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Encyclopedia of Massachusetts

Biographical — Genealogical



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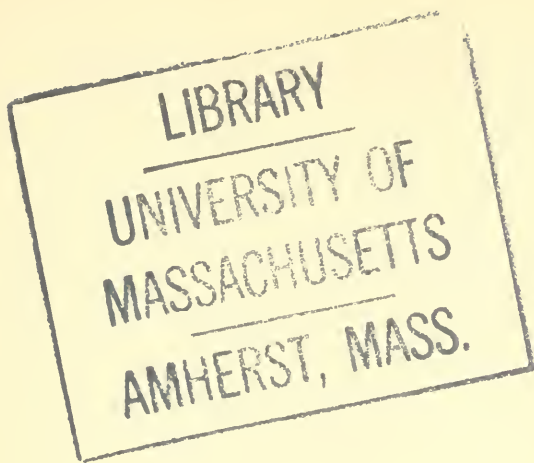
ILLUSTRATED

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Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers
an honorable remembrance—*Thucydides*



BIOGRAPHICAL

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WHITE, Luther

During a residence of about half a century in Chicopee, Massachusetts, during which time he was continually engaged in his professional work, Judge White became one of the best known and most honored men of his city. He was very successful in the practice of his profession, conducting a general business covering all branches of the law, but making a specialty of probate work during the later years. For many years an associate District Court judge, he was appointed judge and also city solicitor in 1903, and until 1912 held both these offices. After Chicopee became a city in 1891, he took a prominent part in public affairs, and held city offices other than those mentioned. He was also active in business life, holding official relation with important Chicopee corporations.

Judge White came from an early New England family. He was born in Granby, Massachusetts, September 2, 1841, and died March 15, 1914. He began his studies in the Granby public schools, continuing in Chicopee High School until graduation, class of 1856, then pursuing a two years' course at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts, preparatory to entering Brown University, whence he was graduated Ph. D., class of 1864. After completing his classical education he began the study of law under the direction of Charles D. Robinson, of Charlestown, a brother of ex-Governor Robinson, and later was admitted to the Middlesex county bar. He began practice with Wells and Soule. In 1870 he removed his office and practice to Chicopee, there continuing until his death forty-

four years later. As a lawyer he was skillful, devoted to a client's interests, and punctilious in the observance of the profession he loved and which he adorned. He practiced in all the branches of the law, hence his learning was wide and deep, extending through doctrine and precedent to the very foundation. He filled many city offices, from that of school committeeman for several years, to associate judge of the District Court at Chicopee, serving many years, and appointed judge in 1903, and city solicitor from 1903 to 1912. He was president of the Common Council, 1891, and trustee of the Public Library, offices which he held for many years.

In the business world Judge White was equally well known, having been a director of the Chicopee First National Bank; a trustee of Chicopee Savings Bank, and secretary of the corporation for many years; treasurer and director of the Ames Manufacturing Company, later the Ames Sword Company, five years, and secretary two years; vice-president of the Overman Wheel Company for ten years; and for many years was associated with Lewis M. Ferry in the fire insurance business; was a director in the Chicopee Gas Light Company. He was a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Third Congregational Church. He was a long-time member of the American Bar, Massachusetts State Bar, and the Hampden County Bar Association; his club was the Brown University of Springfield.

Judge White married, October 12, 1871, at Chicopee, Mary J. Hadley, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 29, 1846, died at Chicopee, October 6, 1912,

daughter of Moses C. and Adeline (Wells) Hadley, of Chicopee, Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. White were the parents of a daughter, Mabel Adeline White, who survives her parents, and is a resident of Chicopee.

WOODWARD, Charles M.

Of New Hampshire birth, of Middle West development, but now matured and ripened by experience, Charles M. Woodward, of West Springfield, is giving the best of his years and mental strength to his own New England. He is a son of Ezekiel Wilson Woodward, who in his day was one of the great railroad executives of the Middle West, and guided the destinies of several railroads and was personally familiar with the condition of these roads, none knowing better than he the true condition of the railroads of that section. This is attested by the fact that when appointed to assist in the re-organization of one of the great railroad lines of the South, in 1866, before making a report upon the condition of the road he personally inspected every part of the three hundred miles then comprising the road's system, covering it on foot and taking notes of minutest detail. The railroad executives of half a century ago evidently felt the responsibility of their positions.

Ezekiel Wilson Woodward was of New Hampshire birth, and like his son returned to his loved New England after a successful career and in his home adjoining that of his son at West Springfield passed the last years of his life. He was the son of Ezekiel and the grandson of Ezekiel Woodward, both of whom were agriculturists of Westmoreland, New Hampshire, descendants of English Woodwards who came to New England not long after the "Mayflower" landed her immortal company of Pilgrims. Ezekiel

Wilson Woodward was of the eleventh generation of his family in America and England, and the eldest of five children: Ezekiel W., Mary, Lucy, Betsy and Samuel. The last survivor of this family was Lucy, who was a resident of Manchester, New Hampshire, widow of Charles Knight. Samuel, the youngest, was a railroad official in the West and died in 1913.

