exceeded by any vessel that ever sailed from Guilford.

Cargo of horses that almost starved and devoured ship's lumber

"In the ensuing summer I sailed again for the West Indies, but the good fortune which I had so recently experienced seemed now completely reversed. Formerly I had been much afflicted with storms and tornadoes. but at this time I suffered almost as much from calm as I had previously done by storms. For three days our difference of latitude was only one degree heading south. In the meantime our hay and water was diminishing and we getting no nearer our destined port. Our horses at length became so voracious that they ate up all the pine boards that were within their reach. The starving condition of our stock forced us to change our course and in six days we reached N. York, where we obtained fresh supplies, and soon after returned to Guilford, having been absent forty days. The unfortunate termination of the voyage disappointed the whole concern, and more particularly myself, who having enemies that would descend so low as to attribute the failure of our voyage to my want of knowledge in navigation or seamanship, when in fact we had not sufficient wind to give the vessel steerage way for more than fifteen days.

"After some time had been spent in recruiting the cattle Captain A. Barker took charge of the 'Mary' and proceeded to prosecute the voyage, but without much advantage accruing to the owners. Upon Barker's return I immediately took charge of her again and proceeded with her to New York, where I soon obtained a full freight for Savanna. After delivering my freight I was chartered to perform a trip to New Providence. From that port I proceeded to Exuma for the purpose of obtaining a load of salt. I then returned to New York where I sold the vessel and cargo and returned home to Guilford in high spirits.

In a hurricane in 1800, and the abrupt ending of the old journal

"In the year 1800 Mr. Crompton, one of my neighbors, requested me to take charge of a sloop called the 'Roxanna.' Contrary to the expectations of all my friends, however, I consented, and the twenty-ninth day of July I embarked on board and proceeded to sea. We were retarded by contrary winds; yet nothing worth noticing took place, until about the twentieth of August, when a violent hurricane set in which lasted fortyeight hours without any cessation. During this time we were forced to sail under bare poles and expected every moment when our mast would go overboard. Twenty sheep perished in consequence of the tempest, and nothing but the kind hand of Providence preserved us from sharing the same fate. On the thirty-first of the same month, when we judged we were within twenty miles of the land, we were a second time overtaken by tremendous hurricane and were obliged to bear away before it. After it had continued some time we observed a difference in the appearance of the water, and judged that we were drawing near to some land. The rain or spray of the sea (for which of these it was that flew so thick we were unable to ascertain) almost drowned us while on deck. At half-past eleven o'clock we discovered land ahead, and

as there appeared to be no possibility of escaping it, there seemed to be but a step between us and death. In this solemn moment when we considered ourselves to be just entering the eternal world, it was proposed for us all to unite once more in addressing the Throne of Grace. We accordingly kneeled down and spread our wants before Him whom the winds and seas obey, and found Him to be a very present help in this time of trouble. As soon as we had finished a short

prayer, we again turned our eyes toward ——."

Here ends the old journal as abruptly as it began. For more than a century it has been a derelict on the sea of generations and not until now has its worth been recognized and its few remaining pages been deciphered. Its value is that of a first hand story of a period when American life was decidedly unsettled and the men met strange experiences in the work of civilization.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN AMERICA

Accurate Transcript from Original Order Issued in New England in 1765 and Contributed

By BENJAMIN C. LUM OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

To Mr John Howd Clark of the First Training Band in Darby in ye 2d Ridgment Greeting-Whereas by a Courtmarshall held in Sd Darby by the Commissions Officers of Sd Train Band on the 3d Day of June A D 1765 these Several Persons hereafter names ware Ordered and Adjudged to pay the Several fines hereafter affixed to their names for nonappearance and Defiance in the Vewing of arms on the 6th Day of May 1765 being Training Day Duely warned whereof Execution Remains to be Done—These are therefore in his Majesties Name to Command you that of the goods Chattels or money of the Several Persons Hereafter names you Cause to be Levyed the Several Sums after affixed to their names Viz Sergt Abraham Smith 1/6 William Burritt 1/6 Benjamin Davis 3/ Hezekiah Hine 3/ Ebenezer Henman 3/ John Humphrey 3/ Elijah Humphrey 3/ Abijah Hull 3/ Asahal Johnson 3/ Ashal Loveland 3/ Miah Pool 3/ Elias Durkins 3/ Thomas Voce 1/6 Stephen Whitne 3/ Jesse Wooster 3/ Turel Whitman 3/ William Bedels 3/ Elijah Davis wants Powder Joseph Short wants all but a Gun David Orsbon wants all but a Gun Benjamin Thomlinson wants a Gun and powder Samuel Thomlinson wants all but a Gun Edward Smithe wants all but a Gun Nichols Moss wants all but a Gun Jeremiah Blake wants all but a Gun David French wants all but a Gun and Sword and the Same being Disposed of paid and Delivered unto us the Subscriber the above Sd Sums together with one Shilling more for this writ also to Satisfy your own fees and for want of Such money Goods or Chattels of any of Either of the afore Sd Persons Sum or Sums you are hereby Commanded to take the Body or Bodys of any and Either of them and him or them Commit unto the Keepers of the Goal in New heaven within the Sd Prison who is hereby Commaned to Receive the Same and him or them Keep until he and they Shall pay the Full Sum or Sums above affixed to their names and also your fees and be Released in Du form of Law hear of Fail not and Du Return make within 60 Days Dateed at Darby

OF GOOD OLD FATHER TAYLOR ANECDOTES

BORN IN 1793 - HE GAVE HIS LIFE TO THE CAUSE OF HIS FELLOWMEN AND HIS SIMPLE HOMELY WORDS WERE HEARD AROUND THE WORLD - HE WAS ONE OF THE MOST VIGOROUS ORATORS IN AMERICA

ALFRED T. RICHARDS

OF THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD

HEN Charles Dickens made his American tour, which included in its route the memorable trip down the beautiful Connecticut River, he remarked that there was but one orator he cared to hear in America. "That," he exclaimed, "is Father

Taylor!"

While Father Taylor was not a product of Connecticut, he was the firm friend of many of the Connecticut men of his generation and known by every old salt who sailed from the Connecticut seaport towns on Long Island Sound. Father Taylor, too, occasionally came to Connecticut and his moral influence was felt throughout the entire east. He frequently advised with Dr. Bushnell of Hartford.

I here record some anecdotes of his life, not to accentuate his eccentricities but to show what one simple, rough man in his homely way did for

his generation.

It is now well on towards fifty years since two sailors, strolling through one of the lower streets of Boston, arrived in front of a church-like edifice with the word Bethel painted over its door. "What's that?" said Jack to Bill. "I don't know," said the latter; "you spell it." "Here goes," said Jack; "B-E-T, beat, H-E-L, hell." "Oh, that's Father Taylor's place, I know. Let's go in." And in they went. Thus, in his unlettered way did this poor sailor, in a couple of words, describe Father Taylor's vocation. To that service was he called, and in it he waged a glorious and victorious warfare.

He kept nothing back; body, soul and spirit were freely given to his high calling. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions and stood always four-square towards the truth, as he saw it.

Shams in the pulpit and out of it he detested, and never failed to denounce with fiery indignation. "I hate a fellow," said that prince of philosophers, Dr. Johnson; "I hate a fellow whom pride, or cowardice, or laziness drives into a corner and does nothing when he is there but sit and growl; let him come out, as I do, and

Father Taylor could both bark and bite when necessity demanded such action, but it was not the bark of the cruel wolf, but rather the deep baying of the mastiff when he sees his

master's property attacked.

Take this one illustration of my meaning. Speaking of Theodore Parker, he once said: "This man says 'We must destroy the Bible.'" "Destroy this book!" placing it under his arm and patting its leaves as he paced up and down the platform; "Destroy this book! Before he has marred the gilding on one of its pages, that man will have been in hell so long he won't recollect that he was ever out of it." Thus early have I given the key in which this most strenuous life was set. There was no mistaking such language as that.

Father Taylor was not a flawless man any more than he was an angel. If he had been I should not attempt to draw his picture. I cannot draw a being whom I have never seen.

"Ah, Father Taylor," said a sister to him in his declining years, "think

of the angels that will welcome you!"
"What do I want of the angels?" said
he. "I prefer folks;" then the dear
old sailor preacher added: "but an-

gels are folks."

Father Taylor was a man of medium height, looking every inch a sailor—brow lofty and wide, beneath which gleamed a pair of keen gray eyes—eyes that could flash fire on a proud Pharisee, or shed joyful tears over a saved sinner; nose unusually large and of the intellectual type; mouth wide and mobile, set on a chin square and massive. Such was the outward and visible presence of this extraordinary and masterful man.

Let us leave him here for a brief moment and go back to the beginning of things; go back to view the bit of barren soil into which the tiny acorn fell and took root, and discover if we may what were the elements, stormy or otherwise, that fashioned the leaf and spread abroad about this most sturdy oak.

Edward Thompson Taylor was born on Christmas day, A.D. 1793, in Richmond, Virginia. Strange to say, he knew little or nothing of his parents. The boy was reared in a home, near the city, by a woman to whom he was given in charge.

In mere childhood he showed a love of the tragic. In his boyish days he loved to preach funeral sermons over dead chickens and kittens, and would gather the negro boys and girls around him and talk in a touching

way of the departed.

When the stock of chickens ran low he would dig the bodies up and go through the same performance. If he could not bring his audience to tears by his oratory he whipped them into crying with his cane. It must be the *real* thing with young Taylor, or nothing. One day, while he was picking up chips for his fostermother, being about seven years of age, a sea-captain came along and asked him if he would like to be a

sailor. In a moment he threw down the chips, accepted the offer, and, without ever saying good-bye to his friends, started off with his new master.

For ten years he followed the sea. At the age of seventeen he landed in Boston, an utter stranger in a strange

city.

"I was walking along Tremont street," he said in his nautical way, "and the bell of Park street church was tolling. I put in, and, going to the door, I saw the port was full. I up helm, unfurled topsail and made for the gallery; entered safely, doffed cap or pennant, and scud under bare poles to the corner pew. There I hove to and came to anchor. The old preacher, Dr. Griffin, was just naming his text, which was: 'But he lied unto him.' As he went on and stated item after item—how the devil lied to men and how his imps led them into sin, I said a hearty Amen! for I knew all about it. I had seen and felt the whole of it. Pretty soon the doctor unfurled the mainsail, raised the topsail, run up the pennants to a free breeze, and I tell you the old gospel ship never sailed more prosperously.

"The salt spray flew in every direction, but more especially did it run down my cheeks. I was melted. Everyone in the house wept. Satan had to strike sail; his guns were dismounted or spiked; his various light crafts by which he led sinners captive were all beached and the captain of the Lord's host rode forth conquering and to conquer. I was young then. I said: "Why can't I preach so? I'll try it." In this vivid and picturesque way does Father Taylor describe this

epoch in his life.

"Why can't I preach so? I'll try it." Who can estimate the history that was bound up in such a question and answer?

and answer:

But the fascination of the sea broke out within him once more and he shipped aboard the "Black Hawk," a

privateer.

The curtain drops here for awhile, and when it rises again we see Father Taylor in a prison in Halifax, together with a company of Americans who had been captured by the British. The old prison chaplain so disgusted the prisoners by his dreary prayers and discourses that they asked Taylor to pray for them, which he did with great acceptance; then they insisted that he should preach also, but, not being able to read, his fellow-prisoners had to read the Bible for him. One day they came to the verse, "A wise child is better than an old and foolish king." "That is the text for me," said Taylor.

He had not progressed far in his sermon before it became plain he was aiming at King George, and his audience felt that he was getting into hot water, into serious trouble. He suddenly stopped and said: "You think I am aiming at the king. No, I am

simply describing the devil."

A smile passed over the faces of the British guards. Thereafter he was permitted to be the regular chaplain for his countrymen as long as their prison life continued. The War of 1812 having ended, young Taylor was liberated and returned to Boston. From thence he drifted to Saugus, hired a horse and wagon and began the life of a peddler; sold his wares by day and preached the gospel by night. He still could not read and had to get some friend to read the Bible for him in the afternoons.

He would sit listening most attentively; then would suddenly cry out: "Stop there! put your finger there; read that verse again, again, again; that will do," and from that verse he would preach with great power at night. Once when an opponent of future punishment tried to embarrass him by saying: "Father Taylor, if you should go to hell and find the doors and windows all locked and the keys thrown away, what would you

do?" Taylor quickly replied: "I should expect to see you there to find them for me."

Being an unlettered man it might be expected that he would make some blunders in his understanding of the Bible. Upon one occasion he chose as his text the word leprosy, evidently not knowing what leprosy was. He proceeded to locate the disease in the heart. "The Lord," said the man who told this story of him, "gave His seal of approbation to this effort by converting two souls."

Father Taylor's prayer for President Lincoln on one occasion has been often quoted: "Lord, guide our dear president, our Abraham, the friend of God, like the old Abraham. Save him from those wriggling, piercing, slimy, boring keel-worms. Don't let them go through the sheathing of his integrity," and God heard his prayer.

Meanwhile Taylor was growing in knowledge and pulpit power. Crowds came to hear him preach. The fire of the Holy Spirit was in the man and

he had now, finally, mastered the art

of reading.

A wealthy brother, who had heard Taylor preach and saw that he had great natural abilities, but that they sorely needed training, sent him to the Methodist Seminary at Newmarket. This was in 1817. At this institution he studied chemistry, astronomy and philosophy when he should have been studying grammar.

Taylor soon became disgusted at being in school and at the end of six weeks' trial threw overboard the whole thing and went back to preaching, but he was getting his bearings amid much persecution from the rougher element that attended his

services.

At one time, during the Anti-Slavery period of excitement, he went to Duxbury to preach. Bitter feelings had been engendered among the members of the church.

Many secessionists had not only

left the old church, but had nailed up their pews to keep those remaining from occupying them. At such a time Father Taylor appeared; there he met a lady who was one of his earliest converts. "Father Taylor," said she, "What do you think of us secessionists?" "Think," said he; "I think you will all go to hell." "Oh, dear! Can you think so?" said she. "Oh, dear, what can we do? What shall we do?" "Do," said he; "there is but one thing to do; you have got to weep tears enough to rust out all those nails or you will all go to hell together." Surely Dante could not have put the matter in a stronger or more poetic way.

In 1828, while preaching at Fall River, the invitation came to Father Taylor to go to Boston and take charge of the Sailor's Bethel, then under the auspices of the Methodist Church, with this important and Catholic restriction in its constitution: "This Society shall never, either directly or indirectly in its objects, influences, or tendencies, have any

sectarian character."

That platform admirably suited Father Taylor. "I was a Methodist," he said, "with a little Unitarian variety within me." There he estabone of the greatest pulpit orators of his day. Said Emerson: "Have you heard Everett, Garrison, Father Taylor, or Theodore Parker? Then you may as well die." "Eloquence," said Webster, "does not consist in words; it consists in the man, in the subject, and in the occasion." Father Taylor possessed these three qualifications in a rich degree; the occasion was the gathering of the sailors; the man, Father Taylor, and the subject—"The boundless love of God."

What Cicero said of his ideal orator we may say of Father Taylor: "He thundered, he lightened, he overthrew and bore down all before him by the irresistible tide of his eloquence."

Such airy conceits had Father Tay-

lor, such sparkling wit, such genuine humor, such lofty imagination, and such brotherly kindness and love as are rarely found in one man. With a master's hand he played on the heart strings of his hearers, and struck chords that drew Pentecostal tears. His intense and glowing mind became the splendid interpreter of the divine passion of the cross. Christ and Him crucified-his Savior and the Savior of all men, especially of them who believe, was his ceaseless theme. He frequently preached four times a day, and his converts were counted by the thousands. Taylor was great in the pulpit, in the prayer meeting, on the platform and in all wise and benevolent reforms. He was sought for, far and near, to occupy the pulpits of Unitarians, Presbyterians, Congregationalists and Baptists.

He had no manner of use for the doctrine of election. "For Calvinists to invite sinners to repentance," he once said, "is like inviting gravestones home to dine with you." "Can a Calvinist be a Christian?" he inquired of Dr. Bushnell. "Certainly," was the reply. "Don't be too quick," said Father Taylor. "Suppose God should say to the elect in heaven: 'Now I will turn this stick and give the other end a chance,' would they

be content?"

Once, we are told, twenty or thirty sailors, converted at the Bethel, joined a Baptist church by immersion. As the weather happened to be extremely cold the minister directed that the water in the tank should be warmed. Meeting one of these converts shortly after, Father Taylor asked him why he had gone away. "Ah," said the sailor, "I didn't feel I could be in the fold unless I went down into Jordan." "Into Jordan?" said the old preacher with a sneer, "biled Jordan?"

A notable Unitarian minister one day called on Father Taylor, but was met at the door by the servant with the message that her master left orders not to let anybody in, not even the Apostle Paul. But the minister pressed his way in and spent the afternoon with the sailor preacher. Upon leaving, he said to his host: "You left orders not to let in even St. Paul, and here I have had two delightful hours with you." "Certainly, Brother Bentley," said Father Taylor, "I expect to spend a blessed eternity with St. Paul, but when you and I part on earth it is good-by forever."

One night, a brother rose in the Bethel prayer meeting and told of a hardened sinner who had been blown up in his powder mill: "He came down," said he, "all right, but crushed and mangled, and gave his heart to God, and now who would not say with the holy man of old, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his." Father Taylor rose and said: "I don't want any such trash brought unto this altar. I hope none of my people calculate on serving the devil all their lives and cheat him with their dying breath. Don't look forward to honoring God by giving him the last sniff of an expiring candle. Perhaps you will never be blown up in a powder mill. That holy man we have just heard of," he added, "was Balaam, the meanest scoundrel mentioned in the Old Testament or the new." Clearly in his handling of Scripture Father Taylor not only kept the faith, but used his reason too. As Cowley finely says:

So vast and dangerous as these, Our course by stars above we cannot know, Without the compass too, below."

Perfect freedom reigned in those Bethel prayer meetings. Once a Mr. Snow was not very warm in his talk, whereupon Father Taylor called out: "O Lord, melt that Snow." Another brother by the name of Wood lacked heart in his talk and was startled by the old veteran saying: "O Lord, set fire to that Wood."

Then a colored brother stood up

and talked so simply and pathetically of his condition that all were moved to tears. Father Taylor said: "Ah, there's rain in that cloud." I venture to say, nothing more beautiful or poetic was ever said of a colored man; the more you think about it the more you admire it. Once, while Father Taylor was eloquently speaking on the necessity of the "wedding garment," a poor sailor started up to apologize for appearing there in such rough costume and said he had lost all his clothes by shipwreck. Instantly, a score of sailors stripped off their coats for the wretched stranger while Father Taylor, with tears running down his cheeks, rushed to throw his arms around the poor sailor and apologize for seeming to insult him.

Another night, a Second Adventist came into the prayer meeting and dwelt in a wild and fervid way on the immediate coming of the Lord. A half drunken sailor, fired by the speaker's talk, rose, and staggering up to the brother, placed his own hand on the brother's shoulder and said: "I have seen many of your sort and heard 'em talk, but I never saw but one that was so full as you, and he got so full of it that he just cut his boot straps and went up." For once Father Taylor permitted laughing in his prayer meeting. No cold, cut and dried meetings were those. A Maine minister, describing a visit to one of them, says: "It was conducted in a marvelous way-by surprises, battery shocks, hitty, witty, wise suggestions and illustrations, burning star thoughts of faith, hope and love, Jesus, holiness and heaven, never to be forgotten."

"Why, it is a great mistake," said the old preacher, "to think of converting the world without the help of sailors. You might as well think of melting a mountain of ice with a moonbeam, or heating an oven with snowballs, but get the sailor converted and he is off from one port to another as if you had put spurs to lightning." A Bethel seaman once said he had been to cities where the people had never heard of the United States, but never to one where they had not heard of Father Taylor. Father Taylor was a powerful advocate of temperance. He had daily witness of the ravages of rum among his sailor boys and consequently hated the liquor traffic with intense hatred. Lecturing in 1843, at Charlestown, on the rum traffic, he said: "Yes, here it is yet, and over, too, in the great Athens of America, where the church spires as they point upward are almost as thick as the masts of the shipping along the wharves, all the machinery of the drunkard-making, soul-destroying business is in perfect order, from the low grog holes on the dock to the great establishments in Still House Square kept open to ruin my poor sailor boys; and your wives and daughters, as they walk to the churches on Sunday do often brush the very skirts of their silk dresses against the mouths of open grog-shops that gape by the way, and your poor-houses are full, and your courts and prisons are filled with the victims of this infernal rum traffic; and the hearts of your wives and mothers are full of sorrow, and yet the system is tolerated, and when we ask men what is to be done about it, they tell us: 'You can't help it."

Then, suddenly pointing in the direction of Bunker Hill, he continued: "There is Bunker Hill and you say you can't stop it. Up yonder is Lexington and Concord, where your fathers fought for the right, and bled and died; and you look at their monuments and boast of the heroism of your fathers, your patriotic fathers, then tell us we can't stop it. No! your fathers, your patriotic fathers, could make a cup of tea for his Britannic Majesty out of a whole cargo, but you can't cork up a gin jug.

Ha!"

A patriot, too, was Father Taylor.

At a meeting, held at Niagara Falls, he thus delivered himself:

"After you have seen Niagara, all that you may say is but the echo; it remains Niagara, and will roll and tumble and foam and play and sport till the last trumpet shall sound. It will remain Niagara, whether you are friends or foes. So with this country. It is the greatest God ever gave to man; for Adam never had the enjoyment of it, and if he had, he could not have managed it. It is our own. God reserved it for us and there is not the shadow of it in all the world beside."

Father Taylor was a poet—a born poet we may surely call him. Not in any wise a vendor of rhymed words, but a creator of rich melodies whose music was first heard in his soul. "Don't bury me in the ground," he said; "bury me rather in the deep blue sea, where the coral reefs shall be my pillow and the seaweeds my winding-sheet, and the waves of the ocean shall sing my requiem forever and ever."

This striking passage is closely akin to another of purple splendor in Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens." During the War of the Rebellion, just after the issue of the 7.30 gold bonds, Father Taylor came into the possession of a few thousand dollars which had been bequeathed to him by a wealthy admirer. The old preacher was told that the government needed money, and that his example might do good if he should buy United States securities, but if the Rebellion should succeed the bonds would be worth nothing.

"Put it in," said the grand old man.
"If the Rebellion succeeds I don't
want to be worth anything. Put it
all in and if the ship goes down, we'll
all go down together." How splendid that was!

Mrs. Jameson, the celebrated authoress and traveler, when in this country, became acquainted with Father Taylor and remarked that

there were just two Niagaras in America and Father Taylor was one.

When Jenny Lind was creating such a furore in this country she felt constrained to go and hear Father Taylor. During the week someone had asked him to preach on amusements, which he did, the Swedish Nightingale being in the audience, though unknown to him. He proceeded to denounce card-playing, dancing and gambling, but spoke of the power of song as being a beautiful thing and praised the goodness, modesty and charity of the sweetest of singers, Jenny Lind. The lady clapped her hands in delight, whereupon a tall person rose on the pulpit steps and asked in a solemn tone whether anyone who might die at one of Miss Lind's concerts would go to heaven.

Disgust swept across Father Taylor's face as he shouted: "A Christian will go to heaven wherever he dies, and a fool will be a fool wherever he is, even if he is on the steps of a pulpit." There was a native hardihood in the man's heart that made him absolutely fearless both in word and in deed.

How strange it seems that that unlettered Methodist preacher should have been the closest friend of the Transcendental School of Philoso-

phy!

Not only were their pulpits at his service, but their homes were his frequent resort. They admired and loved him beyond measure; he was their peer and possessed one supreme merit which some of them did not, viz: rich and saving common sense—that rare quality we discern in Cervantes, in Samuel Johnson and in the immortal Lincoln.

Governor Andrew was also a close friend and warm admirer of Father Taylor. He often invited him to the State House to consult with him on public affairs, and the great war governor was frequently to be seen in the Bethel prayer-meeting seeking

strength and refreshment for his daily tasks during those awful years of the Rebellion. Of his friend, Emerson, he said: "Why, he is one of the sweetest souls God ever made, but he knows no more about theology than Balaam's ass did of the Hebrew grammar." Someone once told him that Emerson would certainly go to hell. "Then," replied Father Taylor, "he will modify the atmosphere."

To Dr. Channing he once said: "When you die angels will fight for the glory of carrying you to heaven on their shoulders."

I shall summon but one more witness to confirm the greatness of Father Taylor—a witness who cannot be charged with having a Christian bias to warp his judgment; I refer to Walt Whitman. He said: "Among all the brilliant lights of bar or stage I have heard in my time in New York and other cities-I have haunted the courts to witness notable trials, and have heard all the famous actors and actresses that have been in America the past fifty years—though I recall marvelous effects from one or the other of them, I never had anything in the way of vocal utterance to shake me through and through and become fixed with its accompaniments in my memory like those prayers and sermons of Father Taylor.'

So great is the power of genius, whether it radiates from a Cæsar or mocks in a Diogenes; whether it houses in a palace or huddles in a tub, it is ever the same inscrutable power.

In the year 1868 Father Taylor began to manifest the infirmities of old age; had to give up the old ship Bethel and prepare to take his last long voyage with another and greater Captain at the helm. The gathering shadows of twilight sometimes confused the old mariner's vision and he would lose his "reckoning."

One day, passing a mirror in his bed-room, he saw himself reflected in the glass and forthwith began to preach to his shadow. "My dear sir," said he, "you are old; you are infirm, but Christ will save you. Come, now, my dear sir; come now." His nurse, by way of humoring him, said: "Father Taylor, who is that old man about here?" "That old man," said he, "is an infidel; he won't have salvation at any price." Oh, what pathos!

To-morrow and to-morrow crept on apace, but Father Taylor still tarried; the great ocean of life continued to ebb and flow with its old-time regularity, but Father Taylor's boat continued to hug the shore. But the end came at last. On the morning of April the sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, just as the tide was turning in Boston Harbor, Father Taylor's spirit went out with it in the child-like faith of "seeing his Pilot, face to face, when he had crossed the bar."

We shall never be able to adequately measure the great work Father Taylor did any more than we can exactly measure the length, the breadth, the depth, and influence of the Gulf Stream. What we know of that phenomenon—and it is sufficient for all practical purposes—is, that it is one of Nature's great and beneficent powers; that it not only penetrates and warms the vast depths of the

ocean, but also bears on its bosom soft whisperings of tropical airs.

Father Taylor was the Gulf Stream of the physical, moral and spiritual life of sailors. He fed and clothed them; he warmed their cold hearts and revived their drooping faith; he widened their horizon; he gave them fresh views of God and with matchless colors painted the Paradise that awaited them beyond.

Was not that a life worth living? For are not all such lives heirs of the promise eternal—"They who turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars forever and ever," compared with which how all the pomp and circumstance of this world sinks into

utter insignificance.

Here we must say farewell to the great sailor preacher, but we shall still ponder on his remarkable sayings and be chastened by his self-sacrificing life, and shall continue to believe that when the graves are opened and the abundance of the sea gives up its dead Father Taylor and his shining ones will come forth to receive the highest reward that can be bestowed on the children of men:

"Well done, good and faithful servants, enter into the joy of your Lord."

PUBLIC CARE OF THE POOR IN EARLY AMERICA

Accurate Transcript from Records by M. AUGUSTA HOLMAN

At a meeting at Leift. Beers, March 3, 1671. There coming a complaint to us ye Selectmen concerning ye poverty of Edward Sandersons family yt that they have not had wherewith to maintaine themselves and children either with suply of provisions or employment to earne any—And considering yt it would be ye charge of ye towne to provide for ye whole Family which will be hard to doe this year, and not knowing how to supply them with provisions, we considering if we should supply them, and could doe it, yet it would not tend to ye good of ye children for their good education and bringing up, soe as they may be useful in ye common weal, and themselves to live comfortable and usefully in time to come, We have therefore agreed to put two of his children into some honest fameleys where they may be educated and brought up in ye knowledge of God & sum honest calling or labor, And Therefore we doe order that Thomas Fleg (Flag) and John Bigulah (Bigelow) shall have power to find them prentises, with sum honest people with ye consent of their parents, if it may be hade, and if ye parents shall refuse then to use ye help of the magistrate.

FIRST NEWS OF AMERICAN VICTORY IN 1782

This is an account of the joy that reigned throughout America on the news of victory, told by an eye witness, Stanton Sholes, who was born March 14, 1772, married Abigail Avery on March 14, 1793, and died February 7, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, in his ninety-third year.

CONTRIBUTED BY

SARAH ELIZABETH SHOLES NIGHMAN

GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER OF THE NARRATOR

HE writer of this short Sketch was born in one of the British North American Colinies (as his fathers were) some years before the Revolutionary War Commenced and slept in Juvenile darkness till the thunder of the Revolution burst on the young mind and called him to his feet in 1775 so that his first view on the elements of time were crimsoned with the commencement of the Revolutionary War. For me at this time to commence my worlds tour when the elements of nature were lighted up by the torch of a bloody war and the voice of distant thunder rolling over these young Colinies but we had a Washington and a Franklin that could call down fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice.