Ezekiel Wilson Woodward was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, spent his youth at Westmoreland, in the same State, and until nineteen years of age attended local schools in connection with his work as his father's farm assistant. He began his career as an engineer with a party making a survey for the Cheshire railroad, now Fitchburg railroad, a year with that party determining him to continue and make railroad construction his lifework. The winter following he spent with a party surveying the town of Chelsea, after which he went West and entered the employ of the Little Miami railroad in Ohio. There he introduced the "T" rail and superintended the laying of the track between Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. He then built the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad, now so called, and later made the first survey for the Milwaukee & LaCrosse railroad. From engineering and construction he passed to the operating department of railroad management and for ten years was superintendent of the Little Miami railroad, the road which he had aided in constructing. These ten years spent in the operating department gave him a vast amount of experience, and henceforth, he was one of the able executives of the Middle West railroad systems.

At the end of his ten years' superintendency of the Little Miami railroad he was elected president of the same road, continuing in that position five years,

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when he resigned to accept the presidency of the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad. Three years later he was appointed assistant receiver of the St. Louis Bridge Company, and after adjusting the affairs of that concern accepted the presidency of what was known as the Ohio Railroad Company. After resigning that position he came East and spent his last years in New England, residing near his son, Charles Miller, in West Springfield. He died in 1898 at the age of sixty-eight years.

This record of a useful life would be incomplete without mention of some of the great hardships endured during that period of his life, when, as an engineer, Mr. Woodward and his surveying parties entered into the early location of railroads. Mention has been made of his making the preliminary survey for the Milwaukee & LaCrosse railroad. This was made in the winter, and for three months the party endured the greatest hardship a Michigan winter could inflict. The route was through virgin forest and trackless swamps, miles from human habitation, and out of the party of thirty men but ten were whites, the remainder being Indians. This was but one of his many experiences, for he was one of the pioneer railroad builders and one of the most widely known of all the men of his period who laid the foundation for the railroad prominence of the Middle West. He was as able in management as in construction and no railroad executive of his day achieved greater or more honorable results.

President Woodward married Harriet Miller, born in Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, died in West Springfield, aged seventy-two, and daughter of William Miller, one of the pioneer hat manufacturers of Circleville, Ohio, where he died after a useful life, covering a period of seventy-six

years. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward were the parents of a son, Charles Miller Woodward, of further mention; and a daughter Miriam, of West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Charles Miller Woodward, only son of Ezekiel Wilson and Harriet (Miller) Woodward, was born in Westmoreland, New Hampshire, January 6, 1856. He was early taken West by his parents, and in the city schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Indiana, obtained his preparatory education. He then prepared for a profession at the Cincinnati University, taking the civil engineering course and completing a thorough practical training for the business of life. After receiving his degree he began and for ten years pursued the calling of a civil engineer, specializing in railroad work, following the example of his father. During these years he was engaged in constructive operations with the Cincinnati & Easton railroad; the St. Louis Bridge Company; the Cincinnati-Southern railroad, in both engineering and operating departments; the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, in the operating department four years as assistant superintendent; then again with the St. Louis Bridge Company. He then retired from railroad employ, residing at Morrow, in Warren county, Ohio, there continuing as private and consulting engineer until 1895. During that period he was principally engaged in advanced road construction and the erection of public works of various kinds.

In the year 1895 he decided to return to New England, the home of his ancestors and his own birthplace. While in Ohio he owned several farms and on coming East he chose a tract of three hundred acres located in West Springfield, on the road leading from Springfield to Westfield, on which his home, No. 1117

Westfield street, West Springfield, stands. His farm is devoted to general farming and the raising of stock and hay. From 1899 to 1907 he was a member of the board of water commissioners and has taken much interest in the movement to increase or improve the pure water supply. The result of the labors of Mr. Woodward and his colleagues is seen in the pure and abundant supply the town enjoys. During the years which cover the period of greatest interest in the construction of a bridge to span the Connecticut between Springfield and West Springfield, Mr. Woodward served upon the special committee representing West Springfield, and in addition made a number of private surveys and estimates of costs. He is a member of the town Board of Trade, and in politics is a Republican.

Mr. Woodward married, January 11, 1882, Eliza Abrams Rhodes, born in Cincinnati, Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Mary Elmira Rhodes, her father a native of Maryland and for many years, until 1894, superintendent of the Western Division of the Adams Express Company, with offices in Cincinnati. He was for sixty-five years, or until his death, a resident of that city and died in 1917 at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania, they the parents of four children, among whom were: Mrs. Woodward, the eldest, and Mrs. C. L. Gould, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller Woodward are the parents of Charles Lyall Woodward, educated in the public schools and Springfield Technical High School. After leaving school he was engaged in the automobile business until 1911, then was successively with the Gilbert & Barker Company, the Fisk Rubber Company of Chicopee Falls, the Quigley Manufacturing Company, and the Chapman Valve Company of Indian Orchard,

Massachusetts, and later went with the Mason Machine Works of Taunton, Massachusetts, in all of which positions he was engaged in mechanical engineering. He married Cecilia D. Reed, of Springfield.

ELLIS, Carlos Bent

To aid in the building of character and in the training of the powers of the next generation is to contribute to the life of a city a lasting benefaction, the influence of which is infinite. Carlos Bent Ellis, one of Springfield's well known educators, and the founder and principal of the High School of Commerce of Springfield, who some twenty years ago organized the commercial department of the Central High School, from which has developed the splendid school with more than a thousand pupils which he still directs, is descended from a very old family that has been known in America for nearly three centuries, and traces its ancestry to England, where lived John Ellis, whose name was derived from the Welsh possessive form Aleck's, meaning Aleck's son. Instead of saying William's David, or Aleck's John, the Welsh people used the expression "David, William's" or "John, Aleck's," and this practice gave rise to a long category of surnames as Jones (John's), Harris (Harry's), Ellis (Aleck's).

(1) The family of which Carlos Bent Ellis is a representative is descended from John Ellis, who settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, 1637-1638, and at Sandwich, Barnstable county, Massachusetts, as early as 1641, and in 1643 is mentioned in the town records as a person capable of bearing arms. This implies that he was a man of good report in the plantation there, a freeman, and a member of the church in good standing, as no others were permitted to appear upon the

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list of those "capable of bearing arms." In July, 1657, John Ellis, mentioned as "Lieutenant Ellis," was one of the fourteen freeman of Sandwich who signed the agreement to support a minister in the town: "We whose names are hereunder written, do hereby engage ourselves to pay towards the minister's support, yearly, the several sums as followeth—except as God by His Providence shall disenable us, or any of us remove out of Sandwich." To this cause John Ellis promised to pay one pound each year, there being only three of the whole number who pledged a greater sum, which fact indicates that he was a man of means as well as of influence among the townsmen. The "Annals of Sandwich," in noting events of the year 1677, state that "Mr. John Ellis, the ancestor of those of the name in this town, one of the oldest and first settlers, died this year." John Ellis was by occupation a surveyor.

John Ellis married, in 1645, Elizabeth Freeman, daughter of that Edmund Freeman, to whom, April 3, 1637, with nine associates, the town of Sandwich was granted, he being one of the leading proprietors of the town. Edmund Freeman was born in England about 1590, and came to New England in 1635, with his two sons, Edmund, Jr., and John, aged fifteen and eight, respectively, and two daughters, Alice, aged seventeen, and Elizabeth, aged twelve. Alice Freeman married William Paddy, of Plymouth, the first treasurer of the Colony, and Elizabeth, third of her father's children, married John Ellis, of Sandwich. Edmund Freeman was not only conspicuous in town affairs, but from 1640 to 1646 inclusive was assistant in the government of the Colony. He lived to be ninety-two years old, dying in Sandwich in 1682. His sons, Edmund and John, were also prominent, both being deputies to the General Court.

Lieutenant John and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis were the parents of eight children: Bennett, born in 1649; Mordecai, of whom further; Joel, born in 1655; Nathaniel, born in 1657; Matthias, admitted freeman in Sandwich in 1681; John, married Sarah Holmes; Samuel; Freeman, admitted freeman 1681, married Mercy, surname unknown, and had sons Joel, Ebenezer, Mordecai, and Gideon.

(II) Mordecai Ellis, son of John and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis, was born March 24, 1651, and died in 1715. He was made a freeman in 1681. He married Rebecca Clark. They were the parents of children: John, Samuel, Josiah, William, Mordecai, Jr., Benjamin, of whom further; Sarah, Eleanor, Mary, and Rebecca.

(III) Benjamin Ellis, son of Mordecai and Rebecca (Clark) Ellis, married and reared a family of children, among whom was Benjamin (2), of whom further.

(IV) Benjamin (2) Ellis, son of Benjamin (1) Ellis, was born April 19, 1732. He married and reared a family of children, among whom was Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel Ellis, son of Benjamin (2) Ellis, was born May 27, 1762, and died June 29, 1832. He married, and among his children was Charles, of whom further.

(VI) Charles Ellis, son of Samuel Ellis, was born January 8, 1795, and died in 1851. He married Mary Pettingill, and among their children was Don Carlos Bent, of whom further.

(VII) Don Carlos Bent Ellis, son of Charles and Mary (Pettingill) Ellis, was born in Montgomery county, New York, January 8, 1824, and died December 7, 1912. He received his education in the public schools, was a farmer, and also learned the harnessmaker's trade while still a boy. During the later years of his life he followed farming exclusively,

specializing in fruit, and becoming proficient in that branch of agriculture. His religious affiliation was with the Methodist church. He married Elizabeth Hart, of Victor, New York, born in 1832, died in 1898, daughter of John Hart, and a descendant of Deacon Stephen Hart, who was born in 1605, and came to America in 1632, the line of descent being through: his son John, Captain John (2), Isaac, Isaac (2), Job, Jabesh, John, Elizabeth Hart, who married Don Carlos Bent Ellis. Don Carlos Bent and Elizabeth (Hart) Ellis became the parents of three children: Carlos B., of whom further; Walter, resides in Lockport, New York, and Emma, married William J. Campbell, and resides in Royalton, Niagara county, New York.