Wonderful age this for the young stranger to shape his future course. Dark were the elements that covered the path of the young, but goodness and mercy by the hand and as years passed away his mind expanded more to the cause of the war and this bloody strife. My Father and four brothers older than myself all warmly engaged in this war. The town of Groton my birthplace and New London had been suffered to remain in peace till the sixth day of Sept. 1781 when at daylight there was discovered twenty four British anchored at the mouth of the river three miles below the city. They soon landed eight hundred troops on each side of the river. Arnold commanded one division and led them to the City and burned it. The other division marched upon Groton side of the river to attach Ft. Griswold on Groton Heights. This bloody strife and massacre of the garrison of Ft. Griswold was in sight of my home, there my eyes saw and my ears heard the death strife and struggle of that ill-

fated garrison.

I will not attempt a description of the next days scene, it was awful to all that could stand within hearing of this slaughter house. The town that gave the young stranger being and opened its arms to re-ceive him to its bosom is now in lamentation and mourning and sackcloth its daily uniform. I had one brother in the Fort he was one of the few that escaped with life. . At this time my Father was in the army and two Brothers and one in a priviteer at Sea. This sixth day of Sept. 1781 was a dark day for Groton more than forty widows and two hundred orphans were left in a few hours to mourn the loss of husbands and fathers. The writer had two Uncles and seven Cousins killed in the Fort.

In October was heralded to us the joyful news of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his whole army to the combined armies of America and France. Oh! how my young heart leaped for joy. In spring of 1782 Sir Guy Carleton arrived in New York bringing the cheering news of the

probability of a peace being soon restored between the two countries. When Sir Guy arrived with his news the people were filled with great joy some sang, some cried, some danced, some prayed, and others drowned sorrows with a good mug of flip. It was a mighty great joy in our own way so that 1782 passed away with but little blood shed and the year rolled away in much quiet. In the spring of 1783 intelligence arrived that articles of peace had been signed by Great Britain.

In the independence of the United States, in the general joy all party animosity seemed to be forgotten and mingled in one exultation. Throughout the country all was cheer and good feeling toward each other, and when they met they met on a level, and as freemen and a heavenly joy beaming in every face. How beauteous nature now at the end of the war and how dark and gloomy before. With heavenly joy they met the change and natures God adored in

high praises.

Now peace reigns over the land everyone commences as if he had begun in a new state or some new inheritance gained, but in great peace and love did the young nation commence its proud stand beside the nations of the earth. In Novr. of this year the British troops left New York for Great Britain. In June of this year 1783 my Father returned from the Army and in Oct. two Brothers all poor and destitute. These three served in the Revolutionary War over eleven years. My Father had served several years in the British army aginst the French and Indians before and at the time Buebeck fell into the hands of the British. The fourth of Oct. 1789, My Father died and now with the consent of my mother I commenced the sea faring business and in this I continued for many years. It was a hard life to manage yet I was very fortunate in all I undertook.

In all this I must acknowledge God's guardian care over me in all my wanderings by land and sea not to make mention of his mercy and goodness in the special providence of God in the saving of my life and while I followed the sea. I continued the Sea faring business till 1803 at that time the war between Great Britain and France almost swept the American Commerce from the sea. for this cause I quit the Sea and returned back into the State of New York and after a few years moved into the state of Pennsylvania and bought a farm on the Ohio river twenty two miles below Pittsburg: here I remained till 1812. I was then commissioned a Captain in the U. S. Artillery and soon entered the service of my country and remained in its service till July 1814. I then settled up with my government and in a year or two entered trade and in this business continued many years and was extremely fortunate in my trade.

In 1836 I wound up my business and then rambled about till 1842 then settled down in the city of Columbus, Ohio, where we now live in great peace and love up to this 1859. Now what watchfulness my heavenly Father has had over me in all my rambling by Sea and land. In my early life He took me up and bare me on his hands through the war or the scene of the Revolution, and through the dangers of the sea my life boat, and in war my shield and safeguard.

Oh! wonderful Providence! When He first called me to light there was no nationality to this great people but now in this my day and time have stretched their arms like seas and become a mighty nation all in my day or single lifetime. Oh, the wonderful improvements! A few brave squatters combined to draft a Constitution that should bind these thirteen Colinies under one government and laws was no small work in these days.

THE FIRST PATENT IN AMERICA

GRANTED IN 1646 TO THE INVENTOR OF "AN ENGINE OF MILLS TO GO BY WATER" AND RECORDED AS "JENKES MOPOLYE"

BY

EMELINE JENKS CRAMPTON

A LINEAL DESCENDANT OF THE PATENTEE

At a generall courte at Boston the 6th of the 3th mo 1646 The Cort considringe ye necessity of raising such manufactures of engins of mils to go by water for speedy dispatch of much worke wth few hands, and being sufficiently informed of ye ability of ye petition to pforme such workes grant his petition (yt n othr pson shall set up, or use any such new invention, or trade for fourteen years wtout ye licence of him ye said Joseph Jenkes) so far as concernes any such new invention, and so as it shalbe always in ye powr of this corte to restrain ye exportation of such manifactures, and ye prizes of them to moderation if occasion so require.

THE first patent in America was granted to Joseph Jenks, the first, a founder and machinist who had emigrated from Hammersmith, England, where he was born in 1602. He was "a very ingenious man," and was induced by Governor Winthrop, the younger, to come to Lynn, Massachusetts, about 1642, as master mechanic, to establish "the iron and steel works." He is the acknowledged head of the iron-smelting and founding business, and the first builder of machinery in this country, and first patentee of inventions in America, having introduced the idea (first granted by act of Parliament in 1625) of protection for the manufacture of improvements by petition to the government of Massachusetts Bay. In 1646 he took patents for mill improvements; and in 1655 he patented the present form of the grass scythe, for which "he should be held in grateful remembrance." In 1652 he made dies for the first coinage of money, the "Pine Tree Shillings." In 1654 he built the first fire engine, to the order of "the selectmen of Boston" (the first ever built in the country); in 1657 he built a forge, and entered upon the manufacture of his improved scythes nine years before his application was granted.

Inventor Jenks was a widower and left two sons, Joseph, eleven, and George, in England, who early followed him to America. He married again in Lynn, and had three sons and two daughters. His son, Joseph, was born in England in 1632, followed his father to Lynn about 1647, and served at his business; he subsequently went to Providence, Rhode Island, and established the iron and machine business at Pawtucket Falls, founding the town of Pawtucket. His shops were destroyed in King Philip's War, but were rebuilt. By his enterprise the

foundation was laid which made that town the great "iron workshop of the colonies," and the place where skilled mechanics gathered, who have since made Rhode Island noted for her steel and iron products, machinery and other manufactures.

The manufacture of firearms began to be carried on extensively in this place by Stephen Jenks; and several independent companies were furnished with arms of home manufacture. Sixty heavy cannons besides field pieces were made at the iron works.

Inventor Jenks came from an old family abroad. The surname is spelled Jenks, Jynks, Jenkes, Jencks, and Jenckes. This family is descended from the Welch or ancient Britons. Robert Jenks was of Wolverton (manor) parish of Eatounder-Eywood, Shropshire, about 1350, in the reign of Edward III. This gentleman was the son of Jenkyn Cam-

brey of that place and Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Walter Collyng, Knight, of Church Stretton, in the same county. From Robert, the ancestry is traced to Sthelstan, who reigned from 925 to 941, the head of the fourth royal tribe of Sthelstan was descended Wales. from Vortigern, who ruled the Britons from 454 to 485 A.D., and seven generations beyond Caractacus-as far as Welch annals and Bardic pedigrees are carried. At Wolverton it continued for ten direct descents and families branched therefrom. bert Jenks, Esquire, possessed Wolverton about 1640 and his estate fell to his heirs by a daughter. From this ancestry was Joseph Jenks, the first patentee in America.

Inventor Jenks' grandson was distinguished in his service to Rhode Island and was assistant governor for eleven years, and governor from 1727-

1732—five years.

VOTE TO PROSECUTE NON-CHURCH GOERS IN 1644

Record of an Election at a General Town Meeting in Salem, Massachusetts, in r644, at which John Porter and Jacob Barney are appointed to preserve the Sabbath Day—Barney was a prominent land owner, served as selectman, and member of the General Court at Boston

Transcript from Original Record Contributed by Mrs. S. L. GRIFFITH

Voted:—"At a General Towne Meetinge held the seventh day of the fifth moneth 1644. Ordered that twoe be appointed every Lord's Day to walke forth in the time of Gods Worshippe, to take notice of such as either lye about the Meetinge House without attending to the word or ordinances, or that lye at home or in the fields without giving good account thereof and (ask) to take the names of such persons and present them to the Magistrate whereby they may be accordingly proceeded against. John Porter and Jacob Barney were the twoe appointed as watch for the eleventh day. Then to begin with Goodman Porter next the Meetinge House and so to goe through the Towne according to the order of the watch, and the first 2 give the next 2 warning of it & so from tyme to tyme."

Che Dawn of the New World



FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA—FOUNDATION OF A PEOPLE WHO IN THREE HUNDRED YEARS HAVE STRETCHED THEIR DOMINION AND MILLIONS ACROSS THE CONTINENT—ITS INFLUENCE PERMEATES THE EARTH—NATIONS OF THE WORLD EXTEND TRIBUTE

BY

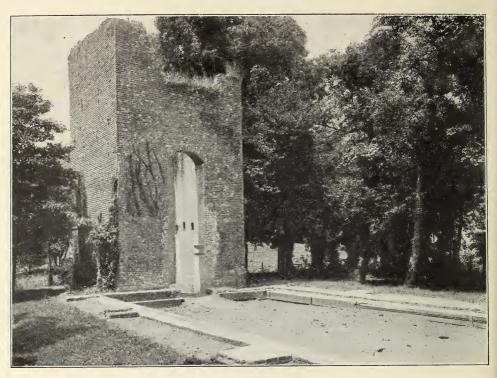
HONORABLE H. ST. GEORGE TUCKER

President of the Jamestown Exposition—Dean of the School of Politics and Diplomacy at George Washington University, Washington, D. C.—Former Dean of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia—Former President of the American Bar Association

THIS is the three hundredth anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America. The territory occupied by Connecticut was included in the domain. The grant to the London company was liberal in its terms and Captain John Smith in his record says: "The bounds thereof on the East side are the great Ocean; on the South lyeth Florida; on the North nova Francia;

as for the West thereof, the limits are unknowne."

It was Captain John Smith who gave New England its name and it was with pride that he declared himself "Admiral of New England." In later years Connecticut and the territory now known as New England fell into the possession of other grants but it is to the motherhood of Jamestown that Connecticut may today point with pride on this centennial occasion.



OLDEST RUINS OF A PROTESTANT ECCLESIASTICAL STRUCTURE IN AMERICA Historic Tower of the Old Church at Jamestown, Virginia—Remains of the third edifice of the first Protestant organization in New World—Preserved by Society for Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

"Here the old world first met the new. Here the white man first met the red for settlement and civilization. Here the white man wielded the ax to cut the first tree for the first log cabin. Here the first log cabin was built for the first village. Here the first village rose to the first State Capital. Here was the first capital of our empire of states—here was the very foundation of a nation of freemen, which has stretched its dominion and its millions across the continent to the shores of another ocean. Go to the Pacific now to measure the progression and power of a great people."

The whole English-speaking world must pay homage to Old Jamestown on this three hundredth anniversary. In it is written much of the earth's history, for as Dr. Tyler says: "Had the expedition that came to Jamestown in 1607 failed of a permanent footing on these shores, the opportunity of establishing here an An-

glo-Saxon colony might have passed away never to return. The Spaniards, who claimed all North America, might have, by establishing settlements of their own, prevented any further attempt on the part of the English."

It is therefore not an idle speculation to consider America as she might have been to-day—a Spanish-speaking nation, or, possibly lost by Spain in some of the wars that would have arisen, under the colonial government of one of the Old World monarchies. It does not seem possible that the American spirit could ever have been held in subjection whatever might have been its guardianship. The very air of the continent, wherever one may go from ocean to ocean and from the snows of the farthest northern bound. ary to the tropical fragrance of the Southland, is the breath of Self-Government—the nature-stilled air of the Republic.



BUST OF JOHN SMITH
By Baden Powell, Sculptor



An Old English Oil Painting of Captain John Smith, painted after the engraved portraiture of the adventurer in his own book, when he was thirty-seven years of age, in 1616, the year that Pocahontas went to England, the wife of John Rolfe, and was presented at the Court of King James as "Lady Rebecca"—Captain John Smith died at the age of fifty-three years, after a life of remarkable adventures

It is with these sentiments in mind that it is well for every American—and every brother of the great brotherhood of nations—to look back through the panorama of three hundred years to that notable day in 1607 when the British flag planted the first permanent English-speaking settlement on the Western Hemisphere, and endowed it with its mother-tongue.

Wonderful tales of the Golden Land of promise were being told in the Old World. London was agog with the news of its resources. Adventurers, poets, playwrights, were gathering in London and the New America was the talk of the taverns. Old London in this day of the dawn of the New World was an interesting picture. I can do no better than to describe it in the words of Edwin Fulton Rorebeck who, in speaking of London as the mother of Virginia,

said a few days ago: London was the metropolis, the great feeder for England, Scotland and Ireland, and the guilds or companies of Salters, Vintners, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Haberdashers, Skinners, Mercers, Grocers, Fishmongers, Taylors. Ironmongers, Clothworkers, were laying the foundations which were to make the city the great commercial clearing house for the whole world. While the town had a solid citizenship—peaceable folk, such as shop and tavern keepers, artisans, Thames boatmen, and drawers of sack and "carowses"—it was also a day of a floating, superficial population made up of idle rich, needy adventurers, discharged sailors and soldiers, roysterers, "Roaring Boys," poets, playwrights and actors, living by their wits, keeping London in good humor, and incidentally being thrust into jail for lese majestie. Gallants, adventurers, poets, hobnobbed together at the tayerns which abounded in London—the Mermaid, the Horn, the Cock and Bottle, the Old Boar's Head, the Cheshire Cheese—these are the names of the trysting places where Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Smith and

Gosnold, and others of their ilk, scribblers and sword-stickers, fraternized and sought inspiration in huge "carowses" of sack. Here ballads destined to become classics were written and sung; here brave enterprises which changed the world's cosmography were conceived and later carried into execution.

The fever of speculation was in the air, rich and poor fell victims to the plague. Virginia, the beautiful, mysterious, unknown land across the great waters, was reputed to be fabulously rich in gold and other precious metals. Tales were told in the tap-room of a city of gold located in the interior of America, a city of which the Spaniards had accurate information and for which they were searching.

The closing years of the sixteenth century witnessed a great awakening in the public mind of England regarding the possibilities of colonial expansion. It had taken one hundred years to bring about this awakening; one hundred years of imagination, of vague rumors and reports and of maritime ventures, since Columbus opened the ponderous gates of the Atlantic; one hundred years of desultory exploration without a resulting settlement. But now things were taking on a new appearance. Spanish Armada had but recently been destroyed, and the country of Elizabeth had become "Mistress of the Seas," ready and eager under the flush of success to extend the power and supremacy of the nation to the bounds of the earth. The El Dorado of the New World offered the best field for the test of this exuberance of popular feeling whether the motive be commerce, romance, ambition, love of adventure, freedom from restraint or religion.

This passion received a decided check, however, by the disastrous attempt of Sir Walter Raleigh to found a colony in the New World. In 1584, Raleigh sent out two vessels under the Captains Armidas and Barlow and these traversed the Carolina



MASSACRE IN 1622 IN FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA
Old Print in the Scheeps-Togt' van Anthony Chester Na Virginia,
gedaan in het jaar 1620-Printed at Leyden by Peter Vander in 1707

coast and named the country Virginia. The next year a colony of one hundred and eight men made a settlement on the Island of Roanoke but one year sufficed for the experiment when the colonists abandoned their lovely hamlet and returned to England. The next year fifty men left at the deserted settlement were massacred by the Indians. Raleigh was not yet discouraged. A new colony was planted and this time the solitude was cheered by the presence of woman. But this did not avail, and of the fate of the colony we know nothing. The settlement and the settlers disappeared without a trace of their fate. The only thing known of their year's existence there is the fact that a female child was born there and it was named Virginia. These disasters gave the colonization scheme such a set-back

that for fifteen years Virginia lay abandoned and obscure.

The great East India Company had been organized, in 1600, and was throwing open the gates of the rich East. Sir Francis Drake, in 1577-1580, had encircled the globe. The wealth of the Western World awaited the men with the courage to come and take it.

At this juncture Captain John Smith arrived in his native country after many years of adventure in Morocco, Turkey and the Orient. In company with Bartholomew Gosnold, Edward Maria Wingfield, Robert Hunt and others, Smith began urging the colonization of Virginia and as a result letters patent were issued by the King, James I, to the territory on the sea-coast of America from the thirty-fourth to the thirty-eighth degrees, north latitude, to-

gether with all the islands within a hundred miles of these shores and extending to the Western Ocean.

Under this authority there set sail from Blackwall, England, on the nineteenth day of December, 1606, one hundred and five aspiring colonists. These vessels were the "God Speed," "Discovery," and "Susan Constant," the largest being of less than one hundred tons burthen.

The beginning of the voyage was inauspicious and discouraging. Buffeted about by angry seas for six weeks before losing sight of their home land, internal dissensions were added to their discomforts. At last they encountered more favorable weather, and, by the old circuitous route, reached the West Indies where they landed and carried on a smart trade with the "Salvages." After resting several weeks they resumed the journey toward Virginia. Their expectation was to land on Roanoke Island but one of the great Cape Hat-

teras storms bore them out of their course and carried them beyond their expected landing place. So it was that on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1607, they made the coast of Virginia and landed at a point which they named Cape Henry. To the opposite point they gave the name Cape Charles, both names being in honor of the sons of their King. A party of thirty went ashore at Cape Henry to recreate themselves and received their first lesson in Indian warfare. being attacked by a body of savages who crept upon them from the hills and forests. In looking about for the best place for a settlement the colonists cruised about for two or They anchored at a three weeks. point which they called Point Comfort and partook of the oysters which they gathered along the beach and of the strawberries which they said were fine, "four times bigger and better than ours in England." But they were not quite satisfied with Point



BURNING OF FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA Old print in the archives of the Historical Exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition



[Enlarged from a cut in the Scheeps-Togt van Anthony Chester Na Virginia, geaaan in het jaar 1020. Printed at Leyden by Peter Vander, 1707. A pamphlet. 12mo.]

FIFTEEN YEARS AFTER FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA

Comfort as a location for their settlement, and, proceeding up the river, which they called James, they hoped to find a better place. It may be, too, they still had thoughts of that ignus fatui of all the early explorations, the Northwest Passage to India. On the thirteenth day of May they moored their boats to the trees and landed on a projection from the northern shore of the river and that very day the ax was buried in the trees of the primeval forest and the first shafts were hewn out for the foundation of the city of the Royal James, henceforth to be called Jamestown, the first permanent English settlement in the New World.

Of the trials and tribulations of this infant settlement, the world is familiar. There were seasons of sunshine and seasons of shadow, times of plenty and starving times; there were dissensions within and savage treachery and cruelty without. So many were the discouragements that the colony must have perished miserably had not the masterful spirit of John

Smith prevailed. He it was who pacified the Indians and procured from them the life-sustaining corn; he it was who quieted the internal strifes by firmness and a requirement that "he who will not work shall not eat."

Three hundred years have passed away since this memorable day in May, 1607, but, despite the spirit of commercialism which is abroad in our fair land, there are thousands of brave souls and true, from the ice-bound North to the sun-kissed South, that thrill with patriotic pride at the remembrance of "Old Jamestown." This village, for it was never more than a village, was verily the keystone of the arch of "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Little now remains of this cradle of the English race in America, except the ruins of the tower of the old church within whose walls nearly three centuries ago the Gospel was preached and songs of praise went up from the great hearts of those brave adventurers who were ready to suffer,



ROYAL ARMS AND SEAL ON THE FIRST MAP OF THE FIRST ENGLISH SETTLE-MENT IN AMERICA—Issued in John Smith's "Historie" published in London, England, in 1629

yea to die, if need be, to plant the standard of liberty on the soil of America. This old tower has well withstood the storms, vandalism and neglect of nearly three hundred years and stands to-day an impressive landmark, a prophetic reminder of the mutability of all things material.

Lancet slits high up in the tower indicate that it was used as a fort or block-house against sudden attacks of Indians. In our minds' eye we can see rough old Sir William Berkley or the noble Nathaniel Bacon going through these narrow slits, but not on the same day, as Bacon and the governor never could agree. Ivy creeps over the ruined walls of the tower, clinging to the bricks like the historical associations which cluster about everything connected with the place.

This was not the first church but most likely the third. The first was made by "hanging up an old sail, fastening it to three or four trees, seats of logs, and a bar of wood be-

tween two trees served for a pulpit." The next, so says Smith, was "like a barn, set upon crotchets." The third was the one on which the old tower still stands. On this spot Pocahontas, the tried and true friend of the English, received the rites of Christian baptism and here she was married to John Rolfe, April, 1614. Powhatan readily consented to the alliance and sent his brother to give away his daughter. It was a memorable day, as may be supposed, in the annals of Old Jamestown and it may be doubted whether a single adult in the colony was absent from the ceremony. Sir Thomas Gates beamed with happiness while the dusky countenances of the brothers of Pocahontas and other youths and maidens of the forest glowed with pleasure.

In the churchyard about the old tower lies the tombs of the Sherwoods, the Blairs, the Harrisons, Lady Frances Berkley and many others whose names are familiar to every schoolboy and girl of the land. Men and women of high degree or low, they sleep side by side "waiting for a Joyful Resurrection" as some of the inscriptions on the tombstones declare. The old fort of colonial days was near the church and its ruins are still discernible. It was used by Cornwallis as a part of his fortification in the closing campaign of the



GRAVES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS One of first interments in Jamestown



RUINS OF FIRST PERMANENT ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN AMERICA
Old Ambler Mansion on Jamestown Island-Preserved by the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

Revolution and again by General McClellan in the Civil War. Save for these two interruptions the solitude of the place seems not to have been disturbed from the date of the abandonment of the colony in favor of Williamsburg in 1699, to 1892, when the patriotism of the country cried out for the preservation of the historic ruins and the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities secured the title to the property. Since that date much has been done to preserve the place from further demolition and also to restore the foundations of some of the ancient buildings. The general government has erected a bulwark to prevent the never-ceasing tide of the mighty James from making further inroads upon the sacred soil, many acres of which it has long since carried toward the sea.

In addition to the Ter-Centennial Exposition which opens April 26, on

the shores of Hampton Roads, in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of this settlement, the national government will this year commemorate the event by the erection of an obelisk within the limits of the first settlement. Thus at last Jamestown is coming into its own.

The American people are now gathering at the shrine of the Nation's birth; the peoples of the earth are paying homage to the Western Continent, to-day one of the greatest powers in civilization; the brother nations of the Eastern Continent are extending a beautiful tribute of Good Will by sending their military and naval emissaries to join the wonderful pageant of Peace in which the soldiers of all flags are to march side by side in the Land of the Stars and Stripes.

The United States has never hitherto permitted armed companies of

foreign soldiery to visit this country; consequently for the first time Americans will see an international encampment—the greatest military spectacle the world has ever seen—the grandest naval rendezvous in history

It is, indeed, a bright omen of the future when the soldiers and sailors of all nations meet in Peace and Friendship. It also is beyond comprehension to consider this vast wil-

derness of three hundred years ago and then gaze upon it as a World Power to-day, and to realize that quaint Old Jamestown is in a few short days to witness the competitive flights of the airships of all countries, the races of dirigible balloons for commercial purposes, and see the conceptions of the brain of men and the products of man's skilful hand of three marvelous centuries.

Truly, this is an Age of Wonders!

AN OLD ENGLISH PLAY ON AMERICA

The New World was the Talk of the Taverns in the Old World—Gallants, Adventurers and Poets told tales of its Fabulous Riches — Playwrights made mention of it in their Dramas—One of Popular Plays of the Day was "Westward Hoe," written by Johnson, Chapman and Marston, in which appear these lines:

Scapethrift: Is there such treasure there, Captain, as I have heard?

Captain Seagull: I tell thee, golde is more plentiful there than copper is with us; and as for much redde copper as I can bring, Ile have thrice the waight of gold. Why, man, all their dripping pans and their chamber pottes are fine gold; and all the chaines with which they chaine up their streets are massie gold; and all the prisoners they take are fettered in gold; and for rubies and diamonds, they goe forth on holy days and gather 'hem by the seashore, to hang on their children's coates, and stick in their capps, as commonly as our children weare saffron guilt brooches and groates with hoales in 'hem.

Scapethrift: And is it a pleasant countrie withall?

Seagull: As ever the sun shinde on; temperate and full of all sorts of excellent viands; wilde boare is as common as our tamest bacon is here; venison as mutton. And then you shall

live freely there, without sargeants, or courtiers, or lawyers, or intelligencers. . . Then for your meanes to advancement, there it is simple, and not preposterously mixt. You may be an alderman there, and never be scavenger; you may be a nobleman, and never be a slave. You may come to preferment inough, and never be a pandar; to riches and fortune inough, and have never the more villiance, nor the lesse wit. Besides, there we shall have no more law than conscience, and not too much of either; serve God inough, eat and drinke inough, and "inough is as good as a feast."

Spendall: Gods me! and how farre is it thether?

Seagull: Some six weekes sayle, no more, with any indifferent winde. And if I get to any part of the coast of Africa, Ile saile thether with any winde or when I come to Cape Finister, ther's foreright winde continuall wafts us till we come at Virginia.



This portraiture of Pocahontas is from a rare engraving now in the possession of Mrs. Herbert Jones, of Sculthorpe Rectory, near Fakenham, England, and believed to be an original by Simon de Passe. It is embellished with a Latin inscription and is a small quarto-size engraving that may possibly be the one referred to in the letter of March 29, 1617, quoted in Birch's "Court and Times of James I," which reads: "The Virginian woman, whose picture I sent you, died this last week at Gravesend as she was returning homeward." There is another portrait, that claims to be the original of Pocahontas, now in possession of Mrs. Stewart, of Heachem, England, representing Pocahontas in native costume, seated, with her only child, the John Rolff from whom some of the first Virginia families have sprung, standing at her side. There is no inscription on this ancient English canvas but it bears all the marks of authenticity

Che First Romance in America

HERE is no romance in American Literature more beautiful than that of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, her womanly courage and fortitude, her fidelity to the white race and the dawn of the light of civilization which lifted her from savagery to the Court of King James and the admiration and love of the English-speaking world.

The American people should pay homage to her memory on this anniversary of the deeds of heroism in which this beautiful Indian girl offered her life to the cause of civilization. Whether or not the tradition of the rescue of the gallant John Smith, as he was about to be slain by her father's tribe, is true does not in the least diminish the nobility and the beauty of this Indian maid. That she was the power behind the throne is beyond all doubt and to her must be given the credit for the influence that several times saved the absolute extermination of the English-speaking settlement which to-day claims the attention of the world as the cradle of the Republic.

The first Anglo-American alliance, the first union of continents—in truth the blending of the American-born strain with the strong blood of Europe, a strain that has ever since and is to-day making the American race the strongest on the face of the earth—was that of this daughter of the American Indians and a son of Old England. From this union has descended many of the illustrious Virginians who have full claim to blood more noble than monarchal royalty—a blood that has forced civilization

along.

On that notable wedding day, in April of 1614, the American aborigines and the white men concluded a peace which was stamped in brass and proclaimed to whomsoever it might concern. The little church with pews and pulpit of cedar was trimmed with sweetest April flowers. Pocahontas, the bride, the daughter of the old war-chief, Powhatan, was



Memorial Window presented by the Indian Girls of Hampton Institute to St. John's Church at Hampton, Virginia, the oldest standing Protestant Ecclesiastical structure on the Western Continent



Old engraving of Pocahontas Rescuing Captain John Smith

led to the altar by her aged uncle, Apachisco, with the consent of her father and friends. Two of her brothers were present, the ritual of the Church of England was read by Reverend Richard Buck, and the first citizens of the new America witnessed the union of the continents.

Three years before, Pocahontas had been baptized into Christianity and christened "Rebecca." Her true name, Matoaka, given her by her father at birth, had long been lost in the affectionate pet name of Pocahontas, meaning "little Wanton."

The bridegroom, John Rolfe, was a widower, a member of an ancient family of Heacham, County Norfolk, England, a strong man who had been secretary of state in the English colony and was highly respected. He took his Indian bride to England where her lovable disposition won the hearts of the English people. She was introduced at court by Lord and Lady Delaware and her name was on the lips of the English aristocracy. Some of the old state records bear these entries:

1616, June. Sir Thomas Dale returned from Virginia and brought divers men and

women of that country to be educated in England. One Rolfe also brought his wife Pocahuntas the daughter of Powhatan—"the Barbarous Prince."

While in the full light of Old World civilization the darkness of the long night fell upon her, and these last few lines from the old state records close the story.

1617, 18 Jan., London. The Virginia woman Pocahuntas has been with the King. She is returning home sore against her will.

1617., 29 March, London. The Virginia woman died at Gravesend on her return.

The register of the Church at Gravesend relates:

1616, May 2, Rebecca Rrolf, wyff of Thomas Rrolf, gent. A Virginia Ladyborne, was buried in the Chauncell.

One year later, in 1618, the old war-chief, Powhatan, scarred by many a conflict between savagery and civilization, went to his sleep and while to-day the English-speaking people of the world are paying homage to the memory of this dear daughter of the forests, who would dare say that she who died in the golden light of civilization is not resting in the arms of her barbarian father upon whom the light of understanding never dawned?



Chapman's Famous Picture of the Baptism of Pocahontas in 1613



Old Engraving of the Marriage of Pocahontas to John Rolfe about April 15, 1614



BRONZE STATUE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH
BY WILLIAM COUPER OF NEW YORK
TO BE UNVEILED AT JAMESTOWN ISLAND
SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND SEVEN



Autobiography of John Smith

Recorded by Him in His Owne Adventures and Observations in 1629 & Relating His Birth, in 1579, Apprenticeship and Houth

HE was borne in Willoughby in Lincolne-shire, and a Scholler in the two Free-schooles of Alford and Louth. His father anciently descended from the ancient Smiths of Crudley in Lancashire; his mother from the Rickands at great Heck in York-shire. His parents dying when he was about thirteene yeeres of age, left him a competent means, which hee not being capable to manage, little regarded; his minde being even then set upon brave adventures, sould his Satchell, bookes, and all he had, intending secretly to get to Sea, but that his fathers death stayed him. all he had, intending secretly to get to Sea, but that his tathers death stayed nim. But now the Guardians of his estate more regarding it than him, he had libertie enough, though no meanes, to get beyond the Sea. About the age of fifteene yeeres hee was bound an Apprentice to Mr. Thomas Sendall of Linne, the greatest Merchant of all those parts; but because hee would not presently send him to Sea, he never saw his master in eight yeeres after. At last he found meanes to attend Mr. Perigrine Barty into France, second sonne to the Right Honourable Perigrine, that generous Lord Willoughby, and famous Souldier; where comming to his brother Robert, then at Orleans, now Earle of Linsey, and Lord great Chamberlaine of England; being then but little youths under Tutorage: his service being needlesse, within a moneth or six weekes they sent him backe againe to his friends; who within a moneth or six weekes they sent him backe againe to his friends; who within a moneth or six weekes they sent him backe againe to his friends; who when he came from London they liberally gave him (but out of his owne estate) ten shillings to be rid of him; such oft is the share of fatherlesse children, but those two Honourable Brethren gave him sufficient to returne for England. But, it was the least thought of his determination, for now being freely at libertie in Paris, growing acquainted with one Master David Hume, who making some use of his purse, gave him Letters to his friends in Scotland to preferre him to King Iames. Arriving at Roane, he better bethinkes himselfe, seeing his money neere spent, downe the River he went to Haver de grace, where he first began to learne the life of a souldier: Peace being concluded in France, he went with Captaine Ioseth Duxbury into the Low-countries, under whose Colours having served three Ioseph Duxbury into the Low-countries, under whose Colours having served three or foure yeeres, he tooke his journey for Scotland, to deliver his Letters. At Ancusan he imbarked himselfe for Lethe, but as much danger, as ship-wracke and Ancusan he imbarked himselfe for Lethe, but as much danger, as snip-wracke and sicknesse could endure, hee had at the holy Ile in Northumberland neere Barwicke: (being recovered) into Scotland he went to deliver his Letters. After much kinde usage amongst those honest Scots at Ripweth and Broxmoth, but neither money nor means to make him a Courtier, he returned to Willoughby in Lincoln-shire; where within a short time being glutted with too much company, wherein he took small delight, he retired himselfe into a little wooddie pasture, a good way from any towne, invironed with many hundred Acres of other woods: Here by a faire brook he built a Pavillian of boughes where only in his cloaths he lay. His studie was he built a Pavillion of boughes, where only in his cloaths he lay. His studie was Machiavills Art of warre, and Marcus Aurelius; his exercise a good horse, with his macmavus Art of warre, and Marcus Aureius; his exercise a good horse, with his lance and Ring; his food was thought to be more of venison than any thing else; what he wanted his man brought him. The countrey wondering at such an Hermite; His friends perswaded one Seignior Theadora Polaloga, Rider to Henry Earle of Lincolne, an excellent Horse-man, and a noble Italian Gentleman, to insinuate into his wooddish acquaintances, whose Languages and good discourse, and exercise of riding drew him to stay with him at Tattersall. Long these pleasures could not content him, but hee returned againe to the Low-Countreyes. Thus when France and Netherlands had taught him to ride a Horse and use his Armes, with such rudiments of warre as his tender veeres in those martiall Schooles could such rudiments of warre, as his tender yeeres in those martiall Schooles could attaine unto; he was desirous to see more of the world, and trie his fortune.



AMERICA'S KNIGHT ERRANT

Rare Engravings
from the Originals in
The True Travels, Adventures and Observations
of Captaine John Smith
in
Europe, Asia, Africke, and America

Europe, Asia, Africke, and America
Beginning
About the Yeere 1593, and Published in 1629

Experiences on Journey to America

Accurate Cranscript from the Booke of Proceedings and Accidents of the First Permanent English Settlement in America

BY

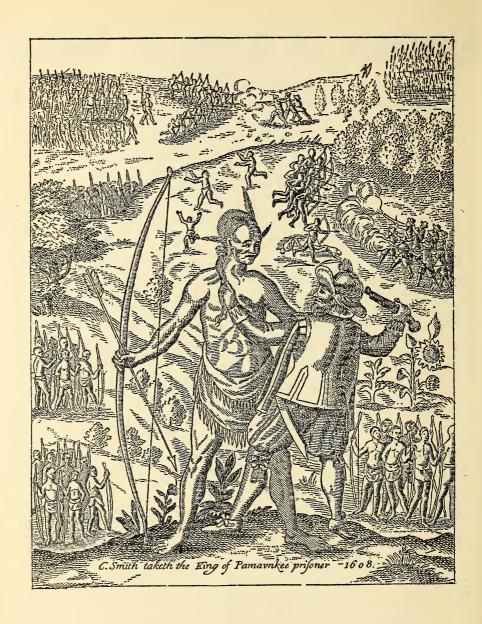
WILLIAM SIMONS

"DOCTOUR OF DIVINITIE"

N the 19 of December, 1606, we set sayle from Blackwall, but by vnprosperous winds were kept six weekes in the sight of England; all of which time, Mr. Hunt our Preacher, was so weake and sicke, that few expected his recovery.—Yet although he were but twentie myles from his habitation (the time we were in the Downes) and notwithstanding the stormy weather, nor the scandalous imputations (of some few, little better then Atheists, of the greatest ranke amongst vs) suggested against him, all this could never force from him so much as a seeming desire to leaue the business, but preferred the service of God, in so good a voyage, before any affection to contest with his godlesse foes, whose disasterous designes (could they have prevailed) had even then overthrowne the businesse, so many discontents did then arise, had he not with the water of patience, and his godly exhortations (but chiefly by his true devoted examples) quenched those flames of envie, and dissention.

We watered at the Canaries, we traded with the Salvages at Dominica; three weekes we spent in refreshing our selues amongst these west-India Isles; in Gwardalupa we found a bath so hot, as in it we boyled Porck as well as over the fire. And at a little Isle called Monica, we tooke from the bushes with our hands, neare two hogshheads full of Birds in three or foure houres. In Mevis, Mona, and the Virgin Isles, we spent some time, where, with a lothsome beast like a Crocodil, called a Gwayn, Tortoises, Pellicans, Parrots, and fishes, we daily feasted. Gone from thence in search of Virginia, the company was not a little discomforted, seeing the Marriners had 3 dayes passed their reckoning and found no land, so that Captaine Ratliffe (Captaine of the Pinnace) rather desired to beare vp the helme to returne for England, then make further search. But God the guider of all good actions, forcing them by an extreame storme to hull all night, did driue them by his providence to their desired Port, beyond all their expectations, for never any of them had seene that coast. The first land they made they called Cape Henry; where thirtie of them recreating themselues on shore, were assaulted by fiue Salvages, who hurt two of the English very dangerously. That night was the box opened, and the orders read, in which Bartholomew Gosnoll, Iohn Smith, Edward Wingfield, Christopher Newport, Iohn Ratcliffe, Iohn Martin, and George Kendall, were named to be the Councell, and to choose a President amongst them for a yeare, who with the Councell should governe. Matters of moment were to be examined by a Iury, but determined by the maior part of the Councell, in which the President had two voyces. Vntill the 13 of May they sought a place to plant in, then the Councell was sworne, Mr Wingfield was chosen President, and an Oration made, why Captaine Smith was not admitted of the Councell as the rest.

Now falleth every man to worke, the Councell contriue the Fort, the rest cut downe trees to make place to pitch their Tents; some provide clapbord to relade the ships, some make gardens, some nets, &c. The Salvages often visited vs kindly. The Presidents overweening jealousie would admit no exercise at armes, or fortification, but the boughs of trees cast together in the forme of



Captain John Smith in an attempt to force the American Savages into subjection, "snatched the King by his long locke and with his Pistoll readie bent against his breast, led him trembling neare dead with feare" and addressed the terrified aborigines.

a halfe moone by the extraordinary paines and deligence of Captaine Kendall. Newport, Smith, and twentie others, were sent to discover the head of the river: by divers small habitations they passed, in six dayes they arrived at a Towne called *Powhatan*, consisting of some twelue houses, pleasantly seated on a hill; before it three fertile Isles, about it many of their cornefields, the place is very pleasant, and strong by nature, of this place the Prince is called Powhatan, and his people Powhatans, to this place the river is navigable: but higher within a myle, by reason of the Rockes and Isles, there is not passage for a small Boat, this they call the Falles, the people in all parts kindly intreated them, till being returned within twentie myles of Iames towne, they gaue just cause of iealousie, but had God not blessed the discoveries otherwise then those at the Fort, there had then beene an end of that plantation; for at the Fort, where they arrived the next day, they found 17 men hurt, and a boy slaine by the Salvages, and had it not chanced a crosse barre shot from the Ships strooke downe a bough from a tree amongst them, that caused them to retire, our men had all beene slaine, being securely all at worke, and their armes in dry fats.

Herevpon the President was contented the Fort should be pallisadoed, the Ordnance mounted, his men armed and exercised, for many were the assaults, and ambuscades of the Salvages, and our men by their disorderly stragling were often hurt, when the Salvages, by the nimblenesse of their heeles well escaped. What toyle we had, with so small a power to guard our workemen adayes, watch all night, resist our enemies, and effect our businesse, to relade the ships, cut downe trees, and prepare the ground to plant our Corne, &c, I referre to the Readers consideration. Six weekes being spent in this manner, Captaine Newport (who was hired onely for our transportation) was to returne with the ships. Now Captaine Smith, who all this time from their departure from the Canariets was retained as a prisoner vpon the scandalous suggestions of some of the chiefe (envying his repute) who fained he intended to vsurpe the government, murther the Councell, and make himselfe King, that his confederates were dispersed in all the three ships, and that divers of his confederats that revealed it, would affirme it, for this he was committed as a prisoner: thirteene weekes he remained thus suspected, and by that time the ships should returne they pretended out of their commisserations, to referre him to the Councell in England to receive a check, rather then by particulating his designes make him so odious to the world, as to touch his life, or vtterly overthrow his reputation. But he so much scorned their charitie, and publikely defied the vttermst of their crueltie, he wisely prevented their policies, though he could not suppresse their envies, yet so well he demeaned himselfe in this businesse, as all the company did see his innocency, and his adversaries malice, and those suborned to accuse him, accused his accusers of subornation; many vntruthes were alledged against him; but being so apparently disproved, begat a generall hatred in the hearts of the company against such vniust Commanders, that the President was adjudged to give him 2001. s that all he had was seized vpon, in part of satisfaction, which Smith presently returned to the Store for the generall vse of the Colony. Many were the mischiefes that daily sprung from their ignorant (yet ambitious) spirits; but the good Doctrine and exhortation of our Preacher Mr Hunt reconciled them, and caused Captaine Smith to be admitted of the Councell; the next day all received the Communion, the day following the Salvages voluntarily desired peace, and Captaine Newport returned for England with newes; leaving in Virginia 100. the 15 of Iune 1607.

Being thus left to our fortunes, it fortuned that within ten dayes scarce ten amongst vs could either goe, or well stand, such extreame weaknes and sicknes oppressed vs. And thereat none need marvaile, if they consider the cause and



Captain John Smith taken captive by the Savages and bound to a tree to be shot to death while his executioners triumphantly danced about him, swinging their bows and arrows and subjecting him to torture—Specimen of ancient engraving in Smith's book

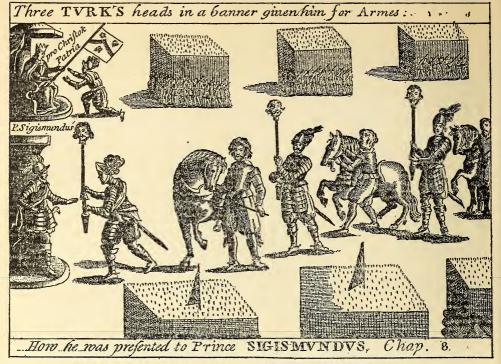
reason, which was this; whilest the ships stayed, our allowance was somewhat bettered, by a daily proportion of Bisket, which the sailers would pilfer to sell, giue, or exchange with vs, for money, Saxefras, furres, or loue. But when they departed, there remained neither taberne, beere-house, nor place of reliefe, but the common Kettell. Had we been as free from all sinnes as gluttony, and drunkennesse, we might have beene canonized for Saints; But our President would never have beene admitted, for ingrossing to his private, Oatmeale, Sacke, Oyle, Aquavita, Beefe, Egges, or what not, but the Kettell; that indeed he allowed equally to be distributed, and that was halfe a pint of wheat, and as much barley boyled with water for a man a day, and this having fryed some 26. weekes in the ships hold, contained as many wormes as graines; so that we might truely call it rather so much bran then corne, our drinke was water, our lodgings Castles in the ayre: with this lodging and dyet, our extreame toile in bearing and planting Pallisadoes, so strained and bruised vs, and our continual labour in the extremitie of the heat had so weakened vs, as were cause sufficient to have made vs miserable in our native Countrey, or any other place in the world. From May, to September, those that escaped, liued vpon Sturgeon and Sea-crabs, fiftie in this time we buried, the rest seeing the Presidents proiects to escape these miseries in our Pinnace by flight (who all this time had neither felt want nor sicknes) so moved our dead spirits, as we deposed him; and established Ratcliffe in his place, (Gosnoll being dead) Kendall deposed, Smith newly recovered, Martin and Ratcliffe was by his care preserved and relieued, and the most of the souldiers recovered, with the skilfull diligence of Mr. Thomas Wotton our Chirurgian generall. But now was all our provision spent, the Sturgeon gone, all helps abandoned, each houre expecting the fury of the Salvages; when God the patron of all good indevours, in that desperate extremitie so changed the heart of the Salvages, that they brought such plenty of their fruits, and provision, as no man wanted.

And now where some affirmed it was ill done of the Councell to send forth men so badly provided, this incontradictable reason will shew them plainely they are too ill advised to nourish such ill conceits; first, the fault of our going was our owne, what could be thought fitting or necessary we had, but what we should find, or want, or where we should be, we were all ignorant, and supposing to make our passage in two moneths, with victuall to liue, and the advantage of the spring to worke; we were at Sea fiue moneths, where we both spent our victuall and lost the opportunitie of the time, and season to plant, by the vnskilfull presumption of our ignorant transporters, that vnderstood not at all, what they vndertooke.

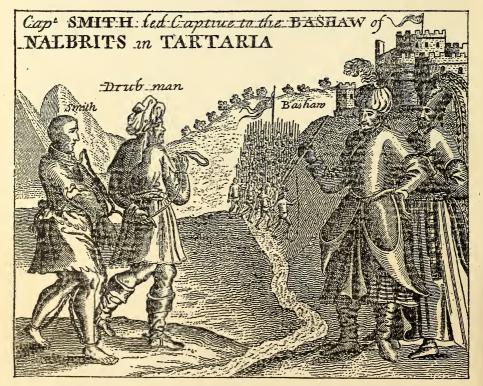
Such actions have ever since the worlds beginning beene subject to such accidents, and every thing of worth is found full of difficulties, but nothing so difficult as to establish a Common wealth so farre remote from men and meanes.

By this obserue;

Good men did ne'er their Countries ruine bring. But when euill men shall iniuries beginne; Not caring to corrupt and violate The iudgments-seats for their owne Lucr's sake: Then looke that Country cannot long haue peace, Though for the present it haue rest and ease.



John Smith, with a guard of six thousand, three spare horses, before each a "Turkes head upon a lance," returning from his triumphs with two thousand prisoners, to the Prince's Palace where the "three Turkes heads" are emblazoned on his shield



John Smith, wounded in battle, taken prisoner and sold in the slave-market to a noble Gentlewoman in Constantinople, whose affection for him so angered her brother that he stripped him of clothes and shaved his head—Smith killed his master and fled



The Adventures of John Smith in the War of the Turkes and the Christians in which, by signal torches from the hill, he kept in communication with the Army at seven miles distance and by stratagem drove back twenty thousand Turkes in confusion



John Smith's acceptance of the challenge of a Turkish warrior to "regaine his friend's head, or lose his owne," in which he promptly took the head, horse and armour of his combatant and graciously sent "his body and his rich apparel back to Town"



Arms Conferred for Chivalry

Translations from the Original Latin Memorials Issued to John Smith and Recorded in His Narrative of the Wars of the East in 1603

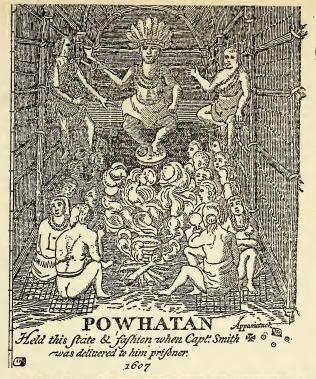
SIGISMVNDVS BATHOR, by the Grace of God, Duke of Transilvania, Wallachia, and Moldavia, Earle of Anchard, Salford and Growenda; to whom this Writing may come or appeare. Know that We have given leave and licence to Iohn Smith an English Gentleman, Captaine of 250. Souldiers, under the most Generous and Honourable Henry Volda, Earle of Meldritch, Salmaria, and Peldoia, Colonell of a thousand horse, and fifteene hundred foot, in the warres of Hungary, and in the Provinces aforesaid under our authority; whose service doth deserve all praise and perpetuall memory towards us, as a man that did for God and his Country overcome his enemies: Wherefore out of Our love and favour, according to the law of Armes, We have ordained and given him in his shield of Armes, the figure and description of three Turks heads, which with his sword before the towne of Regall, in single combat he did overcome, kill, and cut off, in the Province of Transilvania. But fortune, as she is very variable, so it chanced and happened to him in the province of Wallachia, in the yeare of our Lord, 1602. the 18. day of November, with many others, as well Noble men, as also divers other Souldiers, were taken prisoners by the Lord Bashaw of Cambia, a Country of Tartaria; whose cruelty brought him such good fortune, by the helpe and power of Almighty God, that hee delivered himselfe, and returned againe to his company and fellow souldiers, of whom We doe discharge him, and this hee hath in witnesse thereof, being much more worthy of a better reward; and now intends to returne to his owne sweet Country. We desire therefore all our loving and kinde kinsmen, Dukes, Princes, Earles, Barons, Governours of Townes, Cities, or Ships, in this Kingdome, or any other Provinces he shall come in, that you freely let passe this the aforesaid Captaine, without any hinderance or molestation, and this doing, with all kindnesse we are always ready to doe the like for you. Sealed at Lipswick in Misenland, the ninth of December, in the yeare of our Lord, 1603.

SIGISMVNDVS BATHOR.

With the proper privilege of his Majestie.

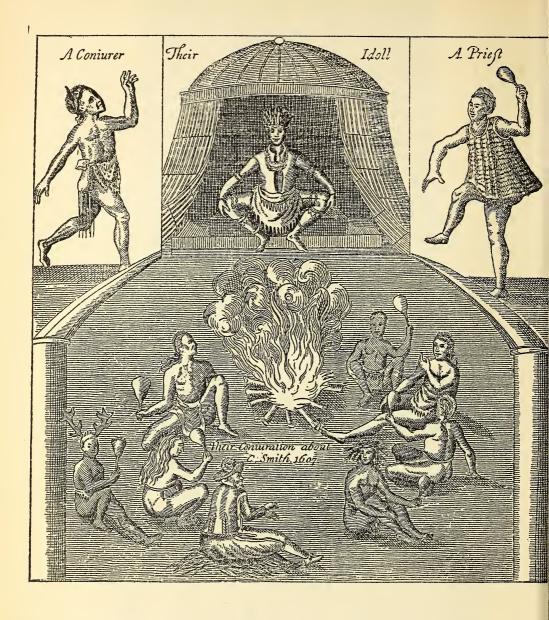
To all and singular, in what place, state, degree, order, or condition whatsoever, to whom this present writing shall come: I William Segar Knight, otherwise Garter, and principall King of Armes of England, wish health. Know that I the aforesaid Garter, do witnesse and approve, that this aforesaid Patent, I have seene, signed, and sealed, under the proper hand and Seale Maunal of the said Duke of Transilvania, and a true coppy of the same, as a thing for perpetuall memory, I have subscribed and recorded in the Register and office of the Heralds of Armes. Dated at London the nineteenth day of August, in the yeare of our Lord, 1625. and in the first yeare of our Soueraigne Lord Charles by the grace of God, King of great Britaine, France, and Ireland; Defender of the faith, &c.

WILLIAM SEGAR.





Captain John Smith condemned to death by the Aborigines of the New World—Quaint scenes of his sentence and his tragic rescue by the daughter of the Savage King at the moment of execution—Reproduced from Rare Engravings from Captain Smith's Adventures



Captain John Smith held a prisoner by the American Aborigines in 1607 and ushered into the sacred presence of the Holy Idol while the Priest and the Conjuror weave a spell about him and subdue him with their weird incantations and hideous outcries

Centennials of the American People

NINE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THORFINN'S DISCOVERY OF THE WESTERN CONTINENT—FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHRISTENING OF THE NEW WORLD AS "AMERICA"-THREE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALL OF THE WILDS TO THE ANGLO-SAXONS AND THE DARING MEN WHO HEARD

AN OLD POEM TO CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH

Mongst Frenchmen, Spanyards, Hungars,

Tartars, Turks, And wilde Virginians too, this tells thy works:

Now some will aske, what benefit? what gaine?

Is added to thy store for all this paine? Th' art then content to say, content is all, Th' ast got content for perils, paine and thrall;

Tis lost to looke for more: for few men now Regard Wit, Learning, Valour; but allow The quintessence of praise to him that can Number his owne got gold, and riches than Th' art Valiant, Learned, Wise; Pauls counsel will

Admire thy merits, magnifie thy skill. The last of thine to which I set my hand Was a Sea Grammar; this by Seaand Land, Serves us for imitation: I know none, That like thy selfe hast come, and runne, and gone,

To such praise-worthy actions: bee't ap-

prou'd, Th' ast well deserv'd of best men to be lou'd:

If France, or Spaine, or any forren soile Could claime thee theirs, for these thy

paines and toile, Th' adst got reward and honour. now adayes,

What our owne natives doe, we seldom praise.

Good men will yeeld thee praise; then sleight the rest;

Tis best praise-worthy to have pleas'd the

TUISSIMUS ED. IORDEN.

HE American people to-day stand at the threshold of a new chronological epoch. Time has marked its footsteps and is now balancing the accounts of finished centuries. velous as has been the sweep of progress across the Western Continent, the work of civilization is to-day but in its beginning. The uncovered wealth of the wilderness is but the intimation of the possibilities of the coming epoch. Many of the powerful nations of the earth could be devoured in the virgin forests that are yet unmeasured and unmarked by the trails of men and whose secrets the white race is yet to learn.

From Panama to the Arctic runs a wild confusion of mountains like a caravan that never passes by, whose camel backs are laden with the skythousands of miles north and south,

until the awful range plunges beneath the sea in the Aleutian Islands—that can never be touched in survey by half a dozen generations, and the blessed Alps of Europe could be hopelessly lost in its legions of peaks.

The new epoch must reveal wonders that to-day are not even dreams. The next century of American progress is beyond the comprehension of finite mind.

Ambassador Porter recently said: "If we may judge the future progress of this land by its progress in the past, it does not require that one should be endowed with prophetic vision to predict that this young but giant Republic will dominate the policy of the world. Woven of the stoutest fibers of other lands, nurtured by a commingling of the best bloods of other races, her manifest destiny is to light the torch of liberty till it illumines the entire pathway of the earth."

HIS is the nine hundredth anniversary of the traditional discovery of America. was in the year 1007, according to the Sagas, that Thorfinn, after having sailed from Norway to Greenland, on the previous year, came to Vinland with three ships and one hundred and sixty persons, sighted New Foundland and Nova Scotia, sailed along the New England coast and landed upon an island where they spent the winter. For three years these adventurers are said to have lingered on the Western Continent, spending most of the time in a bay, which has been identified with Mount Hope Bay, and trading The Norwewith the Esquimaux. gians returned to the Old World in 1011, and Thorfinn died about 1016, leaving no record that shows that his journeys were in the interests of discovery but rather as trading expeditions. Whatever may be the truth of the Sagas, the New World remained in darkness until the coming of Columbus four hundred and eighty-five years later. It was he who opened the gateway and started the stream of immigration that is to-day continuing in its ceaseless flow of more than a million adventurers each year.

HIS is the four hundredth anniversary of the naming of America. Five years after Columbus proclaimed to the Eastern Continent that in the Far West there was a New World the vastness of which he dare not intimate, one Americus Vespucci came to the mainland and on his return to the Old World recorded his claims as a discoverer, soliciting the services of the geographers to the extent that in 1507 a little publication entitled "Cosmopgraphiæ Introducio," edited and issued by two scholars, Waldseemuller and Ringmann, at the college of St. Die in the Vosges country, spoke of the mysterious land as

"America." It is said that Ringmann was an ardent admirer of Vespucius and his quick wit applied the name as mark of honor to him. The friends of Columbus gave little heed to the naming of the New World. Its rich possibilities were their only concern. "America" was occasionally repeated until it finally appeared on Schoner's globe in 1515 and was adopted by a map maker in 1517. From this the name gained general circulation and it was soon fastened so firmly on the minds of the people that not even the friends of Columbus could overcome The matter of justice came too late, and Columbus forever lost the distinction that was justly earned by him. It is one of the instances that are so very common even to-day where the lust for gold blinds the seeker from greater honors.

It is just four hundred years ago that Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca, the Spanish explorer who accompanied Narvaez to Florida, was born. This gallant cavalier at twenty years of age came to the New World and faced its dangers in a daring march along the southern borders. He was wrecked near Matagoria Bay in Texas and captured by the Indians. He gained their confidence by becoming a medicine man in their tribe and finally escaped, and after experiences the like of which few men have ever known, de Vaca reached Mexico, discovering the Rio Grande during his wanderings. He later turned his attention to the far South and was the first explorer of Paraguay, dying at

the age of fifty-two years.

This is the three hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Poutrincourt in Nova Scotia. Two years before, Sieur De Monts had founded Port Royal in Acadia, now Annapolis, under many difficulties, and only by the arrival of Poutrincourt was the settlement made permanent. Seven years later, Samuel Argall of Virginia went to Acadia on an expedition and ravaged the French colony.



Rare Engravings of the Adventures of Captain John Smith, his daring escapades with the Native Americans, his captures and escapes, his dangers and his triumphs in establishing the First Permanent English Settlement on the Western Hemisphere

Fourteen years from this, Acadia was captured by the English, and four years later restored to the French, only to be again captured in 1600, re-taken in 1601, and finally made an English stronghold in 1710. It is on this scene that Longfellow set his beautiful classic "Evangeline."

HIS is the three hundredth anniversary of Hendrick Hudson's exploration of the coast of Greenland and his discovery of the existence of an open polar sea. In 1607, under the Muscovy Company, he started in search of a northwest passage. year later he made a second voyage and on the following year, under the Dutch East India Company, he coasted along Labrador to the southward, touching at New Foundland, Penobscot Bay, Cape Cod and the Chesapeake. On this expedition he sailed up the Hudson river as far as Albany. It is still one year later that he entered the strait and bay which bear his name. On this voyage his crew became mutinous because of severe hardships and set Hudson adrift in a small boat. Nothing was ever heard from him or his seven companions and his terrible sufferings and tragic end can only be surmised.