(VIII) Carlos Bent Ellis, son of Don Carlos Bent and Elizabeth (Hart) Ellis, was born in Victor, New York, August 8, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, in the Union School of Lockport, New York, and in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of Lima, New York, from which he was graduated in 1882. After his graduation he taught for a few years, beginning in a small brick school house in the Western part of New York. He later went to Syracuse, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Instead of practicing law, however, he again taught for a time, and then spent a year in travel, representing a publishing house. In 1892 he came to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he taught in the high school for a period of six years, until 1898, in which year he accepted a position in the Central High School of Springfield, Massachusetts. In those days there were few high schools which taught commercial subjects, and Mr. Ellis was keenly alive to the fact that a large percentage of the children who might have received the benefits of the high school course were

unable to do so because of the necessity of learning to do something which would bring a financial return. He also realized that great numbers of boys and girls began the struggle to earn a livelihood absolutely without training, unskilled in any line of work, and without the broadening influences that high school training might bring into their lives. He therefore during the first year of his work in Springfield, in 1898, organized a commercial department, which began its career with thirty-seven pupils. That Mr. Ellis was meeting a real and not a fancied need was evidenced by the growth of the enrollment of the new department. By 1906 the student body had outgrown its quarters, and the department was transferred to the Technical High School, where for four years more it increased so rapidly in scope, efficiency, and enrollment, that before 1910 it was clear to the school authorities and to all concerned that the commercial department of the Technical High School must soon be provided with a building of its own equipped to meet its special needs, if its rapidly increasing possibilities were to be given an opportunity for full development. In 1910 the result of much planning and the exercise of much foresight and energetic activity were realized in the organization of the new High School of Commerce, of which Mr. Ellis, who had done more than any other one person to bring it into existence, was made principal. That position he still holds, and no better evidence of the quality of his work can be given than the fact that the modest commercial department organized by Mr. Ellis in 1898, as a part of the Central High School, has become the High School of Commerce, enrolling more than a thousand students, and graduating each year a large group of boys and girls who are well equipped to begin careers of use-

fulness, and who, because they are skilled in some line of work that will yield them an economic return, may become at once economically independent and therefore free to develop special talents, or to earn the means for more advanced education if they so desire. The school is housed in one of the finest public school buildings in the United States, with every modern convenience known to the educational world. The value of the work of Mr. Ellis during the nearly a quarter of a century which he has given to the development of this department of educational work can never be estimated. Only in the lives of those who have received the benefits of those labors and in the lives of their children and their children's children can the results be recorded, and those living results can never be reduced to any form of statistical record. When Mr. Ellis has completed his work and left the scenes of his labors, influences which he has set in motion will still be at work through the lives of those who have had their powers developed and have been made economically independent through the educational advantages which he helped to place within their reach.

Mr. Ellis has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce for many years, and is now (1922) serving his second term as one of its board of directors. He is the second oldest principal in point of service in the city. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association and of the executive committee of that body for many years, and was president for two years. He is a member of the Methodist church, has been an active participant in its work, and has served as an official for some thirty years.

On August 29, 1893, Carlos B. Ellis married Lesbia S. Christie, of Springfield, Ohio, daughter of Edward P. and Mary Elizabeth (Boss) Christie, and

granddaughter of John Christie, of New Hampshire. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are the parents of two sons and two daughters: 1. Sherman Christie, who was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, April 2, 1897; entered the ambulance service of the French army, going abroad and serving for six months in the front lines previous to the United States going into the World War. When the United States entered the war, he secured a transfer to the forces of his own country, and trained in France and Italy in the Officers' Training School, being commissioned second lieutenant. He returned to the United States shortly after the armistice was signed, and on his return to civil life was associated for a time with Gilbert and Barker, at present (1922) being with Charles Hall Company, Inc. 2. Carlos Bent, Jr., who was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 18, 1900; enlisted in the Regular Army at the outbreak of the World War, being assigned to the Artillery Division. He went to France, where he entered the Officers' Training School, later receiving a commission as second lieutenant. He was assigned to the First Division with the Army of Occupation in Germany, where he remained until July, 1919, when he returned to the United States, and was honorably discharged. He is now a student at Wesleyan University. 3. Lesbia, born March 23, 1901; educated in the public schools and Central High School, from which latter she was graduated in 1921; is now (1922) a junior in Wesleyan University. 4. Margaret, born October 31, 1909; is now a junior in the Springfield High School.

VAN SICKLE, James Hixon

A well known educator and lecturer, now superintendent of schools in Springfield, Massachusetts, James Hixon Van Sickle traces his ancestry to Holland. The

name Van Sickle, or, as it is spelled in the old annals, Van Sicklen, originated in the "Low Countries" later known as Holland. The progenitor of the American family of that name was Ferdinandus Van Sickle, who came to this country in 1652, settled on Long Island, and died at Gravesend, Long Island, in 1712. He married Eva Antones Jansen, and they were the parents of children from whom are descended the various branches of the family now in America. As time passed, descendants of Ferdinandus Van Sickle migrated to other sections of the country, especially after the surrender of the Dutch possessions to the English in 1664, some of them going to Warren county, New Jersey, where James Van Sickle, grandfather of James Hixon Van Sickle, lived during the early years of his life.