It is the three hundredth anniversary of the first establishment of the planting of the flag of the Englishspeaking people on the coast of Maine. In 1607, two ships, the "Mary and John" commanded by George Popham, and the "Gift of God" commanded by Raleigh Gilbert, were sent out with one hundred men from England and reached the mouth of the Kennebec river in Maine on August the nineteenth, founding the settlement on the northern Atlantic coast at Fort George. Popham was left to establish a colony at Sabino, and Gilbert returned home. During the severe winter, Popham died and on the arrival of a ship with pro-

visions the next year the colonists who had survived were willing to abandon the colony.

It is the three hundredth anniversary of the movement that sent the Pilgrims to Plymouth Rock a few years later. It was in 1607 that the first Separatists from Northern England went into Holland, seeking religious liberty. On the following years many of their friends followed them until the movement to America began and in 1620 the "Mayflower" came to the New England coast. This seems to have been an age of ex-The call of the American pansion. wilds echoed through the Old World. Strong men answered it. The ocean swept them to the jungle shores. The forests moaned before their power and fell at their feet. Wild beast and wild man were driven back before the steel of civilization. Log cabins, villages, towns, cities, rose from the wilderness—a hundred, a thousand, millions of men and women lifted their towers of civilization until to-day they pierce the skies and their domes reflect the light of the sun to the New Comers from the Old World long before their feet have felt the soil of the Republic that three hundred years ago was establishing its first English-speaking settlement at Tamestown, Virginia, and is to-day a World Power.

Here was human freedom planted In the region of the West; Here the torch of Truth was lighted, Typifying all that's best. Here was suffered strong men's anguish,

Honor we this soil as sacred, Honor we nobility. 'Mid the serried ranks of nations, 'Mid the navies of the earth, With a pride both just and noble, Honor we our nation's birth.

Here did heroes do and die.

ORIGINAL SOURCES OF AMERICAN GENEALOGICAL DATA

(DEPARTMENT EDITED BY CHARLES L. N. CAMP)

Records of the Parish of Amity

(Now Woodbridge)

Connecticut

ARRANGED BY LOUISE TRACY-ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

The Ecclesiastical Society of Amity (including Bethany, until 1763), was formed in 1737, and incorporated in 1739; being taken from the northwestern part of New Haven, and the north-eastern part of Milford.

Before this time, the people living nearer New Haven attended services there, and the others, in Milford, riding, some of them, ten or twelve miles, to procure gospel privileges for themselves, and baptism for their children. Their first meeting was held in 1738, and on the second Sabbath in August, 1740, the first service was held in their church.

The first settled minister was Mr. Benjamin Woodbridge, who was installed on the third of November, 1742, and served his flock faithfully, until called to his reward, December 4, 1785. The parish of Amity was incorporated as a town, January, 1784, taking, as was meet, the name of its beloved pastor for its own, and henceforward was "Wood-bridge."

The church records are especially good; the baptisms beginning November 14, 1742, going on regularly until 1753, when there is a break In 1762 only one baptism is recorded, and then no more until 1771. The

marriages begin in 1742; but the deaths not until 1785.

The baptisms of the early children of the people are to be found in the church records of New Haven and Milford, and the deeds of those two towns, until 1784, give much information concerning the families; also the Probate Records of New Haven, in which district Woodbridge still remains.

From a copy of the church records, made by the late S P. Marvin, the following has been arranged by Louise Tracy, Genealogist, New Haven, Connecticut.

Part I, Volume X, Connecticut Magazine, Numbers 3 and 4, contained A, B, C, D

E.....BAPTISMS—MARRIAGES—DEATHS

No entries recorded

F.....BAPTISMS

Fairchild

John Lyman, son of Abiel, baptized 1828. Noyes Peck, son of Abiel, baptized Sept. 13, 1833. Lucy, wife of Lyman, baptized Apr., 1833. Mary Jane, daughter of Lyman, baptized 1833. Henry Elbert, son of Lyman, baptized 1839.

Ford

Edward, son of Dan, baptized Aug. 19, 1745.
Content, daughter of Ellard, baptized 1786.
Thaddeus, son of Ellard, baptized Jan. 18, 1789.
Charlotte, daughter of Ellard, baptized Apr. 10, 1791.
Darius, son of Ellard, baptized Dec. 2, 1796.
Emelia, daughter of Jesse, baptized 1786.
Mary, wife of Vincent, baptized Dec. 6, 1795.
Malinda, daughter of Vincent, baptized Dec. 13, 1795.
Isaac, son of Vincent, baptized Dec. 13, 1795.
Clara, daughter of Vincent, baptized Apr. 24, 1796.
Polly, daughter of Vincent, baptized Mch., 1799.
Vincent, son of Vincent, baptized June 8, 1801.
Willis, son of Vincent, baptized Nov., 1805.
Minerva, daughter of Vincent, baptized June 26, 1808.
Charlotte, daughter of Darius, baptized May 12, 1821.

MARRIAGES

Fairchild

Nathan, of Oxford, and Lois Beecher of Amity, Apr. 24, 1765. Burr, of Woodbridge, and Jemima Darling of Woodbridge, June 16, 1795. Abiel, of Oxford, and Pene Newton of Woodbridge, May 20, 1822.

Fenn

Aaron, of Plymouth, and Mary Bradley of Amity, Mch 15, 1770. of Plymouth, and Polly Peck, of Woodbridge, May, 1817.

Frost

Samuel, of Amity, and Sary Sanford of Milford, May 25, 1768.

Ford

Nathan, of Amity, and Sarah Hine of Amity, Oct. 18, 1756.

Jesse, of Amity, and Eunice Peck of Amity, Dec. 2, 1765.

David, of Amity, and Anne Johnson of Amity, Jan. 22, 1766.

Martin, of New Haven, and Dorcas Lines of Amity, Jan. 25, 1779.

Ellard, of Amity, and Esther Russell of Amity, Jan. 17, 1791.

Eunice, of Woodbridge, and Philo Dibble of Woodbridge, 1784-1785.

Polly, of Woodbridge, and Elivenai Clark of Woodbridge, 1784-1785.

David, of Woodbridge, and Anna Clinton of Woodbridge (widow of Simeon),

Feb. 23, 1786.

Hannah, of Woodbridge, and — Alling(?) of Woodbridge, Nov. 2, 1793. Flavil, of Woodbridge, and Thankful Collins of Woodbridge, Mch 19, 1795. Rhoda, of Woodbridge, and Earl Stephens of New Haven, Oct. 7, 1795. Huldah, of Woodbridge, and James Carrington of Woodbridge, Oct. 4, 1795. Amelia, daughter of Jesse, and Jere Peck, son of Zenas, Aug. 19, 1807. Tente, of Woodbridge, and Abel Lines of Woodbridge, Apr. 16, 1812.

DEATHS

Finch

Son of Caleb Finch, died Mch. 29, 1842, aged 5 months. Caleb A. Finch, died Apr. 2, 1843, aged 37 years.

Ford

Child of Ellard, died Jan. 21, 1788.
Isaac, Jr., died July 28, 1788, aged 3 years.
Child of Ellard, died July 11, 1794, aged 3 years.
Son of Ellard, died Nov. 2, 1794, aged 6 years.
Clara, daughter of Vincent, died Oct. 4, 1795, aged 7 years.
Polly, daughter of Vincent, died Oct. 6, 1795, aged 5 years.
Isaac, died Jan., 1800, aged 69 years.
Jesse, died Mch. 5, 1812, aged 75 years.
David, son of Nathan, died Aug. 17, 1821, aged 81.
Widow Eunice, died Mch. 26, 1830, aged 85 or 86.
Graty, died Oct. 21, 1831, aged 41.
Widow Ann, died Jan. 1, 1833, aged 83.
Esther, wife of Ellard, died May 13, 1837, aged 78.

Foot

Dr. Alfred Foot, died Aug. 23, 1794, aged 20.

G.....BAPTISMS

Goodsell

Jane Penfield, daughter of Isaac, baptized June, 1820. Sarah, H., daughter of Widow Jane, baptized May 5, 1843.

Griffin

Elam, adult, baptized May 18, 1828. Amanda Esther, adult, baptized May 18, 1828. Mary Ann, daughter of Elam, baptized May (?), 1829. Laura Louisa, daughter of Elam, baptized May (?), 1829. Horace, son of Elam, baptized May (?), 1829.

MARRIAGES

Freelove Gillett, of Derby, and Eden Sperry of Amity, July 6, 1748.
Harriet Gunn, of Milford, and Moses Sanford of Milford, Dec. 28, 1749.
Elijah Grant, of Litchfield, and Mary Andrus of Amity, Mch. 11, 1755.
Jonathan Griswold, of Amity, and Sarah Osborn of Amity, Nov. 12, 1770.
William Grinald, of Amity, and Lucy Clark of Amity, July 14, 1774.
Hezekiah Gorham, of New Haven, and Catherine Brigden of New Haven, Aug. 2, 1812.

DEATHS

Geer

Greene, child of Caleb, died Sept., 1796. Caleb, died Oct. 22, 1799, aged over 60. Ann, died Sept. 24, 1813, aged 75.

Gilbert

Widow Mehitable, died Aug. 5, 1788. Wife of Solomon, died May 12, 1797. Solomon, died Feb., 1799, aged 76.

Gordon

Patience, died Feb. 25, 1825, aged 72.

H.....BAPTISMS

Hawes

Benjamin Prince, son of Rev. Prince, baptized May 31, 1829.

Heminway

Suke, daughter of Isaac, baptized Sept. 28, 1788. Eunice, daughter of Isaac, baptized Oct. 24, 1790. Polly, daughter of Isaac, baptized Aug. 26, 1791. Isaac, son of Isaac, baptized June 22, 1794. Charlotte, daughter of Isaac, baptized Jan. 29, 1797. Abraham, son of Isaac, baptized June, 1799. Nancy Abigail, daughter of Isaac, baptized 1825. Two daughters of Abraham, baptized Oct. 5, 1828. Mary Maria, daughter of Abraham, baptized Oct. 11, 1835.

Henry, son of Rev. Claudius, baptized May, 1803. John Pierpont, son of Rev. Claudius, baptized Apr. 14, 1805.

Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, baptized Apr. 21, 1745. Eunice, daughter of Alexander, baptized Nov. 1, 1747. Philena, daughter of Stephen, Jr., baptized Sept. 10, 1749. Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen, Jr., baptized Dec. 25, 1750. Moses, son of Stephen, Jr., baptized Mch 29, 1752. Dorcas, daughter of Ambrose, baptized Oct. 14, 1750. Child of Ambrose, baptized Dec. 3, 1752. Child of Charles, baptized Apr. 10, 1752. Son of Charles, baptized Apr. 5, 1795. Amanda, daughter of Charles, baptized Apr. 5, 1795. Jeremiah, son of Charles, baptized Apr. 5, 1795. Julia, daughter of Moses, baptized May 1, 1788. Lewis, son of Enoch, baptized June 1, 1793. Alfred, son of Edward, baptized Oct. 4, 1801. Edward, son of Edward, baptized Oct. 4, 1801. Amos, son of Edward, baptized Oct. 4, 1801. Huldah, daughter of Edward, baptized 1804. Samuel Harvey, son of Edward, baptized Sept. 4, 1808. Sarah Emmeline, daughter of Edward, baptized July 31, 1817. Catherine Mary, daughter of Edward, baptized June 7, 1829. William Andrew, son of Amos, baptized 1838.

Hitchcock

Sarah, daughter of Thomas, baptized Jan. 30, 1743. Daniel, son of Thomas, baptized June 23, 1745. David, son of Thomas, baptized June 23, 1745. Abigail, daughter of Thomas, baptized Apr. 7, 1749. Abel, son of Thomas, baptized June 23, 1751.

Hardin

Samuel Welles, son of Mary, baptized May 14, 1797.

Horton

Eunice, daughter of John, baptized Nov. 14, 1742. Eunice, daughter of John, baptized Apr. 1, 1748. Timothy, son of Rachel, baptized Mch. 28, 1762.

Hotchkiss

Abigail, daughter of Isaac, baptized Mch. 11, 1744. Lorania, daughter of Isaac, baptized Aug. 30, 1752. Joel, son of Joel, baptized Dec. 29, 1745. Mary, daughter of Joel, baptized Mch. 20, 1748. Eliphalet, son of Joel, baptized May 20, 1750. Elias, son of Joel, baptized May 3, 1752. Joseph, son of Joseph, baptized Apr. 10, 1748. Samuel, son of Joseph, baptized Apr. 10, 1748. William, son of Joseph, baptized Apr. 10, 1748. Patience, daughter of Joseph, baptized Apr. 10, 1748. Jonah, son of Joseph, baptized Apr. 10, 1748. Benjamin, son of Joseph, baptized Aug. 7, 1748. Joel, son of Joseph, baptized May 3, 1752. Lydia, daughter of David, baptized May 8, 1788. David, son of David, baptized May 8, 1788. Elinor, daughter of David, baptized May 8, 1788. Harva, son of David, baptized May 8, 1788. Elizabeth, daughter of David, baptized May 8, 1788. Harriet, daughter of David, baptized May 27, 1798. Sally Caroline, daughter of David, Jr., baptized Aug. 31, 1806. Henrietta, daughter of David, baptized June 26, 1808. Henry Lucius, son of David, baptized Aug. 26, 1810. Dana Hubbard, son of David, baptized Feb. 1, 1819. Solomon, son of Solomon, baptized Dec. 14, 1788. Maria, daughter of Solomon, baptized Oct., 1803. Hannah Elizabeth, daughter of Hubbard, baptized Aug. 3, 1828.

Hull

Isaac, son of John, baptized May 29, 1743. Ezra, son of John, baptized Sept. 20, 1747. Aurelius, son of Dr. Amzi, baptized Jan. 28, 1787. Aurelius Bevil, son of Dr. Amzi, baptized Oct. 10, 1788. Sophia, daughter of Dr. Amzi, baptized Mch. 15, 1791. Amanda, daughter of Dr. Amzi, baptized June 21, 1793.

Huntington

Lois Harriet, daughter of Asa, baptized 1786. Harriet, daughter of Asa, baptized Nov. 9, 1794. Hannah Maria, daughter of Asa, baptized May 7, 1797.

Hurd

Charlotte Ann, daughter of Mr. Hurd, baptized 1816. Son of David, baptized July 19, 1818.

Laura, daughter of David, baptized Aug. 6, 1820.

MARRIAGES

Hall

Dorothy Hall, of Amity, and Moses Sperry of Amity, Apr. 10, 1745.

Harger

Patience Harger, of Derby, and Michael Clark of Amity, May 29, 1776.

Heath

John Heath, of Salisbury, and Anna Hine of Amity, Mch. 6, 1783.

Hanson

Christian Hanson, of New Haven, and Sarah Harris of Woodbridge, Sept. 17, 1786.

Harris

Sarah Harris, of Woodbridge, and Christian Hanson of New Haven, Sept. 17,

Harding

Polly Harding, of Woodbridge, and Timothy Alling of Woodbridge, Apr. 25,

Hare

Stephen A. Hare and Lois Sperry of Woodbridge, Oct. 4, 1810.

Heminway

Isaac Heminway, of ——, and Eunice Beecher of Woodbridge, Mch. 16, 1786. Polly Heminway, of Woodbridge, and Jeremiah Brooks of Cheshire, 1814. Eunice Heminway, of Woodbridge, and Benjamin F. Lambert of Milford, Sept., 1817.

Abraham Heminway, of Woodbridge, and Eliza Beecher of Woodbridge, Dec. 9, 1819.

Charlotte Heminway, of Woodbridge, and Joseph Prudden of Milford, Nov. 14, 1820.

Isaac Heminway, of Woodbridge, and Esther Smith Nov. 24, 1823.

Moses Heminway, of East Haven, and Widow Eunice Perkins of Woodbridge, Aug. 18, 1801.

Hicox

Reuben Hicox, of Durham, and Content Clark of Woodbridge, Dec. 11, 1780. David Hicox, of Waterbury, and Adah Baldwin of Woodbridge, Nov. 6, 1794. Henry Hicox, of Durham, and Lucy Allen of Woodbridge, Jan., 1817.

Higgins

Minerva Higgins, of Woodbridge, and William Clark of Woodbridge, Oct. 23,

Lucinda Higgins, of Woodbridge, and Lewis Newton of Woodbridge, Oct. 7, 1820.

Hine

Martha Hine, of Amity, and Israel Thomas of Amity, June 24, 1746. Stephen Hine, of Amity, and Elizabeth Carrington of Amity, Jan. 26, 1749. Ambrose Hine of Amity, and Sarah Terrell of Amity, Dec. 15, 1749. Mary Hine, of Amity, and Timothy Ball of Amity, Apr., 1750.

Charles Hine, of Amity, and Lydia Sperry of Amity, Sept. 4, 1751. Dan Hine, of Amity, and Ruth Alling of Amity, Feb. 18, 1756. Sarah Hine, of Amity, and Nathan Ford of Amity, Oct. 18, 1756. Rachel Hine, of Amity, and Samuel Terrell of Amity, Feb., 1757. David Hine, of Amity, and Ann Wilmott of Amity, Mch. 10, 1757. William Hine of Derby, and Hannah Sherman of Derby, May 29, 1764. Isaac Hine, of Amity, and Eunice Wilmott of Amity, Nov., 1768. Elizabeth Hine, of Amity, and Phineas Peck of Amity, Nov. 16, 1769. Ebenezer Hine, of Milford, and Esther Potter of New Haven, June 12, 1771. Philena Hine, of Amity, and Roger Peck of Bethany, May 19, 1773. Stephen Hine, of Amity, and Susanna Smith of Bethany, May, 1773. Joel Hine, of Amity, and Mary Perkins of Amity, Jan. 1, 1777. Amos Hine, of Amity, and Arsenah Clark of Amity, Jan. 1, 1777. Lydia Hine, of Amity, and Asa Huntington of Amity, Dec. 18, 1777. John Hine, of Derby, and Comfort Baldwin of Amity, Feb. 12, 1778. Lois Hine, of Amity, and Matthew Beal of Milford, Dec. 7, 1780. Elizabeth Hine, of Cheshire, and Medad Sperry, Jr., of Amity, Nov. 29, 1781. Stephen Hine, of New Milford, and Naomi Peck of Amity, June 19, 1782. Elizabeth Hine, of Amity, and Hezekiah Baldwin of Amity, June, 1782. Anna Hine, of Amity, and John Heath of Salisbury, Mch. 6, 1783. Anne Hine, of Amity, and Elijah Clark of Amity, Apr. 3, 1783. Joseph Hine, of Derby, and Sarah Baldwin of Amity, Dec. 2, 1783. Rachel Hine, of Woodbridge, and Jehiel Smith of Woodbridge, Sept. 2, 1784. Rhoda Hine, of Woodbridge, and Joel Northrop, Jr., of Woodbridge, Dec. 2, Enoch Hine, of Woodbridge, and Mary Smith of Woodbridge, Mch 2, 1791. Susanna Hine, of Woodbridge, and Charles Baldwin of Woodbridge, Mch. 17, Edward Hine, of Woodbridge, and Sally Peck of Woodbridge, June 1, 1794. Eunice Hine, of Woodbridge, and Ebenezer Brown of New Haven, June 7,

Susanna Hine, of Woodbridge, and Dea. Phineas Peck of Woodbridge, Apr. 17, 1794.

Deborah Hine, of Woodbridge, and Abner Bradley of Woodbridge, Apr. 25, 1794.

James Hine, of Woodbridge, and Comfort Bradley of Woodbridge, Mch. 22,

Betsy Hine, of Woodbridge, and John Dibble of Woodbridge, Sept. 3, 1813.

Joel Hine, of Woodbridge, and Sally Sperry, widow, of Woodbridge, Sept. 27, 1812.

Pierson Hine, of Milford, and Lovina Russell of Woodbridge, Nov. 30, 1815. Eunice Hine, of Woodbridge, and Chauncey Baldwin of Woodbridge, May, 1817.

Edward Hine, of Woodbridge, and Eunice Sperry of Woodbridge, Feb. 4,

Huldah Hine, of Woodbridge, and Victory Clark of Orange, Jan. 1, 1824. Julia Hine, of Woodbridge, and Hezekiah G. Ufford, Mch. 19, 1812.

Hitchcock

Abigail Hitchcock, of Bethany, and Capt. James Peck of New Haven, July 16, 1776.

Abel Hitchcock, of Amity, and Mary Bartholomew, Oct. 2, 1783. Eunice Hitchcock, of Cheshire, and Elias Perkins of Woodbridge, Apr. 12, 7795. Eben Hitchcock, of Amity, and Rebecca Thomas of Amity, Mch. 24, 1748.

Mary Hitchcock, of Woodbridge, and Joshua Sperry of Woodbridge, Nov., 1802.

Horton

John Horton, Jr., of Amity, and Mary Beecher of Amity, Dec. 1, 1762. Eunice Horton, of Amity, and Joseph Merwin, Jr., of Amity, Mch. 3, 1774.

Hotchkiss

Hannah Hotchkiss, of Amity, and James Sherman of Amity, Sept. 1, 1743. Solomon Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Elinor Perkins of Amity, Dec. 15, 1748. Martha Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Josiah Lounsbury, Jr., of Amity, Oct. 26,

Joseph Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Hannah Thomas of Amity, June 10, 1762. Samuel Hotchkiss, of Bethany, and Lydia Peck of Bethany, Dec. 23, 1762. Jacob Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Mary Perkins of Amity, Jan. 25, 1763. Abraham Hotchkiss, of Mt. Carmel, and Phebe Auger, of Mt. Carmel, Feb.

Lydia Hotchkiss, of Cheshire, and Hezekiah Beecher of Amity, Oct. 17, 1774. Joel Hotchkiss, of Bethany, and Abigail Sperry of Amity, Jan. 16, 1777. Elizabeth Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Daniel Johnson of Oxford, Mch. 16, 1777. Daniel Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Lydia Beecher of Amity, May 15, 1777. Sally Hotchkiss, of Amity, and Francis More of Amity, Apr. 3, 1782. Polly Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and William Eaton Jones of New Haven, July, 1804.

Eleanor Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and Abner Baldwin of Woodbridge, 1805. John Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and Huldah Sperry of Woodbridge, May 2,

Harriet Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and Garrett Johnson of Derby, May 1, 1816.

Hubbard Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and Hannah Allen of Woodbridge, Aug. 9, 1820.

Betsy Hotchkiss, of Woodbridge, and John Woodruff of Orange, July 3, 1823. Lydia Hotchkiss, widow of Truman, and Stephen Dickerman of Westville, Apr. 19, 1846.

Hungerford

Jonas Hungerford, of —, and Elizabeth Pardee of —, Oct. 27, 1773.

Humfreville

Abigail Humfreville, West Haven, and Samuel Baldwin of Amity, Jan. 8, 1753.

Huntington

Asa Huntington, of Amity, and Lydia Hine of Amity, Dec. 18, 1777.

Hurd

David Hurd, of Southbury, and Widow Eunice Booth of Woodbridge, 1814.

DEATHS

Hemin way

Susanna, daughter Isaac, died Mch. 14, 1788.

Isaac, died Oct. 15, 1830, aged 36.

Mary Maria, daughter Abraham, died Aug. 23, 1837, aged 3.

Eunice, wife Deacon, died July 11, 1842, aged 76.

Esther, wife of Isaac, died Aug. 22, 1845, aged 52.

Hale

John Hale, belonging in Granby, died Mch. 7, 1843, aged 66.

Hicox

Sarah, wife of Reuben, died Aug 22, 1822, aged 59.

Reuben, died May 29, 1824, aged 63(?).

Child of Henry, died 1826, aged 2.

Child of Reuben, died May, 1833, aged 3.

Lucy, wife of Henry, died Aug. 14, 1841.

Hine

Child of David, died Mch. 30, 1788.

Charles, died Aug., 1790.

Stephen, father of Moses, died Sept. 11, 1791, aged 70.

Lewis, child of Enoch, died Jan. 12, 1792.

Esther, daughter of Stephen, died Jan. 14, 1795, aged 18.

David, died Mch. 17, 1795, aged 63.

Nina, widow of David, died June 11, 1795.

Molly, died Aug. 3, 1816, aged 56. Susanna, wife of Moses, died Feb. 5, 1821, aged 71.

Moses, died June 24, 1832, aged 80.

Widow Noah Hine, died Jan. 3, 1845, aged 69.

Rebecca, wife of Enos, died Oct. 3, 1813, aged 42.

Eliza(?), died Oct. 5, 1813, aged 19. Wife of Enos, died May 19, 1791.

Enos, died Oct. 22, 1819, aged 54.

Child of Enos, died Oct. 21, 1819, aged 1 day.

Birdsey, died July 20, 1837, aged 35.

Phineas, died Sept., 1841.

Mrs. Polly, died Mch. 23, 1846, aged 64(?).

Minerva, daughter of Jonas, died Sept. 2, 1824, aged 14.

Hotchkiss

Solomon, died Apr. 5, 1793, aged 40.

Eleanor, died May 9, 1816, aged 89.

Deacon David, died June 5, 1823, aged 69.

Child of Guy, died Mch. 3, 1837, aged 6 months.

David, died July, 1836.

Jeannett, died July 22, 1827, aged 23.

Mrs. Emily, died Mch. 18, 1841, aged 44.

Truman, died May 29, 1842, aged 46.

Mrs. John, mother of above, died June 1, 1842, aged 65.

David, died June 24, 1842, aged 63.

Mrs. Abigail, died Oct. 19, 1845, aged 91.

Sophia, child of Dr. Amzi, Jan. 22, 1794.

Aurelius, child of Dr. Amzi, died Oct. 29, 1794, aged 8 months.

Amanda, daughter of Dr. Amzi, died Sept. 22, 1795.

Dr. Amzi, died Oct. 3, 1795, aged 33.

Huntington

Harriet, daughter of Asa, died July 19, 1794.

IBAPTISMS

None.

MARRIAGES

Aner Ives, of Bethany, and Rachel Wilmot of Bethany, June 15, 1763.

DEATHS

None.

ORIGINAL SOURCES OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL DATA

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. Queries 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

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS OF THE GENEALOGISTS

INFORMATION WANTED

of John Collins. Wanted, ancestry of John Collins who married Ann Leete, granddaughter of Governor William Leete, colonial governor of Connecticut. What relation to Timothy Collins, first pastor of Congregational Church at Litchfield, Conn., was Avis Collins who married Peter Buell and what was the date of their marriage? What relation was Avis Collins above to Anna Merrill, wife of Captain Phineas Merrill of New Hartford, Conn.?

(b.) Stone. Wanted, ancestry and dates of birth and marriage of Caleb and his wife, Sarah Meigs Stone, who were parents of Rhoda Stone of Guilford, Conn. Their daughter, Rhoda Stone, married Deacon Daniel Leetes of Guilford June 14,

1738.

(c.) Adams. Wanted, ancestry of Hannah Adams, who in 1694 married Deacon Joseph Mills of Simsbury, Conn. Was she a descendant of John Adams, the father of President John Adams? Deacon Joseph Mills

was son of John and Sarah Pettibone Mills.

- (Mrs. R. H. M.), Moline, Ill. 212. (a.) Allyn. I am writing for my children and grandchildren as complete a record as possible of all their ancestors. I became a member of the D. A. R.'s through a grandfather which I cannot carry back of-Lieutenant John Allyn married Ruth Burnham Dec. 18, 1760; Lieutenant John Allyn, born May 28, 1740; Lieutenant John Allyn died ---. I have been told my grandmother, Julia Allyn, married Isaac Welton Jan. 1, 1822; was cousin to the old Mr. Allyn of Allyn House Also this family were from Windsor Locks. I cannot trace them through either Matthew or Thomas' family, Windsor. Although in one of the records I found John Allyn married Ruth Burnham and had one child. It is a mistake as there were a number.
 - (b.) Buell. I desire information regarding the Buells. I find that Peter Buell married Avis Collins, Dec. 18, 1736, at Litch-

field, but am unable to find data regarding the ancestors, John, Samuel and William Buell.

(Mrs. B. H. H.), Watertown, Conn. 213. Farnam. Can anyone assist me in tracing one line in the Southern Connecticut Farnams? Peter Mason, from Groton to Salisbury, Conn., married Eliseheba (Elishaba) Farnam and had children born in Salisbury, 1774, 1779. I want to trace up from this Eliseheba-I think it must come from Henry-his son Peter² of Killigworth.

(E. W. L.), Boston, Mass.

214. Eliot. The Reverend Joseph Eliot, the first settled minister in Guilford, Conn., where he lived from 1664 to 1694, married, for his first wife, Sarah Brenton, and, for his second wife, Mary Wyllys. In the new edition of the genealogy of the Eliot family, the date of the first marriage is "about 1675-6." date of the second marriage is "about 1684-1685." These figures are undoubtedly guesses. Is there a contemporaneous record of these events?

(E. E.), New York, N. Y.

215. Doane. Jonathan Doane was a private in Second Company, Second Connecticut Regiment, from May 8 to Dec. 18, 1775. He married Dec. 6, 1779, Phebe Horton (Middle Haddam church records) and lived probably in Haddam. A daughter, Fannie, born March 31, 1782, married Gardner Child. any one give me the names of parents, the date and place of birth of Jonathan Doane?

(A. A. D.), Everett, Mass.

216. Smith - Cropley. Information wanted of Mrs. Hannah Smith Information (widow) and of William Cropley, who were married Feb. 10, 1779 (New York Marriages, page 93).

(S. D. C.), Marblehead, Mass.

217. (a.) Hayes. The parents of Eli Hayes, born March 14, 1765, were George and Hannah ——. Is this George identical with the George Hayes born Dec. 12, 1727, Simsbury? If so, parentage of Hannah desired; also date of their marriage. Eli Hayes went from Russell, Mass., to Burton, O., in 1800. Eli Hayes had brothers, Seth, Joseph and Plynn, and sister, Hannah, who also went to Ohio.

(b.) Tuttle. Wanted, parentage of Phebe Tuttle, who married Amos Bishop of North Haven before 1758; also date of mar-

riage.

(c.) Clinton. Wanted, parentage of Elizabeth Clinton, who married James Bishop, of New Ha-

ven, June 20, 1725.

(d.) Morrison. Wanted, parentage of Ann Morrison, of New Haven, who married, June 17, 1714, Dr. Ebenezer Talman of North Guilford.

(e.) Fry. Wanted, parentage of Desire Fry (Steiner says Foy), who married, Jan. 30, 1712, Bezaleel Bristol of Guilford. Also, parentage of "Phebe," Bezaleel Bristol's mother.

(E. D. K.), Wichita, Kan.

218. (a.) Burr. Jennings(?) Daniel Burr, of Fairfield, Conn., son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Ward). Burr, married Mary ---? Mary Jennings, born in Fairfield, Conn., daughter of Joshua and Mary (Lyon) Jennings, married Daniel Burr. Was this Mary Jennings wife to the above Daniel? I have found no dates to prove it.

(b.) Godfrey-Couch. Lieutenant Nathan Godfrey, of Green's Farms, Conn., married first June 11, 1747, Martha Couch. She died May 31, 1761. Who were her parents? American ancestry says she was daughter

of Simon Couch; if so, of which Simon?

(c.) Umberfield-Woolcut. Who were the parents of Rachel Woolcut, who married, Oct. 28, 1731, Thomas Umberfield of New Haven, son of Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Umberfield?

(d.) Goodwin - Smith(?) - Sturgis. I find among Fairfield marriages, "George Goodwin married Ellin Smith the 21st day of ffebruary, 1651." Was this the George Goodwin whose daughter Mary married John Sturgis?

(e.) Summers-Young. Who were the parents of Betsey Young, who married Stephen Summers, junior (son of Captain Stephen and Mary [Holburton] Summers, of Stratfield, Conn.), March 5, 1797. Stephen Summers, junior, was lost at sea with all his crew on the brig, "William," in Nov., 1810. His widow, Betsey, died May 9, 1825. She had a brother Stephen(?) Young, also a sea-captain, I believe.

(f.) Fayerweather - Sherwood. What was the ancestry of Benjamin Fayerweather of Fairfield, Conn., who married Sarah, widow of Ephraim Wheeler and daughter of Captain Matthew and Mary (Fitch) Sherwood? Benjamin Fayerweather died in 1725. Information regarding any of the above queries will be

greatly appreciated. (I. M. S.), New York, N. Y. 219. Brush or Bruce. I am interested in tracing the "Brush" or "Bruce" line of descent. It has been handed down from father to son that the Brushes are descendants of Robert Bruce of Scotland, and that one or more of the Bruces came over and settled in the Dutch Colony on Long Island, and, that because the Dutch would say "Brusch" instead of Bruce, the name was

changed to Brush. On this foundation I started to look up our genealogy. In the "History of Greenwich," by Mead, I traced it back to where a certain Edward Brush came over to Greenwich from Huntington, Long Island. In the Public Library at New Haven I saw "Brush-Bower (M. A. Brush) Thomas Brush of Huntington, L. I., Brooklyn Lib." Other references that I got at the New Haven Library were the following:

Phœnixe's "Whitney Family"

(?), 274.

Savage's "Genealogical Dic-

tionary"(?), 281. Sewall's "History of Woburn, Massachusetts," 595.

Smith's "History of Dutchess County," 125. Wallbridge's "Genealogy," 278. Whittemore's, "Orange, N. J.,"

378.

I would be willing to make a reasonable compensation if this could be traced back to Robert Bruce of Scotland.

(M. B.), Greenwich, Conn. 220. Robbins. I would like to know if anything can be learned of the parents of Lucy Robbins of Wethersfield, who married first a Welles and afterward Amos Porter.

(M. A. W.), New Britain, Conn. 221. (a) Griswold. My question is a bit vague, but it is all the information I have been able to gather. I want the parents of Ezekiel Griswold of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He was a Revolutionary soldier and had a Sarah who married daughter Ebenezer Pomeroy. Ebenezer was born in 1769; that is the only date I have. Ezekiel is said to have married twice, both wives named Anna. I would like the parents of the second wife as she was the mother of Sarah.

(b) Seymour. Is there anything new about the Seymours? I still lack many dates for my Richards and Hannah, who married Joseph Pomeroy in 1692. (C. R. P.), Southport, Conn.

222. (a) Hartford. Who were the seven pillars of the original

Hartford Church?

(b) New Haven. Did the New Haven Church also have seven pillars, and if so, what were their names?

(c) Stone. What is known of John Stone, an early settler of

Guilford, Connecticut?

(d) Hopkins-Strong. Has it been conclusively proven that the wife of John Hopkins, original proprietor of Hartford, was Jane Strong? If so, was she the daughter of Elder John Strong?

(C. I. I.), Moline, Ill.

223. Risley-Russell. I am desirous to learn the parents, their dates and residence, also the names of the brothers and sisters of Noah Risley, who married Charlotte, daughter of Timothy Russell (owner of a freestone quarry in Portland), and died at Surinam (Dutch Guiana) February 16, 1805. Noah Risley was of Chatham, probably the part which is now called Portland. This information comes from Stiles' ancient Wethersfield, Vol. II, but I do not know when he was born. There were Risleys in East Hartford and Glastonbury, and some are found in New York State. If you know of any other records of the family which have been printed, or are accessible in private hands, or of any authority on the genealogy of the family, I should be very grateful for information of the same.

(T. R. R.), New Haven, Conn.

224. (a) Belding. Keturah Belding
(or Belden) of Rocky Hill, married February 28, 1750, James
Weed, of Stamford and Rocky

Hill, and died July 25, 1787. Her ancestry wanted.

(b) Bennett. Bethiah Bennett married 1742 Gideon Botsford, of Newtown, Connecticut. She was born Nov. 26, 1754. Her ancestry wanted.

(c) Botsford. John Botsford, of Milford, Connecticut, born 1681; died 1745 in Newtown. Who

was Hepzibah, his wife?

(d) Dibble. Lieutenant John Dibble, of Danbury, married Sarah—, who was born 1706; died 1787. What was her maiden name?

(e) Dibble. John Dibble, son of Lieutenant John Dibble of Danbury. His estate was settled May 27, 1779. Wanted dates of his birth, marriage and death. Also, who was Lidia, his wife?

(C. L. W.), New Haven, Conn. 225. (a) Barnes. I have undertaken the compiling of the genealogy of Thomas Barnes of Marlboro, Massachusetts, for the Barnes Family Association of Connecticut. His son William, b. Marlboro, April 3, 1669, m. Hadley, Massachusetts, Aug. 20, They re-1696, Mary Smith. sided at Hadley, where the four older children were born, not in East Haddam, Connecticut, as the Cone Genealogy states. They removed to East Haddam, 1702, where four children were born.

Children:

Mary,³ b. Hadley, June 7, 1697, m. David Cone of East Haddam. William,³ b. August 7, 1698, m. Mary Cone.

Mercy,³ b. November 14, 1700. John,³ b. September 22, 1702.

Abigail,³ b. East Haddam, m. Stephen Cone.

Thomas,³ b. East Haddam, March 26, 1704, m. Rebecca Cone.

Eunice, b. East Haddam.

Samuel,³ b. East Haddam, m. Lucy Cone.

Information desired concerning

the descendants of William,³ Mercy,³ John,³ and Eunice.³

(b) Allison. I am also very desirous to obtain the ancestry of Mary Allison of Suffield, I think, who married, May 6, 1667, Samuel Marsh of Hadley (they resided in the part of the town that was incorporated as Hatfield), who died October 13, 1726, æ. 73.

(c) Webster. I have also on hand the work of compiling a genealogy of Governor John Webster, of Hartford and Hadley. I desire data along all lines of that family, also correspondence with descendants of as many lines as

possible.

(d) Hamblin. I want to learn the ancestry of Oliver Hamblin who m. in Enfield, Connecticut, Rachel Cleveland, whose dau. Polly was b. Enfield, August 30, 1778. They removed to Brookfield, Vermont. The Cleveland Genealogy gives his parents as Joel and Polly (Channing), but a grandson, in a letter written June 24, 1846, thinks his grandfather was Jonathan, but he is not positive

about it.

(V. E. C.), Worcester, Mass. 226. Eaton. I desire to trace the name of Eaton of which there are as usual several lines. The oldest ancestor by that name of which I know is Aaron Eaton of Stafford Springs, Connecticut. His home was there for about half a century. He married Mary Hunt for his first wife and for the second a Miss Edson. My mother was Lucinda Eaton who would be over ninety years old were she living. Can you give me necessary information how to trace back the lineage? A book of the family tree was begun, but I understand was never finished.

(Mrs. B. E. H.), Old Saybrook, Conn. 227. Hill. I am engaged in getting a record of the Hill ancestry. My

ancestor, Anthony Hill, left England for Holland about 1685. This Anthony returned, it is said, from Holland about 1720 to 1725 and settled at Scarsdale, New York, where he raised quite a large family of children, from one of whose sons I am descended. During the reign of Charles II, about 1685, a lineal descendant of Leonard Hill, Esquire, son of Hunter Hill, of Hill Court, in company with the families of Griffens, Cranes, and Rhodes left Cheshire County, England, and came to America, and it is said chose for their new home the tract of country in America granted by the Duke of York during the reign of Charles II (See Lissons "History of Cheshire County.") I desire information to connect these families of 1685 with those that went to Holland. May I ask if there is any publication of the Hill families in New England that you can refer me to, or suggest where or how I can find the information I am desiring.

(U. H.), Jr., Peekskill, N. Y.

- 228. (a) Williams. What is known of Thomas Williams prior to his coming to Wethersfield, Connecticut? Date and place of birth? Date of coming to Wethersfield? Surname of his wife Rebeckah? Date of her birth and date of their marriage? Thomas Williams was granted land at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, in 1647, or 1660-1, and died in 1692. Was David Williams who helped capture Andre a descendant of Thomas? There are several of the name of David among the younger generations. Can any of his descendants claim any "Mayflower" ancestors?
 - (b) Lester. Was Andrew Lester, or Lister, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, a son or brother of Edward, of the "Mayflower"? What

is known of him prior to coming to Gloucester? If a son of Edward, name of Edward's wife, date of her birth, and date of their marriage and birth of their children? Name of parents of Edward and his former home? If brother of Edward, names of parents Andrew, senior, with date and place of marriage, and birth of children? Date of Andrew coming to Gloucester? Surname of wife of Andrew of Gloucester, Barbara? Name of — Clark, first wife of Andrew, junior, date of birth, place, date of marriage and death? Date of his second marriage to Lydia Bailey and her death? Date of birth of Andrew,3 son of Andrew, junior, and —— Clark, who married Lydia Starkweather in 1714 and births of their chil-Date of birth of Andrew,4 (son of Andrew3 and Lydia Starkweather), b. about 1723 and d. 1748, with name of wife, date of birth and marriage and last but not least the names and births of their children? Was there an Alfred or James among them, whose son Andrew, b. 1751, d. 1826, married Huldah Sawyer?

229. (a) Gridley. I would like to know the maiden name of the wife of Relgin Gridley. Born in Farmington, 1734, died February 1, 1809. Married Sarah. Also her ancestry.

(Mrs. C. E. W.), Groton, Conn.

(b) Orois-Hamlin. Wanted, the ancestry of Eleanor Orois, who married Lieutenant John Hamlin, born November 16, 1736, d. November 26, 1821. Lived in Farmington.

(S. W. F.), Forestville, Conn.

230. Williams. I am interested in looking up my family genealogy, of which I know but little. My mother's name was Polly Williams, both before and after mar-

riage. Her father was William W. Williams, born in Westchester, New York, May 17, 1791, and died in Lansing, New York, August 15, 1826. His father was Ichabod Williams, of whom I know nothing except that he was buried in Wales. Can you, from this meager information, find any trace to either of the six or eight published genealogies?

(J. A. W.), Ann Arbor, Mich.

231. Botsford. Can you describe for me the Botsford coat-of-arms and its origin? Have you in your records any account of Hannah Camp, who married Samuel¹ Botsford of Milford, Connecticut, born 1669. Also of Hannah Prindle, who married Samuel² Botsford, b. 1702; also of Elizabeth Watkins, who married Samuel³ Botsford, b. 1733? Do branches of a family, when they lose their family name, have a right to use the coat-of-arms of

their ancestors?

(M. E. B.), Kenka, N. Y.

232. Bates. There is a family tradition that Thomas Bates and a companion, while playing on the seashore somewhere in England, were stolen and carried to Guinea. Later he escaped and came to New Haven or Saybrook. He had a daughter Rhoda born October 6, 1761, died July 29, 1851; Miranda, born 1769, died January 6, 1849. I find in the Church records of Haddam Thomas Bates and Mrs. Thomas Bates brought a letter from the Centerbrook Church July, 1770. Miranda, daughter of Thomas Bates, was baptized October, 1770. Edwin, son of Thomas Bates, baptized April, 1772. In the land records of Haddam, Thomas Bates of Farmington deeded his house and an acre of land in Haddam to Joel Clark. I also find in "Connecticut Men in the Revolution" the name of Thomas Bats (Bates?) a seaman on the Frigate Confederacy. I would like to know if the data that I have gathered are of the same man and to get any additional information.

(b) Clark. I would like any information of Barnabas Clark of Southington who married a widow whose maiden name was Miranda Bates. He had two daughters, Laura, born Southington, March 17, 1803, and Susan. He froze during a severe storm.

(E. M. B.), Bristol, Conn.

233. Morrison. What became of Andrew Morrison who was at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1690? Or who were his children? And what was his previous history? My ancestor, John Bryan, married Mary Morrison, 1742, in Pennsylvania, Jersey, or Maryland, and they later settled in Virginia. They named one of their sons Andrew Morrison Bryan. It seems probable that the above Andrew Morrison might be the ancestor of Mary Morrison, whose lineage I wish to trace.

(J. B.), St. Louis, Mo.

234. Hyde. Have you any information or records of the Hyde family of Eastford, Brooklyn, or Windham County? I have been searching for some time for records of a Benjamin Hyde, born in 1723, and also a sister Thankful, but particularly Benjamin, who lived in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, 1774; married Dorcas Dyer; they had twelve children. I very much desire to find the parents of this Benjamin and his descendants. It is said he came from Medfield, Massachusetts, when young, but it is known he has connections and relations in Windham County and Connecticut. Can you give me any information or direct me to anyone who can?

(Mrs. E. U. A.), East Brookfield, Mass.

235. Marcy-Perkins. I am collecting material to prove services, lines of descent, etc., to qualify my daughter for membership in the Society of Colonial Dames, and one line which I wish to substantiate is from Captain Edward Marcy, of Ashford, Connecticut. Looking over the last number of the Connecticut MAGAZINE" I came across an important link in the claim of ancestry, which is as follows: Edward, Reuben, Reuben, Samuel.4 Harriet.5 Scott.6 Sara.7 The link which was lacking was proof of Reuben, junior, being the son of the first Reuben. On page 177 of the CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE I find in your transcript of Ashford Church Records a record of the baptism in 1768 of "Reuben . . . son of Rubin mercy, by Rachel, his wife." Undoubtedly, in spite of incorrect orthography, this is what I need. Will you be so very good as to put me in the way of obtaining a certified copy of this entry? I would gladly pay for the services of a genealogist if I knew to whom to apply, and should be grateful for any infor-I should like to know if there is any record of baptism of David Perkins, born January, 1769, son of John; mother's name unknown, but supposed to be Tibia. Are there church records of that period at any other place in Windham County? John Perkins came to Wyoming, Pennsylvania, some time about 1769, supposedly from Plainfield, Windham County. I wish to ascertain his ancestry on all sides, also that of his wife. Any help will be gratefully received. (Mrs. W. S. S.), Wyoming, Penn.

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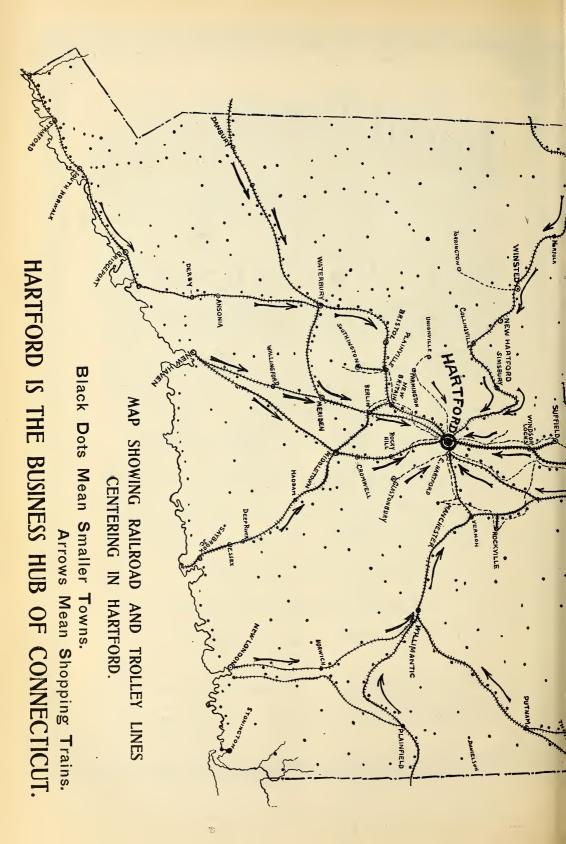
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city proper could hardly warrant or support our large department stores—which are unsurpassed in the excellence and variety of their wares by any establishments in New England. Such concerns are rendered possible only by the fact that the improved trolley service has enabled them to supply the wants of an urban and rural population of perhaps 250,000.

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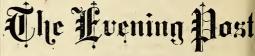
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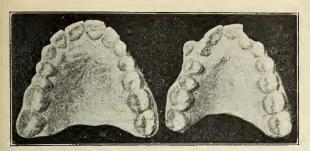
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INCORPORATED Successors to

THE BARBER INK CO.
Standard Inks and Mucilage, Ammonia, Blueing, Witch Hazel,
White Paste.

J. S. BIRDEN & CO.
Pickles, Horse Radish, Olives, Vinegar, Mustard, Celery Salad, Worcestershire Sauce, Catsup.

CAPITAL CITY PICKLE HOUSE: Packers of Sweet, Mixed, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Onion and Piccalilli Pickles, Pepper Relish.

POPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

CAPITAL \$22,500,000

ALBERT A. POPE, Pres., ALBERT L. POPE, 1st Vice-Pres., C. E. WALKER, 2d Vice-Pres., WILBUR WALKER, Sec., GEORGE POPE, Treas.

POPE AUTOMOBILES

POPE BICYCLES

POPE MOTOR CYCLES

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY HARTFORD, CONN.

Manufacturers of
Precision Machine Tools, Machinists'
Small Tools, Gauges, Standards, Etc.

SIMEON L. & GEORGE H. ROGERS CO. CAPITAL \$250,000

SONS OF THE PIONEER ROGERS BROS.

G. L. HALLENBECK, Pres. and Treas. R. F. SAGE, Sec. C. P. COOLEY, Vice-Pres.

Factories: Hartford and Wallingford.
HIGHEST GRADE SILVER-PLATED WARE

TOPPING BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED 1879

JAMES R. TOPPING - THOMAS H. TOPPING
PATTERN AND MODEL MAKING
of every description

Good and Correct Work Guaranteed.

734 MAIN STREET

HARTFORD MACHINE SCREW CO.

CHARTERED 1876

Manufacturers of MACHINE SCREWS and all manner of Turned Special Parts from Every Kind of Material

Also Builders of AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINERY

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY

CAPITAL \$3,500,000. ORGANIZED 1896

John T. Underwood, Pres. DeWitt Bergen, Sec. and Treas.

TYPEWRITERS

Factory: Hartford, Conn. Main Office: 241 Broadway, New York

THE LEGATE MFG. CO., INC. 66 MARKET ST. HARTFORD, CONN.

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS
WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS IN

ROGERS' SILVER-PLATED WARE AND STERLING SILVER
REPAIRING AND REPLATING OF ALL KINDS.
At the Old Wm. Roger's Salesrooms.

In 1875—the earliest year that supplies an available record—the ordinary bank deposits aggregated about \$2,000,000,000; last year, \$12,250,-000,000. In 1820 there was, approximately, \$1,000,000 deposited in American savings banks; last year, \$3,250,000,000. The number of savings bank depositors in 1820 was 8,635; last year, there were 8,027,192 of them.

The country's imports of merchandise have increased from \$91,000,000 in 1800 to \$1,226,000,000 in 1906; the

Leading Industries in Bristol

THE SESSIONS FOUNDRY CO.
Bristol, Conn.

IRON CASTINGS
TO ORDER

TURNER & DEEGAN

ESTABLISHED 1894

Manufacturers of Bit Braces, Breast Drills, Screw Drivers, Etc. BRISTOL, CONN.

SALESROOM, 84 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK

try produced 155,556 bales of cotton; last year, nearly 11,340,000 bales. In 1840 it produced 377,000,000 bushels of corn; last year, 2,927,416,091 bushels. In 1825, it produced something less than 14,000 tons of sugar; last year, 582,414 tons. In 1850, not quite 1,000,000 persons employed in American mills and factories turned out manufactured things worth \$1,000,-000,000, and got \$237,000,000 in wages; year before last, 5,500,000 persons so employed turned out manufactured things worth nearly \$15,000,000,000 and got \$2,611,000,ooo in wages.

The iron and steel products upon which Connecticut factories so largely depend have recently received the attention of the government statisticians and these figures are recorded:

Twenty years ago this country's iron and steel exports stood at \$16,000,000. Ten years ago they stood at \$57,000,000. In the first ten

months of this fiscal year they totaled nearly \$150,000,000, and the bureau feels pretty sure that May and June will bring the total close up to \$175,000,000.

The wonderful growth in this branch of our foreign trade dates from 1895. In the twenty years, 1875-'95, the foreigners paid \$413,-000,000 for American wood things and \$409,000,000 for American iron and steel things. But between December 31, 1894, and July 1, 1906, they paid \$536,000,000 for the former and \$1,137,000,000 for the latter. Iron and steel manufactures head the procession. Next come the copper manufactures, and then the wood manufactures, and then (this year) leather and the leather manufactures. and after them the wood manufactures.

A large part of the copper exported goes abroad in ingots, bars and plates; a large part of the wood, in lumber,

Leading Industries of New London

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.

New London, Conn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - \$1,000,000

PRESIDENT B. A. ARMSTRONG
MANUFACTURERS OF

Embroidery Silks; Spool Sewing Silks; Machine and Buttonhole Twists; Silk and Satin Tailors' Linings; High Grade Dress Silks and Satins THE D. E. WHITON MACHINE CO.

established 1856
190 Howard St. New London, Conn.
GEAR CUTTING AND CENTERING MACHINES.

GEAR CUTTING AND CENTERING MACHINES
ALSO DRILL AND LATHE CHUCKS
IRON FOUNDERS

Chucks for Use on Foot Lathes a Specialty Send for illustrated Catalogue.

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 \$4,000,000—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 1854. 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. PAFSONS, ASSI. Sec.

BUILDERS AND CABINET HARDWARE

CORBIN CABINET LOCK CO.

INCORPORATED 1882. CAPITAL \$200,000
P. CORBIN, President. C. H. BALDWIN, Vice-President.
W. H. BOOTH, Secretary. G. L. CORBIN, Asst. Sec.
C. H. BALDWIN, Treasurer.

Cabinet Locks, Padlocks, Trunk Locks, Suit Case Locks, Keys and Blanks, Special Hardware, House Letter Boxes, Rural Mail Boxes, Apartment House Letter Boxes, Post Office Equipments.

CORBIN MOTOR VEHICLE CORP.

INCORPORATED 1904. CAPITAL \$200,000

H. S. HART, President. M. S. HART, Vice-Pres. and Treas. PAUL P. WILCOX, Asst. Treas. and Sec.

AUTOMOBILES AND GARAGE

CORBIN SCREW CORPORATION

Incorporated 1903 Capital \$400,000
Charles Glover, Pres. Clarrence A. Earl, Vice-Pres.
Theodore E. Smith, Treas.
William J. Surre, 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.

LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

CHARLES F. SMITH, Pres. GEORGE M. LANDERS, Sec. and Treas. FREDERICK A. SEARLE, Asst. Treas. JAMES N. STANLEY, Asst. Sec.

TABLE CUTLERY, HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, AND PLUMBERS' BRASS GOODS.

NORTH & JUDD MFG. COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1861. CAPITAL \$200,000

GEORGE M. LANDERS, Pres. H. C. Noble, Vice-Pres. and Treas. E. M. Wight-Man, Sec.

HARNESS HARDWARE

RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO. INCORPORATED 1851. CAPITAL \$1,000,000

Howard S. Hart, Pres. Benjamin A. Haw-Ley, Vice-Pres. Isaac D. Russell, Treas. J. H. Van Newkirk, Asst. Treas. Theodore E. Smith, Sec.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

SKINNER CHUCK COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1887. CAPITAL \$75,000

D. N. CAMP, Pres.
D. O. ROGERS, Vice-Pres. and Treas.
E. J. SKINNER, Sec.
C H U C K S

STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL COMPANY

ORGANIZED 1853. CAPITAL \$500,000

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, Pres., ALIX W. STANLEY, Vice-Pres. and Sec., Charles B. STANLEY, Treas.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS

THE STANLEY WORKS

INCORPORATED 1852. CAPITAL \$500,000

WM H. HART, Pres. George P. HART, 1st Vice-Pres. E. A. Moore, 2nd Vice-Pres. L. H. Pease, Sec. and Treas. H. B. Humason, Asst. Sec.

Wrought Bronze and Steel Ball Bearing Hinges, Wrought Steel Butts, Hinges, Door Bolts, Shelf Brackets, Builders' and Shelf Hardware,—Cold Rolled Steel.

TRAUT & HINE MFG. COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1889. CAPITAL \$200,000

J. A. Traut, Pres. A. C. Sternberg, Vice-Pres. G. W. Traut, Treas. H. C. Hine, Sec.

METAL TRIMMINGS FOR SUSPENDERS AND GARTERS; SNAP FASTENERS, AND UPHOLSTERERS' NAILS.

sawed timber and shooks; more than half the leather, in soles and uppers. Our iron and steel exports in the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year totaled \$132,000,000, and here are some of the items: Machinery ("miscellaneous"), \$17,000,000 plus: builders' hardware, nearly \$11,000,000; metal-working machinery, nearly

Leading Industries in Danbury

D. E. LOEWE & COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1879. CAPITAL, ABOUT \$100,000

Members, D. E. LOEWE. MARTIN FUCHS

SOFT FUR HATS

REAR RIVER STREET, DANBURY, CONN.

\$7,000,000; locomotives, nearly \$7,000,000; electrical machinery, \$6,000,000 plus; steel rails, \$6,000,000 plus; sewing machines, nearly \$6,000,000; structural iron and steel, about \$5,000,000; typewriting machines, \$4,500,000.

Canada is at present our best customer for structural iron and steel, wire, builders' hardware, and electrical machinery; the United Kingdom, for typewriting machines and sewing machines; Germany, for metal-working machinery. Germany, Mexico and Australia are good buyers of our sewing machines. In the first nine months of this fiscal year South America paid \$2,250,000 for American steel rails; Canada, Mexico and Japan more than \$750,000 apiece. Canada, Mexico, Central 'America and Japan paid each more than \$1,000,000 for American locomotives; among the other buyers were Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Australia.

BEAVER BROOK PAPER MILL

McArthur Bros.

ESTABLISHED 1867. CAPITAL \$50,000

GEORGE MCARTHUR, Supt. and Treas.

WRAPPING, HARDWARE AND MANILLA PAPERS

Beaver Brook District, DANBURY, CONN.