James Van Sickle was a farmer, sturdy, thrifty, and upright in his dealings. From Warren county, New Jersey, he removed to the western part of the State of New York, where he engaged in farming during the remainder of his active life. He married Hannah Landis, and they became the parents of one child, John.

John Van Sickle, son of James and Hannah (Landis) Van Sickle, was born in Warren county, New Jersey, in 1821. In 1828 he went with his parents to the western part of New York State. Those were stirring times for the people of that part of the State. The opening of the Erie Canal (1820) meant increase of business and travel, lower cost of living, and easy access to the rich lands in the western part of the State. So it was that John Van Sickle spent his years in Livingston county, New York; and here when he grew to manhood he became a farmer of ability and means. Thrifty, capable, and dependable, he was a prominent man in the community, known not only for his skill as an agriculturist, but looked up to

as a widely read and intelligent man of affairs. His interest in educational matters led him to give much time and thought to the establishment of efficient schools in the newly opened sections, and his service in this field was recognized by his fellow-citizens. Honored and respected by friends and associates, he died in South Livonia, in December, 1891, having lived almost exactly his allotted three score and ten years. John Van Sickle married, in 1847, Alexina Curtis, born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1828, died in 1875, daughter of David and Sophia (Green) Curtis. They became the parents of three children: Sophia; Ella (Mrs. A. W. Macy), deceased; and James H., of further mention.

James Hixon Van Sickle, son of John and Alexina (Curtis) Van Sickle, was born in South Livonia, Livingston county, New York, October 24, 1852. He received his early education in the local schools which his father had done so much to establish and improve, and then entered New York State Normal School (now College), graduating in 1873. He taught for a time and then became a student in Williams College, 1876-77, afterwards removing to Colorado, where, in the intervals of teaching, he continued his studies in the State University. In 1896 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Colorado, and two years later from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. The quality of his work as educator is evidenced by the fact that in 1905 the University of the State of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Pedagogy. Likewise, in 1913, Williams College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

The educational work of Mr. Van Sickle has been widely varied, and represents almost every phase of the profession in

the country. Beginning in the village schools of New Providence, New Jersey, he later taught in Caledonia, New York, and in Cook Academy, Monitour Falls, New York. After his removal to Colorado he served first as principal of a city school in Denver, and later was made superintendent of the North Side schools of that city, his work in Denver covering the period from 1883 to 1900. From 1900 to 1911 he was superintendent of public instruction in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1911 he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, as superintendent of the public schools of that city, where, with skill and efficiency, he has continued to discharge the duties of that office to the present time (1922).

Besides the regular work of the teaching and administrative positions which he has held, Mr. Van Sickle has done a large amount of constructive work in allied fields. He is editor of the well-known "Riverside Readers," and of a series of arithmetics. As a member of the Committee of Eight of the American Historical Association, he helped formulate the course of study in United States History now standard throughout the country. He served as a lecturer on school administration in the four summer sessions of the University of Chicago, 1902-1906; Yale, 1907; Cornell, 1908; University of Tennessee, 1909-11; and Harvard 1914-15. He has served as director of school surveys in many cities, including Bridgeport, Connecticut, 1913; Boston, Massachusetts, 1915; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and Brookline, Massachusetts, 1916; Lowell, Massachusetts, 1919; Newton and Wellesley, Massachusetts, 1920. With all these activities Mr. Van Sickle has found time for active participation in the work of the National Educational Association; the National Council of Education; the Southern Educational Associa-

tion, of which he was president in 1900; and of the American School Peace League, 1908-1913. He is a member of the college fraternity Phi Beta Kappa, being affiliated with the Alpha Chapter, University of Colorado, and in church affiliation he is a Congregationalist.

On August 1, 1883, Mr. Van Sickle married Caroline E. Valentine, of New Providence, New Jersey, daughter of Daniel and Mary Valentine. They are the parents of four children: Helen, Isabel, John Valentine, and Schuyler Curtis. The first daughter, educated at Maryland Institute of Art and Design, New York Art Students' League, Paris and Vienna, is a portrait artist; the second, educated at Goucher College, Baltimore, Berlin and Leipzig, married Dr. John Whyte and has a son, William. Both John V. and Schuyler C. Van Sickle served in the World War, John V. as lieutenant in the land forces, and Schuyler C. as an enlisted seaman in the navy. Schuyler C. married Elizabeth Kilgour, and has a daughter, Caroline. Both John V. and Schuyler C. Van Sickle are graduates of Haverford College, and both hold the degree of Master of Arts from Harvard College. Schuyler C. Van Sickle is a teacher of history. After the close of the World War John V. Van Sickle was connected with the American Embassy in Paris, and now (1922) is assistant to the Technical Adviser of Austria at Vienna.