According to an authority, probably within a year or two the open hearth process of steel making, which had its origin and early development in America, will have displaced the older method known as the Bessemer process in this country. The Journal says: "Last year of 23,246,000 tons of steel manufactured in this country 12,275,000 tons were by the Bessemer and 10,971,000 tons by the open hearth process. The Bessemer process has hitherto held sway most widely. Other varieties of production have had some vogue here and on the continent, but generally the method followed has been that which Sir Henry Bessemer invented and brought to perfection in England after spending a fortune or two in the effort. The open hearth process which had for some years been looked upon as hardly worthy of being regarded as a competitor of the Bessemer process, and will soon take the place of its

Leading Industries of Middletowr

THE OMO MANUFACTURING COMPANY
H. H. Francis, President

DRESS



SHIELD

ODORLESS

Impervious—Hygienic—Guaranteed
MIDDLETOWN - - - - - - -

CONN.

ARAWANA MILLS

I F PANTE Proprietor

I. E. PALMER, Proprietor MIDDLETOWN, - - - CONN.

Manufacturers of
HAMMOCKS AND MOSQUITO NETTINGS, MOSQUITO
CANOPIES AND COTTON FABRICS
New York Office - - - 55 Worth St.

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 8,000, 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., CHICAGO; 9-15 Maiden Lane, 215 Fifth Ave., New York Citt; 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

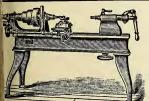
THE MERIDEN GRAVURE CO.

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.

THE CURTISS-WAY COMPANY PRINTERS,

ELECTROTYPERS, ENGRAVERS

Manufacturers of
BLANK BOOKS, CALENDARS AND CALENDAR PADS
163-169 Pratt St., Meriden, Conn.

SOUTHINGTON

CLARK BROS. BOLT COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1852. CAPITAL \$100,000 H. H. CLARK, Pres. C. H. CLARK, Vice-Pres. E. S. Todd, Secy. and Treas.

Washers, Rivets, Nuts, Carriage Bolts, Machine Bolts, Plow Bolts. Everything in the Bolt and Nut line

MILLDALE, CONN.

MILLER BROS. CUTLERY CO ESTABLISHED 1869

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 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. Typesetting easy by the printed instructions sent. Write to factory
for illustrated catalog of presses,
type, paper, etc. The Press Co.,
Meriden, Conn.

MANNING BOWMAN & COMPANY

Capital \$150,000

George E. Savage, Pres. and Treas. Albert L. Stetson, Sec.

Tea and Coffee Pots, Chafing Dishes, Meteor Coffee Percolators, Bath Room Furnishings, Baking Dishes, Hotel Ware, etc. Nickel and Silver-Plated Ware. MERIDEN, CONN.

older rival, is an achievement that does honor to the United States, because here the newer method was brought to such a degree of perfection as to demonstrate its superiority over the other, especially in dealing with ores of anything except a very low phosphorus content. The credit of this invention and its adoption here and abroad rests largely with Talbott, the American engineer, by whose name it was formerly known. Within recent years the latter process has received very general recognition in the British steel manufacturing practice. In this way the United States is paying back a debt to inventive genius which was

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN WINSTED

Winsted in the township of Winchester has a combined capital of about \$3,000,000, producing manufactured goods valued at over \$3,030,000, employing about 2,000, with yearly wages of about \$800,000-Winsted has a grand list of about \$5,000,000 and a population estimated at 11,000—It is one of the most thrifty manufacturing centers of its size in the state.

BROWN MACHINE COMPANY

MACHINISTS AND TOOL MAKERS

BUILDERS OF LIGHT POWER AND FOOT PRESSES, WOOD TURNING AND POLISHING LATHES, DRILL LATHES AND PRESSES AND CUTLERY MACHINERY

All Kinds of Light Machinery and Tools Built to Order 205 Walnut Street, WINSTED, CONN.

GEO. DUDLEY & SON COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1831

MANUFACTURERS OF

BARK SHEEP, SKIVERS AND FLESHES

FOR LAW AND BLANK-BOOK BINDING WINSTED, CONN.

BEAUTY'S!"BATH



now and get the spring edition.

THE FLEXIBLE RUBBER GOODS CO., WINSTED, CONN.

GILBERT CLOCK CO.

ESTABLISHED 1807. CAPITAL \$500,000

J. G. Woodruff, Pres. and Treas. Geo. B. Owen, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. E. S. Brown, Secy.

ALL GRADES OF CLOCKS

Finished in all styles. Candelabras, Vases in Nouveau design, Side Urns, Ink Wells, Thermometers, Jewel Boxes, Mirrors, Plateaus, Mantel Ornaments, Bronze Figures

begun with the introduction of the Bessemer system into the United States."

The evil of child labor is less in Connecticut than in any of the other manufacturing states. · The old New England stock from which most of the Connecticut manufacturers sprung

GOODWIN & KINTZ COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELECTROLIERS, ELECTRIC PORTABLES, GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWELS AND APPLIANCES, CLOCKS, METAL FANOY 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. UNDERTAKER'S 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

has not been drawn into the tremendous and sordid competition which sacrifices human lives for dollars. The state is commendably free from the child labor danger.

It is a somewhat uncomfortable thing to know that, according to the United States census returns there were 1,750,178 child wage earners in 1900 in this country between the ages of ten and fifteen inclusive.

The greatest evil is found in the cotton mills, sweat shops, and mines. Recent statistics are not available but

Leading Industries in Waterbury

THE WATERBURY FARREL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.

Established 1851

Designers and Builders of Sheet Metal Working Machinery and Automatic Machinery

THE ROWBOTTOM MACHINE CO.

Established 1902. Capital \$10,000.

GEORGE ROWBOTTOM, Pres.

HUGH, A. PENDLEBURY, Sec. and Treas. Special Automatic Machinery of any description.

WATERBURY, CONN. WATERVILLE ST.,

LEADING INDUSTRIES IN CONNECTICUT

COE BRASS MANUFACTURING CO. Established 1863. Capital \$1,500,000

CHARLES F. BROOKER, Pres. JAMES A. DOUGHTY, Vice-Pres. E. T. Coe, Treas. E. J. Steele, Secy. G. H. Turner, Asst. Secy.

Brass and Copper in Sheets, Wire, Bolts, Tubes, Shells, also German Silver in all forms
TORRINGTON, CONN.

THE SMITH & WINCHESTER MFG. CO.

Established 1828. Capital \$50,000

Guilford Smith. Pres. and Treas. C. E. Orman, Vice-Pres. W P. Barstow, Sec. and Mgr.

Paper Mill Machinery, Paper Cutters, Paper Bag Making Machinery

"SOUTH WINDHAM, CONN.

WINDSOR SILK COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1897

SPOOLESILKS

WINDSOR LOCKS, CONN.

THE H. C. HART MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857. CAPITAL \$25,000

H. C. Hart, Pres. Ernest M. Hart, Treas. Willis O. Hart, Sec.

Cutlery and Hardware, Near Rubber, Near Celluoid and Near Bone, used in place of Pure Rubber, Pure Bone, Pure Celluoid, in Handles for Cutlery, Etc. UNIONVILLE, CONN.

BECKWITH CARD COMPANY

Established 1870. Private Individual Ownership

Card Clothing and Hand Stripping Cards for Cotton and Woolen Mills

SCHOOL STREET, STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.

THE CONNECTICUT COMPUTING MACHINE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1905. CAPITAL \$600,000

ROLLIN S. WOODRUFF, Pres. CHARLES M. JARVIS, Vice-Pres.
WILLIAM R. TYLER. Treas. EDWARD S. SWIFT, Sec.
FRED M. CARROLL, Asst. Sec.

The Mechanical Brain, an Adding and Listing Machine
Tireless—Infallible
342 YORK STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

THE H. B. BROWN COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1865. CAPITAL, Nominal, \$50,000, Paid in, \$16,000

Henry B. Brown, Pres. and Treas. G. S. Brown, Sec. BOLT AND NUT MACHINERY

CHATHAM, CONN.

THE

WHITLOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.
Established 1888. Capital \$105,000

C. F. AHLSTROM, Pres. E. E. Jameson, Vice-Pres. Julius G. Day, Sec. and Treas.

PRINTING PRESSES DERBY, CONN.

NORWALK BRASS COMPANY

Established 1901. Capital \$50,000

Wallace Dann, Pres. W. A. Curtis, Treas. Frank Comstock, Sec.

MECHANIC STREET, NORWALK, CONN.

THE RIMMON MANUFACTURING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1900. CAPITAL \$70,000

G. E. Matthies, Pres. C. W. Michaels, Secy. and Treas. F. A. Perrius, Supt.

Eyelets, Grommets, Screw Machine Products, Brass and German Silver Washers

NORTH MAIN AND DAY STS., SEYMOUR, CONN.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

WORSTEDS AND WOOLENS

MAIN STREET, MOOSUP, CONN.

J. B. TATEM & SON

J. B. TATEM AND J. B. TATEM, JR. ESTABLISHED 1862. CAPITAL \$5,000 to \$20,000

Hardwood Workers, Manufacturers of all kinds of Handles Make a specialty of Picker Sticks, Leather Capped Chisel Handles and Lawn Mower Handles and Rolls PUTNAM, CONN.

it is computed that in 1902 the cotton mills of the south employed 50,000 children, and that there were 5,000 under ten years of age. Many of them babies almost, receiving only tencents a day!

It is of those of less than ten years of age who constitute the most pitiful part of the whole national shame. No statistics have been compiled of them, but they are believed to number in the thousands.

The passage of anti-child labor laws is rapidly lessening the evil, but still much remains to be done, and it is a question how many generations it will take to get rid of the harm already done, for the evils entailed are handed down from generation to generation.

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.

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 Novelty Co.
Cock H. P.
Cocok, 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.

BERLIN

American Bridge Co. (East Berlin) American Bridge Co. (Kensington)
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. Farnum & Faircinio.
Fountain Cigar Co.
Higson & 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 Lucquer Co.
American Tube & Stamping Co.
Armstrong Manufacturing Co.
Asheroft Manufacturing Co.
Atlas Sheer Co.
Atlas Sheer Co. Atlantic Manufacturing Co.
Atlas Shear Co.
Automatic Machine Co.
Automatic Scale 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 Bias Narrow Fabric Co.
Birdsey & Somers
Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co.
Bradley, H. C.
Braitling, Fred K.
Bridgeport Art Glass Co.
Bridgeport Boiler Works
Bridgeport Brass Co.
Bridgeport Chain Co.
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Couch Lace Co.
Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal
Co. Co. Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co. Bridgeport Electro Plate Co. Bridgeport Enamel Dial Co. Bridgeport Forge Co. Bridgeport Forge Co.
Bridgeport Foundry & Machine Co.
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Co.
Bridgeport Hat Manufacturing Co.
Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co.
Bridgeport Motor Co. Inc.
Bridgeport Motor Co. Inc.
Bridgeport Paper Box Co.
Bridgeport Paper Box Co.
Bridgeport Paper Leather Mfg. Co. Bridgeport Paper Box Co.
Bridgeport Patent Leather Mfg. Co.
Bridgeport Safety Emery Wheel Co.
Bridgeport Silk Co.
Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co.
Bryant Electric Co.
Bullard Machine Tool Co.
Burns, Silver & Co.
Burns, Silver & Co.
Burnit, A. W. Co.
Canfield, H. O.
Canfield Rubber Co.
Challenge Cutlery Corp. Challenge Cutlery Corp. Columbia Nut & Bolt Co. Compressed Paper Box Co.
Connecticut Clasp Co.
Connecticut Tool Co.
Connecticut Web Co.
Consolidated Safety Valve Co. Cooper, R. H.
Cornwall & Patterson Mfg. Co.
Coulter & McKenzie Machinery Co. Coulter & McKenzie Machinery Co. Crockett, David B. Co.
Crown Corset Co.
Crown Paper Box Co.
Curtis & Curtis Co.
Donovan, P. J. Brass Foundry Co.
Downer, Hawes & Co.

Drouve, G. Co. The Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. Elmwood Button Co. Erle, Charles
Frairchild & Shelton
Farist Steel Co.
Fray, John S. & Co.
Frederickson Bros. & Co. Fray, John S. & Co.
Gates Carriage Co.
Gaynor & Mitchell Manufacturing 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.
Hamiton, John
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.
Hutchisson, Pierce & Co.
International Silver Co.
International Silver Co.
Ives Manufacturing Co.
Ives Manufacturing Co. Ives Manufacturing Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jackson Stone Co.
Jannings, Bros. Manufacturing Co.
Jones, James S. H.
Knapp, George S.
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.
Miller, Frank, Lumber Co.
Mills, W. S.
Model Machine Co.
Monumental Bronze Co. Ives Manufacturing Co. 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. Parsons, R. E. Co.
Peck & Lines
Pequonnock Foundry, Inc.
Perkins Electric Switch Mfg. Co.
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, W. A. Building Co.
Smith & Egge Manufacturing Co.
Somers, James M.
Special Machinery Co.
Springfield Manufacturing Co.
Spring Perch Co.
Standard Card & Paper Co.
Standard Coupler Co.
Sterling, Hugh
Swinnerton & Sniffen Mfg. Co. Swinnerton & Sniffen Mfg. Co.

Connecticut Towns and Their Manufacturers

Tait & Sons Paper Co.
Taylor, Thomas P.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Union Taylor Co.
Weber Taylor Co. Union Typewriter Co.
Wakeman, Albert
Walter, Edward P.
Warner Bros. Co.
Warren, Edmund
Welldich Bros. Manufacturing Co.
Weir, James W.
Weld Manufacturing Co.
Wallington to 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.
Barrett, W. L.
Birge, N. L. Sons Co.
Blakeslee Novelty Co.
Bristol Brass Co.
Bristol Manufacturing Co.
Clayton Ed. Bristol Manufacturing Co.
Clayton Bros.
Dunbar Bros.
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 Foundry Co. Sessions, J. H. & Son Smith, Ira B. Snyder, L. H. & Co. Thompson, H. C. Clock Co. Turner & Deegan (Edgewood) Turner Heater Co. Warner, A. H. & Co. Webler, B. P. Young Bros. (Forestville)

BROOKFIELD

Lennox Shear Co.

PURLINGTON

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. (E. Hampt'n)
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

H. C. Brown (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. Beaver Brook Paper Mill Beltaire Bros. & Co.
Boesch Manufacturing Co.
Brainard & Wilson Co.
Clark Box Co. Connett Hat 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.
Foster Bros. Ferry-Handes 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.
Hoyt, Walthausen & Co.
Irving, J. G.
Kinner, Geo. A.
Lee Hat Manufacturing Co.
Lee Soft Hat Co.
1 oewe, D. E. & Co.
Mallory, E. A. & Sons
McLachlan, H.
Meeker Bros. & Co. Meeker Bros. & Co. Millard Hat 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. 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, A. E.
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. 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.
Whitlock Print, Press Mfg. C. Whitlock Print. Press Mfg. Co Williams Typewriter Co.

DURHAM

Merriam Manufacturing Co.

FASTFORD

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) 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)
H. C. 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, 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. 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.
Brewing Appliance Spec. Co.
Bronson & Robinson Co. 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.
Cheney Bros.
Clark, Edred W.
Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co.
Cook, Charles C.
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.
Ger & Posner Gar & Posner
Gerstein, I.
Gray & Prior Machine Co.
Gray Tel. Pay Station Co.
Green & Bauer
Harman, H.
Harriman Motor Works
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co.
Hart Mfg. Co. The
Hartford Board Co.
Hartford Box Co.
Hartford Box Co.
Hartford Builders' Finish Co.
Hartford Builders' Finish Co.
Hartford Builders' Finish Co.
Hartford Electric Machine Repair Co.
Hartford Engine Works
Hartford Engine Co.
Hartford Faience Co.
Hartford Foundry Corp. Hartford Foundry Corp. Hartford Hat & Cap Co. Hartford Heating Co. Hartford Leather Goods Co. Hartford Lumber Co. Hartford Mach. Screw Co. Hartford Mach. Screw Co.
Hartford Manufacturing Co.
Hartford Maturess Co.
Hartford & New York Trans. Co.
Hartford Pattern & Model Co.
Hartford Printing Co.
Hartford Pulp Plaster Corp.
Hartford Rubber Works
Henry & Wright Mfg. Co.
Hitchcock & Curtiss Knitting Co.
Hogan Mfg Co.
Hotchkiss, E. E.
Howard, James L. & Co.
Jacobs Mfg. Co.
Jewell Belting Co. Jewell Belting Co. McClary, John Wood Working Co. Jewell Pin 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. 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. 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.
Phemix Brass Foundry Co.
Phoenix Iron Works Corp.
Phoenix Manutacturing Co.
Pickering, W. H. & Co. Pickering, W. H. & Co. Pindar, A. Corp. Plimpton Mfg. Co. Prope Manufacturing Co.
Pratt & Cady Co.
Pratt & Whitney Co.
James Pullar & Co.
Purris 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.
Sigourney Tool Co.
Silver Bros.
Simons & Fox Silver Bros.
Simons & Fox
Slate, Dwight, Machine Co.
Smith, Northam & Co.
Smith-Worthington Co.
Soby, Charles Springer, E. O.
Standard Co. Standard 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.
Underwood Typewrit'r Mfg.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)
Birmenthal, S. & Co. (Shelton)
Dairy Mach, & Con. Co. (Shelton)
Derby Rubber Co. (Shelton)
Griffin Button 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)
Radeliffe Bros. (Shelton)
Silver Piate Cutlery Co. (Shelton)
Specialty Weaving Co. (Shelton)
Star Pin Co. (Shelton)
United Box Board & Paper Co.
(Shelton)
Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelton)

KILLINGLY

Arnold, O. S. (Williamsville)
Assawaga Co. (Dayville)
Attawaugan Co. (Attawaugan)
Brigham Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Danielsonville Cotton Co. (Danielson)
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. G. (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.
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.
Jones, A. H. Co.
Kelsey Press Co.
Lines, H. Wales Co.
Manning, Bownan & 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 Machine Tool C
Meriden Woolen Co.
Meriam, A. H.
Miller Bros. Cutlery Co.
Miller, Edward & Co.
Monroe, C. F. Co.
Morehouse Bros. Co.
Niland, J. J. & Co.
Parker Bros.
Parker, Charles Co.
Parker, Charles Co.
Parker, Chock Co.
Schenck, M. B. & Co.
Schenck, M. B. & Co.
Schenck Governor Co.
Schunuck, C. E.
Silver City Plate Co.
Sprenenberg & Co.
Todd Electric Mfg Co.
Wallace, F. J. Wallace, F. J.
Wheeler, F. & Son
Wheeler, W. W. Co.
Wilcox & White Co.
Wusterbarth Bros.

MIANUS Mianus Motor Works

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.
Donglass, W. & B.
Eisenhuth Horsel is Vehicle Co. Eisenhuth Horsel is Vohi 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 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.

MILLDALE Clark Bros. Bolt Co. MILFORD

Reeves Manufacturing Co. Rostand Manufacturing Co. Vanderheof & Co.

MONTVILLE

Kaplan Bros. (Chesterfield)
Massasoit Mfg. Co. (Oakdale)
Monarch Woolen Mill
Palmer Bros Co.
l'equot Mills Robertson, C. M. Co.
Un. Dye Wood & Ext. Co. (Uncasville)
Uncasville Mfg. Co. (Uncasville)

MOOSUP American Woolen Co.

NAUGATUCK

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

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 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 Judd, O. S.
Landers, Frary & Clark
Lines, C. W.
Malleable Iron Works
Minor & Corbin Box Co.
Muller, L. J.
National Spring Bed Co.
New Britain Co-op. Building Co.
New Britain Machine Co.
New Britain Planing & Mldg. Wks.
North & Judd Mfg. Co.
North & Pfeiffer Manufacturing Co.
Olmstead, H. B. Co.
Parker Shirt Co.
Pinches, John Co. Prinches, 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.
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) Rogers Rake Co. (New Hartford) 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.
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.
Bautes, L. C. & Co.
Baumann Rubber Co.
Baumann Rubber Co. (Westville)
Benham, J. T.
Benton-Armstrong Folding Box Co.
Best Manufacturing Co. Adlerhurst Iron Co Best Manufacturing 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.
Brokingham Routh 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. Casnin Card & Glazer Faper Celluloid Starch Co. Clark, David H. Co. The Coe & Brown Columbia Hosiery Co. Conn. Adamant Plaster Co. Conn. Computing Machine Co. Conn. Computing wacning 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 Bres & Co. Dann Bros. & Co. Danis, R. G.
Defiance Button Machine Co.
Demarest, A. T. & Co.
Dillon & Douglas
Dorman Lithograph Co.
Dooroff, M. S.
Douglass, B. H. & Co.
Doyle, John T. Co.
Druen, B. Doyle, John T. Co.
Druen, B.
Eastern Machinery Co.
Economy Manufacturing Co.
Elm City Engineering Co.
Elm City Lumber Co.
Ely, C. Upham
Everhart Pop Corn & Candy Co.
Facth Anton Evenhart Pop Corn & Candy Co Faeth, Anton Fair Haven Art Glass 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. Gilbert Manufacturing Co. Harris-Hart Co.
Hemming Bros.
Hendryx, Andrew B. Co.
Henn, A. S. & Co.
Herrick & Cowell
H.ckok Co.
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg. Co.
Holaday, A. E. Manufacturing Co.
Holcomb, H. C.
Hocker, Henry & Co.
Howard Co.
Howard Co.
Howe & Co.
Hubbell, M. B., F. S.
Hubbell, Merwin & Co.
Hygienic Ice Co.
Ideal Manufacturing Co. Inglente Ice Co.
Ingenie Ideal Manufacturing Co.
Imperial Granum Co.
Ives, H. B. & Co.
Jacobs Bros. & Co.
Johnstone & Gerrish
Kafka, A. & Co.
Killorn & Bishop Co.
Killeather, John P.
Killam, Henry Co.
Kutchuck, J.
Lambert, George D.
Levine Bros.
Magnus Metal Co.
Mallory, Wheeler Co.
Manlory, Wheeler Co.
Manning, C. M.
Marlin Fire Arms Co. The
McKenzie, George M.
McLagon Foundry Co.
Metal Manufacturing Co. Ideal Manufacturing Co. McKenzie, George M.
McLagon Foundry Co.
Metal Manufacturing Co.
Miner & Peck Mfg. Co.
Moffat, W. J.
Molloy, James F. & Co.
Morgan & Humiston Co.
Murson & Co.
Narrow Fabric Corp.
National Casket Co.
National Folding Box & Paper Co.
National Floding Box & Paper Co.
National Floding Box & Paper Co.
National Floding Box & Paper Co.
National Steel Foundry Co.
National Steel Foundry Co.
National Wire Corp.
New England Broom Co.
New England Broom Co.
New England Stool Co.
New England Stool Co.
New England Stool Co.
New England Warp Co.
New England Warp Co.
New Haven Awning & Dee'g. Co.
New Haven Awning & Dee'g. Co.
New Haven Boiler Works
Now Haven Boiler Works
Now Haven Gork Co.
New Haven Clock Co.
New Haven Clock Co.
New Haven Manufacturing Co.
New Haven Manufacturing Co.
New Haven Pulp & Board Co.
New Haven Rendering Co.
New Haven Rendering Co. New Haven Pulp & 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 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 Page, Samuel K.
Parker, Jos. & Son Co. (Westville)
Peck Bros. & Co.
Peckham, John A.
Perpente Manufacturing Co. Pfieghar, F. P. & Son
Phillips, Thos. & Son
Prentice, George G. & Co.
Price, Lee & Adkins Co.
Rattan Manufacturing Co.
Reade, Chas. W. Button Co.
Reade, Chas. W. Button Co.
Recording Fare Register Co.
Remfler & Thompson
Reynolds Faras Foundry
Reynolds & Co.
Reynolds James Mfg. Co.
Reynolds, James Mfg. Co.
Rottman, B.
Rowland, F. C. & A. E.
Sanderson Fertilizer and Chemical Co.
Savage, B. B. & Co.
Savage, B. B. & Co.
Schollhorn, William Co.
Scoville & Peck Co.
Seabrook & Smith Cariage Co.
Scamless Rubber Co.
Setlow, M. & Son
Seward, M. & Son
Seward, M. & Son Co.
Shehana & Groark
Sheldon, E. B. Co.
Shepard, H. G. & Sons
Shoninger, B. Co. Sheldon, E. B. Co.
Shepard, H. G. & Sons
Shoninger, B. Co.
Shuster, F. B. Co.
Shuith, A. H. & Co.
Shuith, E. S.
Smith, E. S.
Smith, H. Sons.
Smith, H. Sons.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, William A. T.
Smith, W. J. & Co.
Smith & Twiss
Snow, L. T.
Sperry & Amos Co.
Steinertone Co.
Stevens & Sackett Co.
Steinertone Co.
Stevens & Sackett Co.
Strouse, Adler & Co.
Strouse, A. C. Anti-Friction Metal Co.
Strouse, I. & Co.
Ten Brock, George A. & Co.
Thompson, H. G. & Son
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. Williams, F. E. Co.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co.
Yale Gas Stove Co.
Yale Univ. Carpenter's Shop
Yudkin, Samuel NEWINGTON Newington Paper Co. NEW LONDON

NEW LONDON
Bingham Paper Box Co.
Boss, C. D. & Son
Brainerd & Armstrong Co.
Brown Cotton Gin 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 Wash Silk Co.
New London Vise Works
New London Wash Silk Co.
Palmer Bros.
Co.
Rogers, William G.
Sheffield Dentrifice Co.
Spiers Bros.
Steam Bottling Co.
Thames Tow Boat Co.
Trubull Marine Co.
Tyler, 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)
Barthol, Otto Co. (S. Norwalk)
Bates, Martin, Jr. & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Bins, Joseph
Boese, Peppard & Co. (S. Norwalk)
Carman & Seymour (E. Norwalk)
Carman & Seymour (E. Norwalk)
Colonial Foundry & Mach. Co. (East
Norwalk)
Craw, J. W. (S. Norwalk)
Crofut & Knapp Co. (S. Norwalk)
Dennis & Blanchard (S. Norwalk)
Eastern Underwear Co. (S. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Fernandez & Earnst Cigar Co. (South

Dennis & Blanchard (S. Norwalk)
Eastern Underwear Co. (S. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Excelsior Rug. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Fernandez & Earnst Cigar Co. (South
Norwalk)
Hatch, Bailey & 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)
Le Count, Wm. G. (E. Norwalk)
Lockwood Mfg. 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)
Norwalk Box Co., (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Box Co., (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Box Co., (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Mills Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Norwalk Lock Co. (S. Norwalk)
Phenix Fur Co. (S. Norwalk)
Phenix Fur Co. (S. Norwalk)
Phenix Fur Co. (S. Norwalk)
Postal Typewriter Company
Rough Hat Co. (S. Norwalk)
Postal Typewriter Company
Rough Hat Co. (S. Norwalk)
Tuttle, H. A. Mfg. Co. (E. Norwalk)
Tuttle, H. A. Mfg. Co. (E. Norwalk)
U. S. Alcohol Refining Co. (S. N'wk)
U. S. Foundry & Sales 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 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 Kellogg-McCrum-Howell Company
Kuebler, C. A.
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
Page, Wm. H. Boiler Company
Pequot Brass Foundry
Ponemah Mills (Taftville)
Porter, H. B. & Son Company
Prentice, C. W. (Taftville)
Puritan Manufacturing Company
Quinlan, John C. 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. Tobin Arms Manufacturing Co. Turner, Emerson P. Manufacturing Co. Ulmer Leather Company Uncas Paper Company Uncas Specialty Company United States Finishing Company Yaughn Foundry Company, Inc. Yantic Woolen Co. (Yantic) Tobin Arms Manufacturing Co.

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. F.
Johnson, W. S.
Kent, C. M. & E. B.
Monohansett Manufacturing Co.
Morse Mills Co.
Nightingale Mills
Powhatan Mills
Putnam Box Corp.
Putnam Foundry & Mach. Co.
Putnam Manufacturing Co.
Putnam Manufacturing Co.
Putnam Woolen Co.
Robbins, E. E.
Royal Knitting Mills
Tatem, J. B. & Son
Union Novelty Co.
Wheaton Bildg. & 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. 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. Bolt Co. (Milldale) Clark Bros. Boll Co. (Willdale)
Ellis Manufacturing 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)
Shetucket Worsted Mills (Baltic)
Totokett Mills Co. (Versailles)
Uncasville Mfg. Co. (Versailles)

STAFFORD

Amidon, S. B. (Staffordville) Beckwith Card Co. (Staff'd Sp.) Beckwith Card Co. (Staff'd Sp.)
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 Springs)
Paton, A. B. Mfg. Co. (Stafford)
Riverside Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Riverside Woolen Co. (Stafford)
Stafford Loom Works (Stafford)
Stafford Loom Works (Stafford)
Stafford Worsted Co. (Stafford S.)
Warren Woolen Co. (Stafford Springs)

STAMFORD

Atlantic Insulated Wire & Cable Co. Atlantic Insulated Wire & Cable (
Baer Bros.
Ball Manufacturing Co.
Beck, Frederick & Co.
Blickensderfer Manufacturing Co.
Boas Thread 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. Hale, Henry S. Hefumos Manufacturing Co. Hoyt, Lyman Son & Co.
Imperial Manufacturing Co.
International Power Vehicle 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.
(Glenbre (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 Rubber Supply 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)
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)
Lantern Mills Silex Works (Mystic)
Lorraine Mfg. Co. (Westerly P. O.)
Maxson & Co. (Westerly P. O.)
Maxson & Co. (Westerly P. O.)
Miller, A. R. Sons
Mystic Motor Works (Mystic)
Mystic Mfg. Co. (Mystic)
Mystic Twine Co. (Mystic)
Mystic Twine Co. (Old Mystic)
Packer Mfg. Co. (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 Clock Co. Thomaston Knife Co.