WOODWARD, Harry Andrew

Harry Andrew Woodward, president of the Chapin National Bank, of Springfield, is of English extraction, and is descended from very old Colonial stock in this country, Henry Woodward, his paternal ancestor, being recorded as a resident of Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635. The surname Woodward is of frequent occurrence, and is derived from the

name of an office which in the early days in England was extremely important to the aristocracy and often bore with peculiar hardship upon the common people. Only the nobility, those of the privileged classes had legal right to hunt or to cut down trees in the various forests and "woods" of the country. Common people might pick up dead branches, let their pigs eat acorns, and enjoy a few other minor privileges, but the big things, such as the game and the timber, were for the favored few. In order that the "rights" of the privileged classes might not be infringed upon, officers called wood wardens were required to keep watch and report all offences against "vert and venison" at the forest courts. The life of the wood warden who rigorously discharged his duties made it necessary that those who filled that office should be men of great courage, strength, and sagacity. During the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries, when the custom of using surnames was gradually being adopted in England, the children of the wood ward most frequently came to be known as Woodwards, and then Woodward came to be the surname.

(I) The branch of the family to which Harry Andrew Woodward belongs traces its ancestry to Henry Woodward, who was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, as early as 1635, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1685. He reared a family of children among whom was a son, John.

(II) John Woodward, son of Henry Woodward, became the father of John (2).

(III) John (2) Woodward, son of John (1) Woodward, reared a family, among whom was Israel.

(IV) Israel Woodward, son of John (2) Woodward, became the father of Samuel.

(V) Samuel Woodward, son of Israel

Woodward, lived in Torrington, Connecticut. He married Mary Griswold, and they had children, among whom was Samuel Bayard.

(VI) Samuel Bayard Woodward, son of Samuel and Mary (Griswold) Woodward, was born in Torrington, Connecticut, in 1787, and died in Northampton, Massachusetts, January 3, 1850, aged sixty-three years. He was a man of large ability, a noted physician and alienist, who stood foremost among the specialists of his profession. He received his preliminary education in the local schools and in nearby preparatory schools, and then entered Yale College, graduating from the medical department in 1812, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He rapidly rose in his profession, devoting his time largely to the study of mental and nervous disorders, and finally became an authority in his field. He was superintendent of the State Insane Asylum, at Worcester, Massachusetts, from 1833 to 1846, and filled the same office in the State Institution for the Insane at Northampton, Massachusetts, from 1846 to the time of his death in 1850. He married Maria Porter, of Massachusetts, and their children were: Charles; Rufus; Samuel; Henry, of further mention; Edward; and two daughters.

(VII) Henry (2) Woodward, son of Samuel Bayard and Maria (Porter) Woodward, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1823, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1907. He received a practical education in the local schools of his native city, and then entered the Worcester Hospital as the first clerk in that institution of which his father was superintendent. His interest was in financial and commercial administration rather than in the work of the institution which his father directed. He took advantage

of his opportunity to become treasurer of the Worcester Mechanics' Savings Bank in Worcester. For fifty years he discharged the duties of that office, enjoying the absolute confidence as well as the love and esteem of his associates. A modest, unassuming man, he was a great lover of nature. The wide out-of-doors held charms for him which none but an artist may know, and many of his hours outside his bank were spent in the open. Loved and revered by family, hosts of friends and associates, and most highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens as an upright man of unquestioned integrity, his death left vacant a place difficult to fill. Henry Woodward married Mary Hunt, of Cherry Valley, Massachusetts, who died in 1871. Their children were: Alice H.; Katy, who died young; Maria P.; Harry A., of further mention; Norman P.; and Mary H.

(VIII) Harry Andrew Woodward, son of Henry (2) and Mary (Hunt) Woodward, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, August 4, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of Worcester, and when through school began his business career in the office of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, in Worcester. He remained with this company for nine years. He became identified with various banks and banking operations, and for many years was engaged in selling bonds in New York City. In 1916 he was chosen president of the Chapin National Bank, of Springfield, and this office he is still (1922) filling. His wide experience in similar and related lines of business has peculiarly fitted him for the responsibilities of this position and, like his father before him, he enjoys the confidence and high esteem of his associates and fellow-citizens.

On January 25, 1888, Mr. Woodward married Charlotte Benson, of Worcester,

Massachusetts, daughter of Silvanus and Charlotte (Kelley) Benson, and they have one son, James Henry Woodward.

James Henry Woodward, son of Harry A. and Charlotte (Benson) Woodward, was born in New York City, October 12, 1890. He received his early education in the schools of New York City, and then entered Harvard College. Leaving college in 1914, he entered the banking business, in which his father was engaged, and is a bond salesman. In April, 1917, he enlisted for service in the World War, as a member of the Reserves. He entered into training at Annapolis, where he remained three months, and was then assigned to the flagship in the Adriatic service. He was also with the patrol fleet in New York harbor, and was promoted to the rank of junior lieutenant.

WHITE, Leander Warren

Leander Warren White, vice-president of the Chicopee National Bank, has seen that organization develop from a small concern, requiring only seven people to handle its work, into its present important status as one of the largest institutions of its kind in the city, requiring forty-six people to take care of its varied interests. From the humble position of messenger boy to the responsible office of vice-president of the concern he has risen, growing with the institution, becoming thoroughly conversant with practically every phase of its operations, and rendering valuable service in each of the various positions through which he has risen to his present office of trust. Mr. White is most highly esteemed in the community, is active in the Boy Scout movement, and is deeply interested in various other social and civic activities, as well as in two important fraternal orders.

The White family is a very old one, tracing its ancestry back to Elder John

White, who was probably born in England about 1600, and died January 1, 1684. He sailed on the ship "Lion" about June 22, 1632, and landed in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, accompanied by his wife Mary and at least two children. Settling in Cambridge, he was assigned a "home lot" on "Cow Yard Row," with about thirty acres of outlying farm land. On August 5, 1633, he was allotted an additional three-quarters of an acre for a cow yard, this piece of land being located about where Harvard Library now stands. He was a member of the first Board of Selectmen of Cambridge, and was one of a group of about a hundred men, women, and children who left Cambridge and formed a new settlement at Hartford, where he was allotted about two acres on the east side of Governor street for a home lot and about two hundred and thirty acres of farm land. He was prominent in the affairs of the settlement, and, dissention arising in the Hartford church, he was one of the leaders of a group of about sixty who left Hartford and formed a new settlement at Hadley, Massachusetts. Here his allotment for a home lot was about eight acres on the east side of Hadley street, with a large area of outlying farm land. He returned to Hartford about 1670 and was elected elder in the South Church, which had shortly before been formed by a number who had left the First Church. John and Mary White were the parents of six children: 1. Mary, married, February 29, 1646, Jonathan Gilbert, of Hartford; died December 10, 1682. 2. Nathaniel, of further mention. 3. Sergeant John, died about September 15, 1725; married Sarah Bunce, who died June 20, 1676. 4. Lieutenant Daniel, born about 1639, died July 27, 1713; married, November 1, 1661, Sarah Crow, born March 1, 1647, died June 26, 1719. 5. Sarah, married (first) Stephen

Taylor, who died about September 8, 1665; (second) Barnabas Hinsdale, died September 18, 1675; (third) Walter Hickson, died April 3, 1696. 6. Ensign Jacob, born October 8, 1645, died in 1701; married Elizabeth Bunce, who died in 1716.

(II) Captain Nathaniel White, son of John and Mary White, was born in England about 1629, and died August 27, 1711. He was one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, and a prominent citizen, who was elected to the Legislature eighty-five times in the half-yearly elections, and last chosen at the age of eighty-one years. He married (first) Elizabeth ———, who died in 1690, aged about sixty-five years; (second) Martha, daughter of John Coit and widow of Hugh Mould. She died April 14, 1730, aged about eighty-six years. Children: 1. Deacon Nathaniel (2), mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, born March 7, 1655, died December 25, 1711; married Sergeant John Clark, who died July 26, 1731. 3. John, born April 9, 1657, died about July, 1748; married Mary ———. 4. Mary, born April 7, 1659, died November 15, 1732; married (first), January 16, 1678, Jacob Cornwall, who died April 18, 1708, aged sixty-one years; (second), April 13, 1710, John Bacon, who died November 4, 1732, aged seventy years. 5. Ensign Daniel, born February 23, 1662, died December 18, 1739; married, in March, 1683, Susannah Mould, born April 2, 1663, died September 7, 1754. 6. Sarah, born January 22, 1664; married John Smith. 7. Jacob, born May, 1665, died March 29, 1738; married (first), February 4, 1692, Deborah Shepard, who died February 8, 1721, aged fifty-one years; (second), December 16, 1729, Rebecca (Willet) Ramney. 8. Joseph, born February 20, 1667, died February 28, 1725; married, April 3, 1693, May Mould, born July 26, 1665, died August 11, 1730.

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(III) Deacon Nathaniel (2) White, son of Captain Nathaniel (1) and Elizabeth White, was born July 7, 1652, in Middletown, Connecticut, and died February 15, 1742. He removed to Hadley about the time of his marriage and settled on the homestead of this grandfather, Elder John White, where he took the oath of allegiance in February, 1679. He was prominent in church and town affairs, and was a large land-owner, and one of those who served on the committee which was appointed to arrange the seating of the congregation in the meeting house. He married, March 28, 1678, Elizabeth Savage, born June 3, 1655, died January 30, 1742, daughter of John Savage. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born January 13, 1679, died young. 2. Nathaniel, born November 4, 1680, died May 28, 1762; married, May 10, 1709, Esther Strong, who was born April 30, 1683, and died August 11, 1756. 3. John, born November 28, 1682, died about 1766; married (first), January 5, 1715, Martha Church, born September 23, 1694; (second), February 27, 1722, Abigail Atherton, who died May 10, 1766. 4. Sarah, probably died young. 5. Deacon Joseph, born February 28, 1687, died before 1770; married, February 3, 1709, Abigail Craft, born September 29, 1688, died November 15, 1770. 6. Daniel, of further mention. 7. Jacob, born December 5, 1691, died in June, 1692. 8. Mary, born October 16, 1693, died about 1720; married, January 28, 1719, Israel Dickinson, who died April, 1733. 9. Elizabeth, born November 8, 1695, died in 1753; married, January 24, 1716, Deacon Samuel Montague. 10. William, born August 15, 1698, died May 30, 1774; married (first), March 22, 1728, Mary (Seldon) Taylor, born September 27, 1703, died August 10, 1735; (second), June 2, 1737, Martha Warner, born October 25, 1706, died October 3, 1787. 11. Ebenezer, born April 9, 1701, died March

23, 1733; married, October 28, 1730, Ruth Atherton, who died April 29, 1785, aged eighty-four years.