THOMPSON

French Riv. Text. Co. (Mechanicsville) Grosvenordale Co. (Grosvenordale) Keegan, Lawrence (Wilsonville) Murdock, T. G. & Son (New Boston)

TOLLAND

Sumner, Wm. Belting Co.

TORRINGTON

Coe Brass Manufacturing Co. Coe Brass Manufacturing Co. Eagle Bicycle Manufacturing Co. Excelsior Needle Co. Hendey Machine Co. Hotchkiss Bros. Co. Perkins, E. A. Electric Co. Persyressive Manufacturing Co. Standard Manufacturing Co. Torrington Manufacturing Co. Torrington Manufacturing Co.
Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Co.
Union Hardware Co.
Warrenton Woolen Co.

TRUMBULL

Radcliffe, C. E. (Long Hill) Touccy, R. G. (Long Hill)

UNIONVILLE (See Farmington)

VERNON

American Mills Co. (Rockville)
Avery, Bates Co. (Ellington)
Belding Bros. & Co. (Rockville)
Hockanum Co. (Rockville)
Murlless, H. B. (Rockville)
Murlless, H. B. (Rockville)
New England Co. (Rockville)
Ravine Mills Co.
Regan, J. J. Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Springville Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Springville Mfg. Co. (Rockville)
Swett, R. K. Co.
Falcott Bros. (Talcottville)
J. S. Envelope Co. (Rockville)
Vernon Woolen Co.

VOLUNTOWN

Briggs Manufacturing Co.

WALLINGFORD

'ackes, G. W. & Sons ackes, M. Sons ingins, Rogers Co.
'alicr-Brown Co. (Yalesville)
'amden Manufacturing Co.
'odgetts, W. J.
'aternational Silver Co.
ennings & Griffin Mfg. Co. (Tracy) ennings & Grinn Mig. Co. (Trae, Judd, II. L. & Co.
V. Y. Insulated Wire Co.
Tarker, Chas. Co. (Yalesville)
Togers, 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 Co. 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 Ice & Cold Storage Co.
International Silver Co.
Judd, W. B.
Kalbfleisch, F. H. & Co.
Lane Manufacturing Co.
Macauley, J. J.
Manufacturers' Foundry Co.
Manville, E. J. Machine Co.
Manville, E. J. Machine Co.
Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.
Mattatuck Manufacturing Co.
McCarthy & Moore
Morden, L. M.
New England Watch Co.
Novelty Manufacturing Co.
Novelty Manufacturing Co. Chase Rolling Mill Co. Novelty Manufacturing Co. Phænix, Fred Platt Bros. & Co.
Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Co.
Randolph-Clowes Co. Risdon, S. A.
Rowbottom Mach. Co. (Waterville)
Scoville Manufacturing Co. Shoe Hardware Co. Smith & Griggs Mfg. Co.
Smith, J. E. & Co.
Standard Electric Time Co.
Steele & Johnson Mfg. Co.
Tracy Bros. Co. Upham, George Upham, George
Waterbury Battery Co.
Waterbury Blank Book Mfg. Co.
Waterbury Brass Co.
Waterbury Brass Goods Corp.
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Waterbury Button Co.
Waterbury Clock Co.
Waterbury Clock Co. W'b'y Farrel Fdy. & Mach. Co. Waterbury Machine Co. Waterbury Manufacturing 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)
Phoenix, Fred
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.
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) 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. (Wt'd).
Harrison, B. J. & Son Co. (Winsted)
Moore, Franklin Co. (Winsted)
Morgan Silver Plate Co. (Winsted)
New England Knitting Co. (Winsted)
New England Pin 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

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)
Latham & Crane (Willimantic)
Mall, E. H. & Son (N. Windham)
Sibley, Wm. (N. Windham)
Sibley, Wm. (N. Windham)
Smith & Winchester Co. (S. W.)
Thread City Collar Co. (Willimantic)
Turner, A. G. (Willimantic)
Turner, A. G. (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) 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 Locks Machine Co.
Windsor Silk 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 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) Winchester Repeating Arms Co. (New Haven)

ARM BANDS

Blakesley Novelty Co. (Bristol)

AUTOMOBILES

Electric Vehicle Co. (Htfd.)
Pope Mfg Co.
Corbin Motor Vehicle Co. (N.B.) (Htfd.) 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. National Spring Bed Co. (Hartford) (New Britain) Whitcomb Met. Bedstead Co. (Shelt'n)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

BELLS

Liberty Bell Co. New Departure Mfg Co. (Bristol) Star Bros Bell Co.

BELTING (Leather)

Jewell Belting Co. (Hartford) (New Haven) (Norwich) Coe & Brown Norwich Mfg Co. Ulmer Leather Co. N 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. (Hartford) Veeder Mfg Co. Post & Lester Liberty Cycle Co. (Bridgeport)

BLANK BOOKS

Curtiss - Way Co. (Meriden) Waterbury Blank Book Mfg Co. (Waterbury) Talcott, W. H. (Hartford)

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 Norwalk Launch Co. (Greenwich) (Norwalk) (Stamford)

Internat. Power Vehicle Co. Stamford Motor Co. S. Gildersleeve & Son (Gildersleeve & S (Gildersleeve) (Middletown) E. A. Ely

BOILERS

(Hartford H B Beach & Son Bigelow Co. (New Haven Boiler Works Randolph-Clowes Co. (New Haven) (Waterbury) Hopson Chapin Mfg Co. (New London) Spiers Bros Kellogg-McCrumm-HowellCo (N'wch Wm H Page Boiler Co.
Bridgeport Boiler Works (Bridgeport)

BOLTS AND NUTS Clark Bros. Bolt Co. (Milldale) 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 C J Callaghan (Bristol) (Hartford) G J Callagnan
Hartford Box Co.
Nichols Paper Box Co.
H H Corbin & Son (New Britain)
Standard Brush Co. (New Hartford)

Minor Corbin Box Co. S G Redshaw
E J Doolittle
C E Schumick (Ansonia) (Meriden) White & Wells Co. (Naugatuck)
Benton-Armstrong Fold. Box Co.
(New Haven)

Bishop Box & Paste Co. P J Cronan Paper Box Co. P J Cronan raper Box Co.

Munson & Co.
National Fold. Box & Paper Co.

New England Mfg 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
John Reid
John Reid
Bridgesont Paper Rev. (Waterbury)

John Reid Bridgeport Paper Box Co. (Bridgeport) Compressed Paper Box Co. "Crown Paper Box Co. "Isaac Armstrong & Co. (Danbury) Clark Box Co. (Danbury)

A Romans S Curtiss & Son (Newtown)
Am. Paper Pail & Box Co. (Norwalk)
Knapp Box Co. (South Norwalk)

Am. Paper Pail & Box Co. (South Norwalk)
Knapp Box Co. (South Norwalk)
Norwalk Box Co.
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)

(Hartford) Bronson & Robinson Co. J W Rockwell Chas T Dodd Chas S St Johns (Meriden) (South Norwalk) Putnam Box Corp (Putnam)

BRASS GOODS

(Forestville) Bristol Brass Co. (Hartford) Brewery Appliance Specialty Co. (Ansonia Mfg Co. (Ansonia) Homer D Bronson Co. (Beacon Falls)
Andrew B Hendryx Co. (New Haven)
Rostand Mfg Co. (Milford)
H A Matthews Mfg Co. (Seymour) Rimmon Mfg. Co. (Seymour) H L Judd & Co. (V Am. Ring Co. Novelty Mfg Co. Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. Steele & Johnson Mfg Co. (Wallingford) (Waterbury) Waterbury Goods Corp.

Waterbury Mfg Co.

Waterbury 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) Benjamin, Richard & 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

Flexible Rubber Goods Co. (Winsted) Looby & Fargo Rogers Brush Works (Center Brook) (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. Weil Novelty Co. E F Smith & Sons (Union City) (Waterbury) Lane Mfg Co. Platt Bros & Co. Waterbury Button Co. L C White Co. Elmwood Button Co. Hatheway Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) Patrick Crowe (Newtown) Saugatuck Mfg Co. Griffin Button Co. (Saugatuck) (Shelton)

CALENDARS

Curtiss-Way Co. (Meriden) Beckwith Print. Co. (Norwice (Norwich)

CANNED GOODS

Knowles-Lombard Co. (Guilford) Sachems Head Canning Co. (Guilford)

CARDBOARD

Naubuc Paper Co. (Glastonoury, Riverside Paper Mfg Co. Hartford Board Co. (Hartford) Hopewell) (Highland Park) Case Bros (Highland Park)
Wausuc Mills Co. (Hopewell)
Willard A Case (Manchester)
Brookside Paper Co. (So. Manchester)
Rogers Paper Mig Co.
New Haven Pulp & Board Co. (N.H.)
Diamond Match Co. (Southport) 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) (Westport) Westport Paper Co. Bosson Fibre Board Co. (Chaplin) F L Case Paper Co. R K Swett Co. (Andover)

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. (Guilford) M Armstrong & Co. (New Haven)

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

Connecticut I)
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 & Smith Carriage Co. M Seward & Son Co. Lynes W Herry & Son Co.	1
(W. Cheshire)	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
M B Ring (Norwich) Scott & Clark Corp. Blue Ribbon Horse & Carriage Co. (Bridgeport)	0
Gates Carriage Co. C W Hall Carriage Co. Hincks & Johnson W P Babcock Flynn & Doyle Standard Mfg Co. Broderick Carriage Co. J. B. Evans (Bridgeport) (Gardeport) (Plainfield) (Plainfield) (Torrington) (Torrington) (Middletown) (Middletown)	
CASTINGS (Brass)	
E J Blake (Hartford) J M Craig Phenix Brass Foundry Co. " Wm. Roach (New Britain)]
F L Gaylord Co. (Ansonia) H D Phelps [Co. (Moridon)	
James Graham & Co. J F Green Reynolds Brass Foundry	
Pequot Brass Foundry (Norwich) Bridgeport Deoxidized Bronze & Metal (Bridgeport)	
Burns Silver Co. P J Donovan Brass Foundry Co. W G Rowell & Co. Danbury Brass Works Birmingham Brass Co. (Christian Brown (Stamford)	
CASTINGS (Iron) Sessions Foundry Co. (Bristol)	
Hartford Foundry Corp.	
Pharagy 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) Charrier McC (Rocky Hill)]
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)	(
G F Warner Mtg Co. Robert Wilson	,
Seymour Iron Foundry Co. (Seymour) Naugatuck Malleable Iron Co. (Union City) Manufacturer's Foundry (Waterbury) Waterbury Formel Edge (Wach Co.	
Waterbury Farrel Fdy. & Mach. Co. "Yaughn Foundry Co. (Norwich) A B Miller Sons (Stonington) Bridgeport Malleable Iron Co. (Bridgeport)	
Pequonnock Foundry Inc. "Arnold Co., Inc. (Norwalk) Meeker Union Foundry Corp. "	
Meyer Iron & Brass Fdy. (Shelton) Putnam Fdy. & Mach. Co. (Putnam) Andrew Terry Co. (Terryville)	
H B Murlless S B Amidon Terry Co. (Plymouth) (Rockville) (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) Chas. H. Phillips Chem. Co. (Danbury) (Glenbrook)

Chemical Wooks of America Inc. (Stamford)

CHINA WARE Helmschmied Mfg Co.

(Meriden)

CHUCKS (Lathe) Cushman Chuck Co.

(Hartford) Jacobs Mfg Co. Skinner Chuck Co. (N. Brit.) Union Mfg Co.
Union Mfg Co.
(Windsor Locks)
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co.
(New Haven)

D. E. Whiton Machine Co. (New London)

CLOCKS

(Bristol) E Ingraham Co. (Bristol) H C Thompson Clock Co. (Forestville) Parker Clock Co. (Forestville) New Haven Clock Co. (New Haven) Standard Elec. Time Co. (Waterbury) Waterbury Clock Co.

(Winsted) Wm L Gilbert Clock Co. Goodwin & Kintz Co. "
Annual Wind Clock Co. (Middletown)

CLOCK PARTS

(Forestville) Young Bros Reeves Mfg Co. Bridgeport Enamel Dial Co (Milford) (Bridgeport)

COIN REGISTERS

(Hartford) Burdick-Corbin Co. Henry Killian Co.

COMBS

Derby Comb Co. Pratt, Read & Co. (Derby) (Deep River)

COMPUTING MACHINES Conn Computing Mach. Co. (New Haven)

CORKS

Goodwin Cork Co. (Norwich)

CORSETS

Brewster Corset Co. Brooks Corset Co. Gilbert Mfg Co. Hickok Co. (Derby) (New Haven) I Newman & Sons I Strouse & Co. Strouse-Adler & Co. Strouse-Adler & Co.
Henry H. Todd
Geo. C. Batcheller & Co. (Bridgeport)
Birdsey & Somers
Crown Corset Co.
Downer, Hawes & Co.
W. Co. (S. Norwalk)
R. N. Bassett Co. (S. Norwalk)

COTTON GOODS

(Middletown) Arawana Mills J Broadbent & Son

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)
Wm. A Slater Mills
Am. Thread Co. (Glasco) Palmer Bros Co. Pequot Mills Mystic Twine Co. (Montville) (Mystic) (New London) New England Carpet Lin. Co. (Norwich) Blissville Mills Inc. Falls Co. Palis Co.
Peter Ström
Emerson P Turner Mfg Co.
U S Finishing Co.
Massosoit Mfg Co. 66 (Oakville) Massosoit Mig Co.
Am Thread Co.
Lorraine Mig Co.
Totokett Mills Co.
Briggs Mig Co.
C W Prentice
Uncasville Mig Co.
Uncasville Mig Co.
Cracet Simons Mig. (Stonington) (Versailles) (Voluntown) (Taftville) (Uncasville) (Versailles) Ernest Simpons Mfg Co.
Adam Mfg Co.
Lee's Mfg Co. (Norwalk) (Shelton) (Westport) Attawaugan Co. (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.
Mightingale Mills
Powhatan Mills
Putnam Mfg Co.
Wauregan Co.
Wauregan Co.
Williamsville Mfg Co. (Williamsville)
Am Thread Co.
Williamstic Cotton
William tic Cotton
E H Mall & Son
M H Marcus & Bros
Grosvenordale Co.
Summit Thread Co.
East Hampton
Russell Mfg Co. (East Hampton)
C E Brownell

K Moodus) Fred R Smith (E Killingly) (Moodus) E Brownell Hall, Lincoln & Co. Neptune Twine & Cord Mills
N Y Net & Twine Co.
A E Purple
M Pollock (Cona (Conantville) John L Ross
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) Willer Bros Cut.
Waterville Cut. Co. (Waterville)
Challenge Cut. Corp. (Bridgeport)
Holley Mfg Co. (Lakeville)
Northfield Knife Co. (Northfield)
Northfield Knife Co (Reynolds Bridge)
Waterville Co. (Thomaston) Thomaston Knife Co. (Thomaston) (Winsted) Empire Knife Co. (Winsted) Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co. (Salisbury)

CUTLERY (Table)

Landers, Frary & Clark, (New Britain) H. C. Hart Mfg Co.(Unionville) Union Cut. & Hdw. Co. Meriden Cut. Co. Internat. Silver Co. (Meriden) (Norwich) (Unionville) Silver Plate Cutlery Co. (Shelton)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Hartford Dairy Co. (Hartford) New Haven Dairy Co. (New Haven) Valley Farm Creamery Co. Borden's Cond. Milk Co. (Newtown)

DIES

Everett Horton (Bristol) Ira B Smith
L E Rhodes (Hartford (Bristol) Meriden Mach Tool Co.

Waterbury Wire Die Co. (Meriden)
Conn Tool Co. (Meriden)
(Bridgeport)

DRESS SHIELDS

Omo Mfg Co. (Middletown)

DRESS STAYS

Union Fabric Co. (Ansonia)

DRILL PRESSES

Henry & Wright Mfg Co. (Hartford)

DROP HAMMERS

Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd.)

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Arknot Co. (Hartford) Baker Electric Co. Franklin Electric Mfg Co. Green & Bauer (Hartford Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co. Hart Mfg Co. Johns-Pratt Co Norton Elec. Instrument Co. (Manchester) (New Britain) T H Brady Trumbull Elec. Co. (Plainville) (Windsor) (Ansonia) Eddy Mfg Corp Eddy Mfg Corp
Ansonia Electric Co. (Ansonia)
H P Cameron Elec Mfg Co. (Meriden)
Acme Wire Co. (Meriden)
A E Holaday Mfg Co. (Wall'gford)
Waterbury Battery Co. (Wall'gford)
Waterbury Battery Co. (Waterbury)
Parent Filedric Co. (Waterbury) (Waterbury) (Bridgeport) 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.

ELECTRIC SWITCHES Hart & Hegeman Mfg Co. (Hartford)

Hart Mfg Co.

ELECTROTYPES

Mugford (Hartford) A Mugford
Robert Weller
A Pindar Corp.
Hartford Engraving Co.
R S Peck & Co.
W T Barnum & Co. (New Haven) Best Mfg Co. E B Sheldon Co. Curtiss · Way Co. (Meriden) W W Wheeler Co. (Meriden) Rimmon Mig. Co.

F A Benton & Son (Bridgeport)

EMERY (Ground)

Oriental Emery Co. (New Haven) Bridgeport Safety Emcry Wheel Co. (Bridgeport) Springfield Mfg Co.

ENAMELED GOODS.

New England Enameling Co. (Middletown) New England Enameling Co. (P'land)

Hasbrook Motor Works (Mystic) New London Marine Iron Works
(New London) Acme Oil Engine Co. (Bridge Pacific Iron Works Royal Equipment Co. Norwalk Iron Works (S. Norv International Power Vehicle Co. (Bridgeport) (S. Norwalk) (Stamford)

ENGINES (Gasoline)

Mianus Motor Works (Mianus) Harriman Motor Works Hartford Engine Works (Hartford) 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.
Freedlyn Rr Supply Co.
(Misnus) Brooklyn Ry Supply Co. Palmer Bros (Mianus) Norwalk Launch Co. Stamford Motor Co. (Norwalk) (Stamford) E E Johnson (Putnam) (Torr'gton) Eagle Bicycle Mfg Co. H W Hubbard (Middletown) Keating Motor Co. Royal Equipment Co. (Bridgeport)

ENGINE GOVERNORS (Portland)

Pickering Governor Co.

ENGRAVING (Photo)

A. Mugford (Hartford) Hartford Engraving Co. Robert Weller A Pindar Corp. 44 Brown & Stoddard Co. (N. Haven) Curtiss - Way Co. (Meriden) W W Wheeler Co. (Meriden)

ENGRAVING (Wood)

A. Mugford Robert Weller Calhoun Show Print Co. (Hartford) A Pindar Corp. R S Peck Co.

ENVELOPES

Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. Hartford Mfg Co. (Burnside) (Hartford) Plimpton Mfg Co. (Hartford) U S Envelope Co.

Am Paper Goods Co.

W J Moffat
U S Envelope Co. (Kensington) (New Haven) (Rockville)

EXTRACTS

Williams & Carleton Uncasville Dye Wood & Ext. Co. (Uncasville) Stamford Mfg Co. (Uncasville) (Stamford) Stamford Mfg Co.

EYELETS

FABRICS

Arawana Mills

(Middletown)

(Hamden) (New Haven) New Haven Web Co. Cott-A-Lap Co. Narrow Fabric Corp Am Mills Co. (Waterb Jewett City Textile Novelty Co. (Waterbury) (Jewett City) (Taftville) (B'dgep't) Ponemah Mills Ponemah Mills
Bias Narrow Fabric Co. (B
Bridgeport Coach Lace Co.
Bridgeport Elastic Fabric Co.
Conn Web Co.
Gridgeport Elastic Fabric Co.
Gridgeport Co.
Gridgeport Co.
Star Mfg Co.
Russell Mfg Co.
Gridgeport Co.
Gri (Bridgeport (Danbury) (Long Hill) (Winnipauk) (S. Norwalk) (Stamford) (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. Ideal Mfg Co. (New Haven) Marlin Fire Arms Co.
Winchester R'ptg. Arms Co.
Crescent Fire Arms Co. (Norwich)
W H Davenport Fire Arms Co.
Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. Arms Mfg Co. Thames Tobin Mfg Co. Otis A Smith (Rockfall)

FIREWORKS.

G W Backes & Sons M Backes Sons (Wallingford)

FISH LINES (Silk)

E J Martin's Sons (Rockville)

FLATWARE

Melrose Silver Co. Biggins-Rogers Co. (Hartford) Wall'gford)

FOOD PRODUCTS

C. H. Bird Co. (New Haven) 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 (Stamford) (Putnam) Goodyear Rubber Co. (Middletown)

FORGINGS (Drop)

Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd.) Blakeslee Forging Co. (Plantsville)
Kilbourn & Bishop Co. (New Haven)
Bridgeport Forge Co. (Bridgeport)

FURNACES

(Seymour) Turner Heater Co.

(Bristol)

Manufacturers

Connecticut I	Products and Their
FURNITURE	Am. Bit & Augur Co. (Forestville
O D Case Co. (Guilford) Eastern Lounge Co. (New Milford) B J Harrison Son Co. (Winsted)	C E Andrews Capewell Horse Nail Co. (Hartford
B J Harrison Son Co. (Winsted)	Billings & Spencer Co. (Hfd. C T McCue Co.
FUSES Climax Fuse Co. (Avon) Ensign Bickford & Co. (Simsbury)	W W & C F Tucker
Climax Fuse Co. (Avon) Ensign, Bickford & Co. (Simsbury)	C T McCue Co. Pratt & Cady Co. W W & C F Tucker Whitney Mfg Co. R A Moore & Son H Lydall & Foulds Orion Treat (Kensington (Manchester
Blakesley Novelty Co. (Bristol) C J White & Co. (New Britain)	L D Frost & Son (Marion
GERMAN SILVER	F L Ellis & Son Am. Needle Works Beaton & Bradley Co. Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
Bristol Brass Co. (Bristol)	Corbin Cabinet Lock Co.
GLASS (Cut)	(New Britain P & F Corbin Corbin Screw Corp.
J D Bergen Co. (Meriden) International Silver Co. "	Hart & Cooley Co.
Meriden Cut Glass Co. J J Niland	O S Judd Landers, Frary & Clark
GLASS CUTTERS	Landers, Frary & Clark North & Judd Mfg Co. Russell & Erwin Mfg Co. Stanley Rule & Level Co. Stanley Works
W L Barrett (Bristol)	Stanley Rule & Level Co.
GLASSWARE	Taplin Mfg Co. Traut & Hine Mfg Co. Union Mfg. Co. C H Calor (Plainville
A J Hall & Co. (Meriden)	Union Mfg. Co. C H Calor (Plainville
Handel Co. "Helmschmied Mfg Co.	C H Calor (Plainville L H Carter A N Clark & Son
(Meriden)	Clarke Castor Co.
C F Monroe Fair Haven Art Glass Co. (N. Haven) Bridgeport Art Glass Co. (Rrlgep't)	Elm City Brass & Rivet Co. Edwin Hills
GOLD LEAF	Edwin Hills Osborn & Stephenson Atwater Mfg Co. Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co. H D Smith Co. Welcott Holy Co.
	H D Smith Co. Wolcott Hdw. Co.
G L Bladon John M Ney & Co. M Swift & Sons (Hartford)	G E Wood Tool Co. Aetna Nut Co. (Southington
GONGS	
W C Ladd (Bristol)	Peck, Stow & Wilcox Westfield Plate Co. (Thompsonville
GRAPHOPHONES	H W Humphrey Unionville
Am. Graphophone Co. (Bridgep't)	Ellis Mfg. Co. Peck, Stow & Wilcox Westfield Plate Co. (Thompsonville H W Humphrey Unionville S G Monce Upson Nut Co. Bailey Mfg Co. (Wethersfield
GAUGES Bristol Co. (Waterbury)	H C Cook & Co
Bristol Co. (Waterbury) Asheroft Mfg Co. (Bridgeport) D G Cooper (Terryville)	J B Gardner Sons. S O & C Co.
GUNS (Machine & Gatling)	J B Gardner Sons. S O & C Co. Graham Mfg Co. (Derby Howe Mfg Co.
Colt's Pat. Fire Arms Mfg Co.	
(Hartford)	J T Henry Mfg Co. (Hamden Brown & Dowd Mfg Co. (Meriden Foster-Merriam & Co.
GUNS Honkins & Allen Arms Co. (Norwich)	A H Jones Co. Manning Bowman & Co.
Hopkins & Allen Arms Co. (Norwich) Am. & British Mfg Co. (Bridgep't) U S Rapid Fire Gun & Power Co. (Darby)	Manning Bowman & Co. Chas Parker Co. M B Schenck Co. F J Wallace Wusterbarth Bros
Tobin Arms Mfg. Co. (Derby) (Norwich)	Willis M Cook (Mt. Carmel
HAMMOCKS	Mt. Carmel Bolt Co. W W Woodruff & Son Co.
Arawana Mills (Middletown) Goodall Hammock Co. (Middletown)	Am Divist Co (Now Haven
HARDWARE	Allias Mfg Co. R H Brown & Co. W S Burn Mfg Co. C Cowles & Co. B Druen W & E T Fitch Co. Robert Fitzmorris
Turner & Deegan (Bristol) Ira B Smith (Bristol)	C Cowles & Co. B Druen
Clayton Bros	W & E T Fitch Co. Robert Fitzmorris
C J Root W C Ladd " J H Sessions & Son	
L H Snyder New Departure Mfg Co.	A S Henn & Co. H B Ives & Co. Mallory Wheeler Co.
Collins Co. (Collinsville) Peck, Stow & Wilcox (E. Berlin)	Metal Mfg Co. James F Molloy & Co.

J H Sessions & Col.

L H Snyder
New Departure Mfg Co.
Collins Co.
Peck, Stow & Wilcox
H S Bartholomew
(Edgewood)
(Edgewood)
(Bristol)
New Haven Spring (Collinsville)
(Edgewood)
New Haven Spring (Collinsville)

James F Molloy & Co. (Bristol) New Haven Spring Co.

O B North & Co. (New Haven) Perpente Mfg Co. Sargent & 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.
James Swan Co.
Hawkins Co. (Seymour) .. James Swan Co.
Hawkins Co.
Naugatuck Mfg Co.
Hamden Mfg Co.
Am. Mfg
Blake & Johnson
B H Fry & Co.
Mattatuck Mfg Co.
L. M Morden (So. Britain) (Union City) (Wallingford) (Waterbury) Mattatuck Mrg Co.
L M Morden

Noera Mfg Co.
Shoe Hardware Co.
Smith & Griggs Mfg Co.
Waterbury Buckle Co.
Berbecker & Rowland Mfg Co.
(Waterville) Am Buckle Co. West Haven Buckle Co. West Haven Mfg Co. (New Haven) west Haven Mfg Co.
Griest Mfg Co.
New London Vise Works (N. London)
Bard, Union Co.
Chelsea File Works
Puritan Mfg Co.
R O Bennett
Geo B Gruman
Acme Shear Co.
(Westville)
(Norwich)
(Norwich)
(Branchville) Puritan Mfg Co.
R O Bennett
Geo B Gruman
Acme Shear Co.
Atlantic Mfg Co.
Atlantic Mfg Co.
Atlantic Mfg Co.
Atlantic Scale Co.
Bridgeport Chain Co.
Bridgeport Hdw Mfg Co.
Cornwall & Patterson Mfg Co.
Cornwall & Patterson Mfg Co.
John S Fray & Co.
Cornwall & Patterson Mfg Co.
John S Fray & Co.
Geo S Knapp
A L Krause
W E Krause
Locke Steel Belt Co.
Metal Ware Mfg Co.
Smith & Egge Mfg Co.
Spring Perch Co.
Swinnerton & Sniffen Mfg Co.
Weildich Bros Mfg Co.
Weildich Bros Mfg Co.
Lennox Shear Co.
Lennox Shear Co.
Lockwood Mfg Co.
Lockwood Mfg Co.
Norwalk Lock Co.
D M Bassett Bolt Works
Shelton Co.
Davenport & Tracy
Excelsior Hardware Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg Co.
Greystone Mfg Co.
Crystone Mfg Co.
C " T C Richards Hdw. Co.
" Strong Mfg Co.
" Conn. Valley Mfg Co. (Center Brook)
" J S Deuse
" J R Ferguson & Co.
Jennings, Russell Mfg Co.
" H E Taylor & Co. (Hadlyme)

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

Higganum Hdw. Co. M R Warner & Sons W H Chapman Co. Wilcox, Crittenden & Co. (Higgnaum) (Little River) (Middletown)

HARNESS HARDWARE North & Judd Mfg Co.

HARNESSES

(New Britain)

(Bridgeport) Peck & Lines

HATS

S M Andrews (Hartford) Vanderhoef & Co. (Milford)
H Frankenberger & Co. (New Haven)
Baird Untiedt Co.
Bethel Mfg Co.
Farnum & Fairchild
Higson & Co.
Judd & Co.
Judd & Dunning Hat Co.
Edwin Short Hat Co.
Beltaire Bros & Co.
Connett Hat Co.
Danbury Co. Vanderhoef & Co. (Milford) 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 Lee Hat Mfg Co. Lee Soft Hat Co. Walthausen & Co. DE Lowe & Co. E A Mallory & Sons (Danbury) H McLachlan Meeker Bros & Co. Millard Hat Co. J B Murphy & Co. National Hat Co. Rundle & White S A G Hat Co. Simon & Keane Simon & Reane
A C Wheeler
Otto Barthol Co.
Crofut & Knapp Co.
Dennis & Blanchard
A A Hodson & Co.
W B Hubbell (Norwalk) (S. Norwalk) Rough Hat Co. Volk Hat Co. J C Wilson & Co. Walhizer & Dreyer New Milford Hat Co. (N. Milford)

HAT FORMING & FINISH-ING

(Bethel) Bethel Hat Forming Co. Bridgeport Hat Mfg Co. (B'dg'p't) (Danbury) A S Davenport
F D Tweedy & Co.
C M Horch Hat Forming Co. (S. Norwalk) 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. (Naugatuck) (Naugatuck) (N. Haven) (Shelton) Columbia Hosiery Co. Radcliffe Bros. 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. (New Britain) C R Harris (N. Windham)

KEYS

Corbin Cabinet Lock Co. (New Britain) Graham Mfg. Co.

KNIFE HANDLES

Salisbury Cut. & Handle Co. (Sal'b'v)

KNIT GOODS

Royal Knit. Mills (Putnam)

LACE CURTAINS

Tariffville Lace Mfg Co. (Tariffv'lle)

LACQUERS

New Era Lustre Co. Am. Lacquer Co. (New Haven) (Bridgeport) David B Crockett Co. Parrott Varnish Co. Celluloid Zapon Co. (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) White Manufacturing Co. (Bridgeport)

LATHES

Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Meriden) New Haven Mfg Co. E E Johnson (N. Haven) (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) (Hartford)

Chas H Kempner, Jr. E E Robbins (Westport) (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

46

Pratt & Whitney Co. (Htfd.) Edred W Clark Cooley & Trevor Mfg Co. Fenn-Sadler Machine Co. Gray & Prior Machine Co. Carlyle Johnson Mach Co. Mutual Machine Co. National Machine Co.
Phoenix Mfg Co.
W H Pickering & Co.
L E Rhodes LE Ariodes
Sigourney Tool Co.

Dwight Slate Machine Co.
John Thompson Press Co.

Whitney Mfg Co.

New Britain Machine Co. (N. B'tain)
North & Pfeiffer Mfg Co. Norton & Prelier Mig Co.

(Plainville)

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) Farrel Foundry & Mach Co.

Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Meriden) H Merriam F Wheeler & Son C J Brooks (New Haven) E A Burgess Est. F M Carroll Defiance Button Machine
Eastern Machinery Co.
Elm City Engineering Co.
George M Griswold
Hemming Bros
Herrick & Cowell
George M McKenzie New Haven Mfg. Co. 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 H G Thompson & Son Co. J M Smith (Seymour) Cross & Spiers Mach Co. (Waterbury) John Draher
Manville Bros
E J Manville Mach Co.
Wyb'y Farrel Fdy. & Mch. Co.
Waterbury Mach Co.

Rowbottom Machine Co. (Waterville)

(Westville) Belden Mach Co. 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) A L Adams (Bridgeport) Automatic Mach Co. Baker Mach Co. H C Bradley Morelock & Husk New Mach Co. 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
(Sougathale) Computing Scale Co. (Saugatuck)
Dairy Mach'y & Construc. Co. (Shel'n)
Ball Mfg Co. (Stamford) Ball Mfg Co.
George Muench Co.
Stamford Iron Works
Larkin Reed Co.
Willimantic Mach Co. (Willimantic)
Smith & Winchester Co.
(S. windham)
N Milford) J A Northrop & Son Baird Machine Co. (N. Milford) (Oakville) (Torrington) Hendey Machine Co. Brown Machine Co. (Winsted) H. B. Brown & Co. (E. Hampton) A O Read Co. (Middletown) Brockway & Meckinsturn (Moodus)

MACHINERY (Clock)

Everett Horton (Bristol) J H Sessions & Son

MACHINERY (Registering) Conn. Computing Machine Co. (New Haven)

C J Root (Bristol) MACHINERY (Screw) Hartford Machine Screw Co.

(Hartford)

MACHINERY (Wood Screw) Asa A Cook Co. (Hartford)

MACHINES (Sewing)

Merrow Machine Co. (Hartford) (Bridgeport) Model Mach Co. 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
11: B Savage & Co. Samuel Yudkin

Hugh Sterling Rufus Wakeman

(Bridgeport) (Saugatuck)

MATTRESSES (Woven Wire) Hartford Bedstead Co. (Hartford)

MECHANICAL NOVELTIES

Reeves Mfg Co. Weld Mfg Co. (Milford) (Bridgeport)

METALLIC PACKING

Bridgeport Metallic Pack Co. (Bridgeport)

METAL WORKING

Goodwin & Kintz Co. (W'sted) Beseman & Bostwick (Hartford) Sterling Blower & Pipe Mfg Co. Ansonia Brass & Copper Co. (Ansonia) Beseman & Bostwick Coe Brass Mfg Co. Griswold, Richmond & Glock Co. (Meriden) (N. Haven) Adlerhurst Iron Co. Buckingham, Roth Co. Curtiss & Pierpont Co. Levine Bros Levine Bros
Magnus Metal Co.

Wm A T Smith
New Haven Copper Co. (Seymour)
Metal Finishing Co. (Union City)
Benedict & Burnham Co. (Waterbury)
Cheen 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) J W Beach Bridgeport Brass Co. Farist Steel Co. Handy & Harmon Handy & Harmon
G Drouve Co.

"Woore "
John Schwing Corp.
Oven Equipment & Mfg Co. (St'ford)
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co. (Thom'ton)
Co. Rrass Mfg Co. (Torrington)

MILL SUPPLIES

E H Jacobs Mfg Co. L M Hartson Co. (Danielson) (N. Windham)

MONUMENTAL WORKS

Stephen Maslen Corp. (Htfd.) H D Burnham, Thos Phillips & Son John Salter & Son (N. Haven) (Groton) (Millstone Pt.) Henry Gardner F M Ladd New London) (Norwich) A Kuehler (Br'dg'port) Monumental Bronze Co.

MOTORS

Bridgeport Motor Co. (Bridgeport)

MOTOR CARRIAGES Electric Vehicle Co. (Htfd.)

MUCILAGE

Standard Co. (Hartford)

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (Meriden) Aeolian Co. 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) (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. Taylor-Atkins Paper Co. (Burnside) H Walker P Garvan (Hartford) Am Writing Paper Co. (Manch'ter) Lydall & Foulds Paper Co. Newington Paper Co. (I Hartford Paper Co. (Newington) (Rainbow) G J Merwin Rainbow Mill J D Stowe & Son (Scitico) Am Writing Paper Co. (Unionville) Am Writing Paper Co. (Unionville)
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)
Cashin Card & Glazed Paper Co. Paper Co. (New Haven) S Y Beach Paper Co. Jos Parker & Son Co. (Seymour) (Westville) Jos Paraci H. C. Brown Harrison Shick & Pratt Co. (Bozrahville) C M Robertson Co. (Montville) H Hubbard Co. (Norwich) Uncas Paper Co.
F P Robinson Poper Co. (W'terford)
N A Woodworth Beaver Brook Paper Mill (Danbury) (Norwalk)

PAPER MILL MACHINERY Smith & Winchester Mfg. Co.
(S. Windham)

(Oronoque) (Stamford)

(Ellington)

Jerome Paper Co. (N St. George Pulp & Paper Co. Oronoque Paper Co. (Or Frederick Beck & Co. (St

Avery Bates Co.

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

PATENT PAPER PADS J B Burr & Co. Inc. (Htfd.)

PATTERN MAKERS

Topping Bros. (Hartford) H P Little & Co. Hartford Pattern & Model Co. Geo D Lambert (N. Haven) (Waterbury) (Bridgeport) W B Judd Fred F Beach O S Platt Henry S Hale (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)
(New Haven) B Shoninger Co. Steinerstone Co. (New Haven) Mathushek Piano Mfg Co. (W. Haven) Huntington Piano Co. (Shelton) 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

(Hartford) Jewell Pin Co. (Derby) (Waterville) Sterling Pin Co. Am Pin Co. Star Pin Co. Oakville Co. (Shelton) (Oakville) (Winsted) New England Pin Co.

PIPE COILS

Whitlock Coil Pipe Co. (Hartford)

PLASTER

Hartford Pulp Plaster Corp (Hfd) Conn Adamant Plaster Co. (N Haven)

PLATED WARE

(Hartford) Legate Mfg Co. Manning, Bowman & Co. (Meriden) R Wallace & Sons Mfg Co. Wallingford) Wallingford Co. Inc. E H H Smith Silver Co. (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 P J Flannery (New Britain) Landers, Frary & Clark " (New Haven) Peck Bros & Co. Sheahan & Groark Eaton, Cole & Burnham Co. (Bridgeport)

John Hamilton Yanderman Plumb. & Heat. Co. (Willimantic)

POTTERY WARE

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)

(New Haven) Miner & Peck Mfg Co.

PRESSES (Printing)

Kelsey Press Co. (Meriden) Brown Cotton Gin Co. (N. London) C B Cottrell & Sons Co. (Stonington) Whitlock Print. Press Mfg. Co. (Shelton)

PRINTERS' TYPE

Bridgeport Type Furnishing Co. (Bridgeport)

PUMPS

I B Davis & Son Union Mfg. Co. (Hartford) (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. (Lime Rock)

RATTAN GOODS

Rattan Mfg Co. (N. Haven)

REELS (Fishing)

(Bristol) Liberty Bell Co.

REGISTERS (Hot Air)

(New Britain) Hart & Cooley Co.

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) (New Haven) Baumann Rubber Co. L Candee & Co.
Seamless Rubber Co.
H P & E Day
H O Canfield (Seymour) H O Canneld Canfield Rubber Co. Sieman Hard Rub. Corp. Union Novelty Co. (Putnam)
Thread City Collar Co. (Willimantic)
Flexible Rubber Goods Co. (Winsted)

RUBBER STAMPS

Aetna Stamp Works (Htfd.) George W Burch

RUBBER TIRES

Hartford Rubber Works Co. (Hfd)

RUGS

New Haven Rug Co. E S Smith (New Haven) Excelsior Rug Co. (Norwalk)

SADDLERY

Smith-Worthington Co. (Hartford) H Smith's Sons (New Haven)

SAWS

Penfield Saw Works (Bristo!)

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.) (Southington) Southington Cutlery Co.

SCYTHES

(Winsted) Winsted Mfg Co.

SEWING MACHINES

(Hartford) Merrow Mach, Co.

SHEARS

Clayton Bros (Bristol) Am Shear & Knife Co. (Hotchkissville)
J Mallison Co. (W. Cornwall) (W. Cornwall)

SHIRTS

(N. Britain) Parker Shirt Co. R B Halsey & Co.
Hutchinson, Pierce & Co.
Danbury Shirt Co.
Rockwell Bros (Bridgeport) (Danbury) (New Canaan)

Connecticut Products and Their Manufacturers

SHIP BUILDING

Eastern Ship Bldg Co. Home Ship Bldg Co. (Robert Palmer & Son Co. (Groton) (W. Mystic) (Noank)

SILK FABRICS

Cheney Bros (Hartford & S Man'ch'er)
Spring Silk Co. (S. Manchester)
Rossie Velvet Co. (Old Mystic) Brainerd & Armstrong Co.
(New London

New London Wash Silk Co. (Norwich) Givernaud Bros M J Green J B Martin & Co. Am Velvet Co.
Bethel Silk Co.
Bridgeport Silk Co.
Salt's Textile Mfg Co. (Stonington) (Bethel) (Bridgeport) E Tweedy (Danbury)

Joseph Loth & Co. S Blumenthal & Co Specialty Weaving Co.
Chaffee Mfg Co.
Windham Silk Co.
Merchant Silk Co.
Portland Silk Co. (Willimantic) Russell Mfg Co. P W Turner

(Middletown) (Turnerville)

(Norwalk)

(Shelton)

SILK (Sewing)

Brainerd & Armstrong Co.

(New London) Warehouse Point Silk Co. (Warehouse Point) Windsor Silk Co. (Windsor Locks) (New Haven) (Waterbury) (Stamford) Globe Silk Works

Globe Silk Works
M Heminway & Sons
Waterbury)
Boas Thread Co.
John A Dady Corp.
Hammond & Knowlton
Holland Mfg Co.
Heminway & Bartlett
Waterbury
(Waterbury)
(Waterbury)
(Waterbury)
(Willimantic)
(Watertown)
M Heminway & Sons
Watertown)

SILK TWIST

Brainerd & Armstrong Co.
(New London)

Nonotuck Silk Co. Norwich Silk Co. Hampton Silk Co. (Hartford) (Norwich) (Putnam) Putnam Silk Co. A G Turner (Willimantic) Aetna Silk Co. E L Smith J S McFarland, (Norfolk) (Gurleyville) (Mansfield Center) McFarland, Belding Bros & Co. John A Dady, A Washburn & Son T H Wood O G Hanks (Rockville)
(S Coventry) (Spring Hill)

SILVER PLATED WARE

Am. Silver Co. Silver City Plate Co. International Silver Co. (Bristol) (Meriden) E A Bliss Co. W B Hall Sprenenberg & Co.
Williams Brs. Mfg Co. (Glastonbury)
Legate Mfg Co. (Hartford) (Hartford) S L & G H Rogers Co.
International Silver Co. (Wallingford) S L & G H Rogers
International Silver Co. (Waterbury)
International Silver Co. (Bridgeport) Brainard & Wilson Co.
Rogers Silver Plate Co.
International Silver Co. (Danbury) (Shelton)

Silver Plate Cutlery Co.

SOAP

J B Williams Co. (Glastonbury) (Manchester) Bon Ami Co. J T Robertson

L T Frisbie Co. Packer Mfg Co. Fairchild & Shelton (Rocky Hill) (Mystic) (Bridgeport) Allison Bros. (Middletown)

SPOOLS

Allen Spool & Print Co. (Mystic)

SPRING BEDS

National Spring Bed Co. (New Britain) (New Haven) Farren Bros Co. B B Savage & Co.

SPRINGS (Clock)

Wallace Barnes Co. (Bristol) Dunbar Co. N Manross (Forestville)

STEEL SPECIALTIES

Bristol Co. Bridgeport Chain Co. Conn Clasp Co. (Waterbury) (Bridgeport) Geo R Osborn & Co. Thomas R Taylor Ferry-Hallock Co. E H Hotchkiss & Co. (Danbury) (Norwalk) Bantam Mfg Co. (Bantam)
Excelsoir Needle Co. (Torrington)
Tiley, Pratt & Co. (Essex)
Lyman Gun Sight Works (Middlefield)

STONE (Artificial)

Am. Artificial Stone Co. (N. Britain) Economy Mfg Co. (New Haven) New England Stone Co.

STOVES

Yale Gas Stove Co. (Stamford Fdy. Co. Stamford Gas Stove Co. (New Haven) (Stamford)

STRUCTURAL IRON WORK

(E. Berlin) Bridge Co. Berlin Construction Co. (Kensington)
Yale Safe & Iron Co. (W Haven)

SURGICAL SPECIALTIES

(Hartford) Remsen Mfg Co.

SUSPENDER TRIMMINGS Traut & Hine Mfg Co. (New Britain)

TELEPHONES

Conn Tel. & Elec. Co. (Meriden) Russell, Tomlinson Elec. Co. (Danb'y)

TELEPHONE PAY STATION

Grav Tel. Pay Station Co. (Hartf'd)

TILE

Hartford Faience Co. (Htfd.)

TINWARE

Merriam Mfg Co. J O Smith Mfg Co.

TOOLS

Ira B Smith (Bristol) F' G Johnson Co. Pratt & Whitney Co. (Hartford) . E. Rhodes (Hartford Sigourney Tool Co. Dwight Slate Mach. Co. 46 National Machine Co. Vanderbeek Tool Works, Taylor Mfg Co. Stanley Rule & Level Co.

(New Britain)
Omega Steel Tool Co. (Ansonia)
Meriden Mach. Tool Co. (Ansonia)

(Meriden) Barnes Tool Co. Jennings & Griffin Mfg S A Risdon (New Haven) Co. (Tracy) (Waterbury) (Westville) Geometric Tool Co. C I Yale Mfg Co. (`Yalesville) Armstrong Mfg Co. Connecticut Tool Co. (Bridgeport) Connecticut Tool Co.
Automatic Tool Co.
Wm G Le Count
Wheeler Bros
O K Tool Holder Co.
G W Bradley (E Norwalk) (S Norwalk) (Shelton) (Westport) Brown Mach. Co. (V Carter & Hawes Mach. Co. Winsted Edge Tool Works Ideal Mfg Co. (Gi (Winsted) (Gildersleeve)

TOOTH POWDER

Sheffield Dentrifice Co. (N. London)

TOYS & GAMES

New Haven Toy & Game Co. (New Haven) (Bridgeport) (S. Norwalk) Ives Mfg. Co.
Austin & Craw
Murphy Mfg. Co.
J & E Stevens Co. (Stamford) (Cromwell) Kirby Mfg Co. (Middletown)

TUMBLING BARRELS

(Waterbury) Henderson Bros

TYPEWRITERS

(Hartford) Underwood Typewriter Co.
Williams Typewriter Co. (Derl (Derby) (Bridgeport) Union Typewriter Co. Postal Typewriter Co. Blickensderfer Mfg Co. (Norwalk) (Stamford)

UMBRELLA TRIMMINGS

(Watertown) J B Woolson

UNDERTAKERS' GOODS (Winsted) Strong Mfg Co.

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. (Poquonock)
Health Underwear Co. (Poquonock)
Medlicott Co. (Windespr. Locks) Medlicott Co. (V A H & C B Alling H L Welch Hosiery Co. W S Mills R G Toucey (Windsor Locks) (Derby) (Waterville) (Bridgeport) (Long Hill) R G Toucey
Eastern Underwear Co. (S. Norwalk)
Nichols Underwear Corp
Radcliffe Bros
Norfolk & New Brunswick
New England Knit. Co. (Norfolk)
New England Knit. Co. (Winsted)

(Durham) New England Knit. Co.
(Little River) Winsted Hosiery Co.

Industrial Strength of Connecticut

Geo Alling Sons 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)

Acme Wire Co. W R Brixey Seymour Mfg Co. Geo Hartley

(New Haven) (Seymour)

(Waterbury) (Stamford)

Atlantic Ins'l. Wire & Cable Co.

WIRE GOODS

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Conn. Steel & Wire Co.
Edward F Smith & Co. (New Haven)
(West Haven)
(West Haven)
(Rridgeport) (Hartford) Wire Novelty Co. Acme Wire Works (Bridgeport) Gilbert & Bennett Mfg Co.

(Georgetown) (New Canaan) C O Jeliff & Co. C O Jeliff Corp. M S Brooks & Sons (Southport) (Chester) Potter & Snell (Deep River)

WIRE MATTRESSES (Woven)

Hartford Bedstead Co.

(Hartford)

WIRE SPECIALTIES

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(Danbury)

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Johnson & Co. (Norwich) E E Dickerson & Son Lenifect Co. (Essex)

WOOD SPECIALTIES

A H Warner & Co. R H Cooper C J Bates

(Bristol) (Bridgeport) (Chester)

WOOD WORKING

(Derby) E A Morse N J Patrick Morehouse Bros (Meriden) J W Russell Mfg Co. (Naugatuck)

(New Haven) Bradley Mfg Co. E P Brett David H Clark Co.
Dann Bros & Co.
Elin 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 Hemner & Thompson
H G Shepard & Sons
Sperry & Amos Co.
W R Hartigan
Andrews & Peck Co.
C H Dresser & Son
H A French (Burlington) (Hartford) A Frenc Harman Hartford Builders Finish Co. Hartford Lumber Co. John McClary W W Co. Wm. Olds & Co. C W Shea Stoddard & Caulkins Stoddard & Caulkins
Edwin Taylor Lumber Co.

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O F Curtis (New Britain)
New Brit. Co-operative Bldg. Co.
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John Pinches Co. George E Taft James E Todd (Unionville) (New Haven) Wilbur Corp Yale University Carpenter Shop "Yale University (Waterbury)
J J Macauley (Waterbury)
J E Smith & Co.
Tracy Bros Co. " George Upham Haller Brown Co. (Yalesville) Charles Parker Co. Charles Parker Co.

F H & A H Chappell Co. (N. London)

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W S Hurlbut Bldg Co. (Bridgeport) 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 (Greenwich) (Norwalk) (E. Norwalk) Joseph Brush A R Malkin Carman & Seymour Hatch, Bailey & Co. H W Mather Waldron & Riordan (S. Norwalk)

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 C M & E B Kent (Danielson) (Putnam) J. B. Tatem & Son (Wheaton Bldg & Lumber Co. (Putnam)

(Williamsville) O S Arnold Hillhouse & Taylor (Willimantic) Latham & Crane

Johnson Lindell & Co. (Canaan) Hotchkiss Bros Co. (Torrington) John W Roe George C Wilcox Winsted Cabinet Co. (Winsted) Winsted Cabinet Co. (Chester)
Williams & Marvin Co. (Deep River)
Essex Wood Turning Co. (Essex)
Custav Loewenthal (Middletown)
Jasper Tryon
Henry Armstrong (S. Coventry)

WOOLEN GOODS
Broad Brook Woolen Co. (B. Brook)
E E Hilliard 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 Mfg Co.
Mystic Woolen Co.
A B Burleson & Co. (Jewett City)
Palmer Bros

(Mecklant)
(Hazardville)
(Hazardville)
(Hopewell)
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Glen Woolen Goods
Hall Bros
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B Lucas Co.
Westerly Woolen Co.
Yantic Woolen Co.
Am. Felt Co.
Lounsbury, Bissell & Co. (Winnipauk)
Norwalk Mills Co.
Plainfield Woolen Co. (Cent. Village)
Danielson Worsted Co.
Pequot Worsted Co.
Pequot Worsted Co.
Assawaga Co.
(Davville)
(Davville)
(Davville) Pequot Worsted Co. (Dayvine)
Assawaga Co. (Dayvine)
Brigham Woolen Co. (Elmville)
Thayer Woolen Co.
French River Textile Co. (Mechanicsville)
(Moosup) Am. Woolen Co. T G Murdock & Son Putnam Woolen Co. Lawrence Keegan (Moosup) (New Boston) (Putnam) (Wilsonville) (N. Windham)

Wm Sibley Warreton Woolen Co. (Torrington) Winsted Yarn Co. (Winsted)
Daniel Curtis & Sons (Woodbury)
Rockfall Woolen Co. (Middletown)
Conn. Woolen Mill (E. Willington) Conn. Woolen Am. Mills Co.
Hockanum Co.
England Co. (Rockville) New England Co. J J Regan Mfg Co. Rock Mfg Co.
Springville Mfg Co.
Springville Mfg Co.
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E A Tracy
Phœnix Woolen Co.
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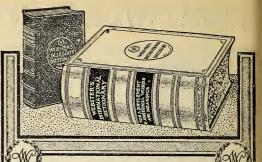
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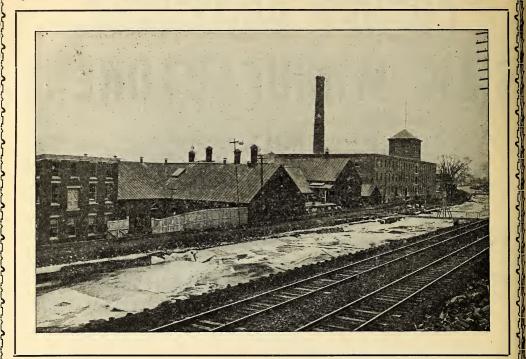
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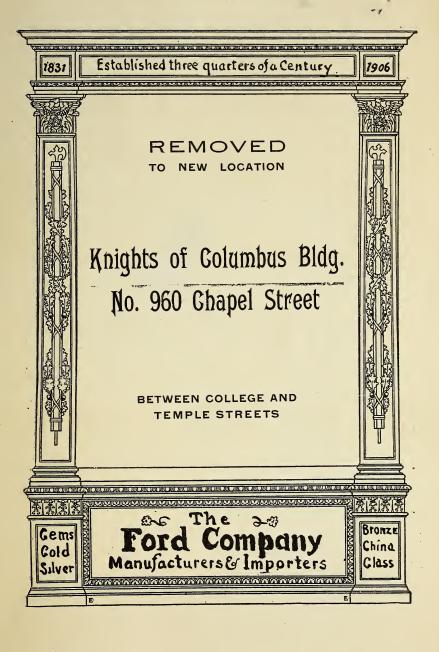
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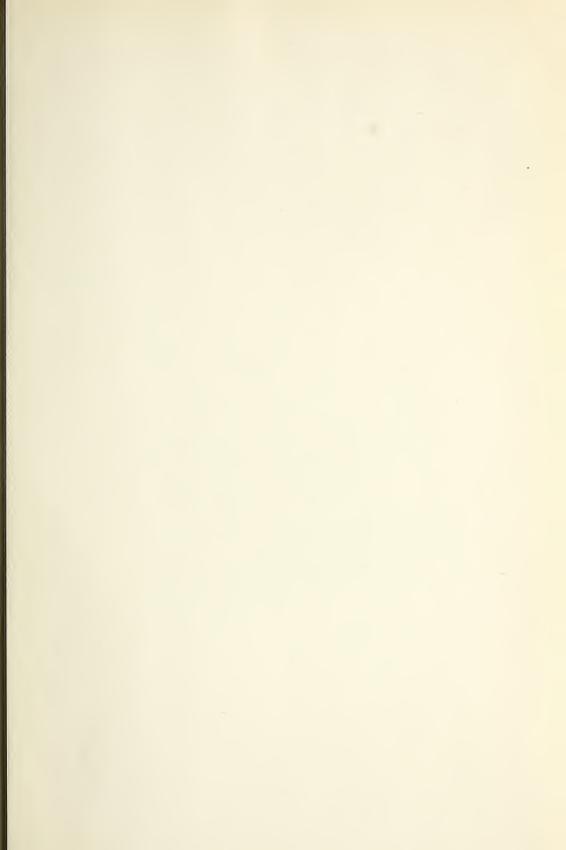
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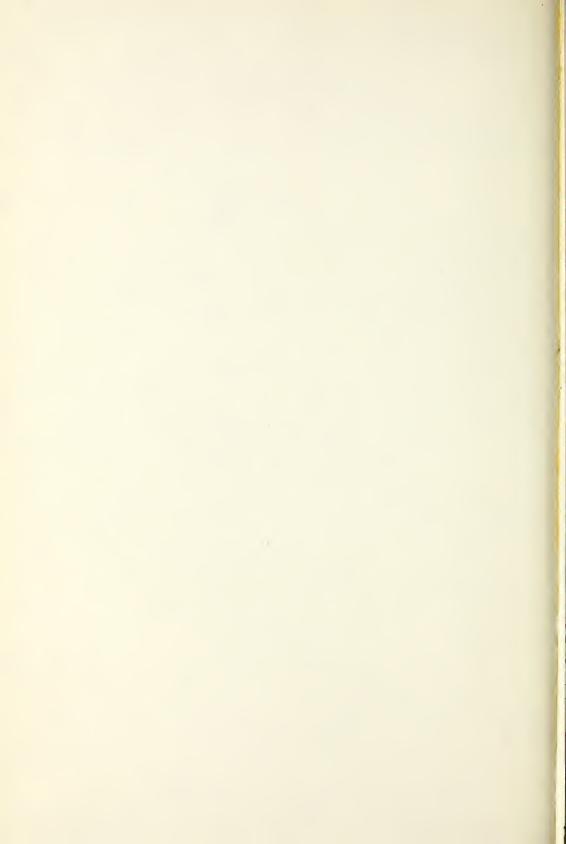


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