(IV) Daniel White, son of Deacon Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Savage) White, was born March 1, 1690, and died October 19, 1721. He married, in 1714, Hannah Bagg, who died December 11, 1764, aged seventy-two years. Their children were: 1. Experience, born May 19, 1715, died in 1758; married William Bliss, who died in 1758, aged forty-seven years. 2. Jacob, born November 13, 1716, died January 10, 1762; married, February 2, 1745, Amy Stebbins, born August 6, 1724, died October 7, 1760. 3. Daniel, born June 22, 1719; married Priscilla Leonard. 4. Preserved, of further mention.

(V) Preserved White, son of Daniel and Hannah (Bagg) White, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, August 31, 1721. He settled in Springfield, and died July 16, 1802. He married (first), in 1740, Rachel Kilbourn; (second), in 1748, Mrs. Sarah Worthington. There were nine children, among whom was Preserved (2), of further mention.

(VI) Preserved (2) White, son of Preserved (1) and Rachel (Kilbourn) White, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 25, 1743, and died June 8, 1823. He married, August 20, 1767, Mary Terry, of Springfield, born 1745-46, died in 1804. They were the parents of thirteen children, among whom was Luther, of further mention.

(VII) Luther White, son of Preserved (2) and Mary (Terry) White, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 7, 1776, and died April 13, 1850. He was an armorer by trade, and married, October 30, 1799, Abigail Stebbins, who was born in 1780, and died in 1850. They were the parents of eight children, among whom was Norman S., of further mention.

(VIII) Norman Stebbins White, son of

Luther and Abigail (Stebbins) White, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 26, 1803, and died in 1879. He married, October 26, 1828, Susan Noyes, who was born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, December 10, 1802, daughter of James and Hannah (Russell) Noyes. Norman S. White was a carpenter. The children of Norman S. and Susan (Noyes) White were: Helen M., born August, 1829, died in 1835; Adelaide, born January 21, 1831, died 1835; James Luther, born July 27, 1833; Daniel Gates, of further mention; George A., born November 5, 1837; and John H., born July 11, 1843, died in 1844.

(IX) Daniel Gates White, son of Norman S. and Susan (Noyes) White, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 27, 1835, and died January 25, 1913. He received his education in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the Civil War learned the armorer's trade, which he followed throughout the greater part of the remainder of his life, with the exception of three or four years during which he was in Providence as inspector of sabres manufactured for the Turkish Government, being employed in the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the Congregational church. On November 20, 1862, he married Elizabeth Smith Emmons Dustin, born in Boxborough, Massachusetts, March 21, 1842, daughter of Leander Dustin, and they became the parents of three children: Herbert, who was born November 18, 1863, and died in August, 1865; Leander W., of further mention; and Minnie Belle.

(X) Leander Warren White, son of Daniel Gates and Elizabeth Smith Emmons (Dustin) White, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 16, 1866. He received his education in the grammar

schools and in the high school of Springfield, working in the store of Forbes & Wallace during two of the years he was attending high school. In 1883, upon the completion of his high school course, he entered the employ of the Chicopee National Bank as a runner, or messenger boy, and in this institution he has remained, working his way upward from messenger boy to clerk, from clerk to department bookkeeper, from department bookkeeper to ledger bookkeeper, and so on upward, becoming teller, cashier, and finally vice-president, which office he now holds. When Mr. White first came into the Chicopee National Bank, there were seven people in the employ of that organization. At the present time (1922) the work of the bank requires the services of forty-six employees and has developed into one of the largest institutions of its kind in the city.

Politically, Mr. White is a Republican. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and with De Soto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In the last-named order he held the office of recording secretary for thirty-three years, at the expiration of which time he was presented by the lodge with a handsome veteran's jewel, properly inscribed, as a token of their appreciation of faithful service. Mr. White is active in the Boy Scout movement, which he serves as treasurer of the Springfield Council. He is a member of the Nayasset Club, and his religious connection is with the Faith Congregational Church, of which he is auditor.

Leander W. White married, on November 25, 1896, Belle Joanna Platt, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Rev. Smith Harrison and Catherine Hervey (Bangs) Platt, whose lineage is traced to Richard Platt, the immigrant ancestor. (See Platt line following). Leander W.

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White and Belle Joanna (Platt) White are the parents of two children: Harrison Gates, born February 10, 1902, at Springfield, who was a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, and is now studying electrical engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston; and Gardner Warren, born November 13, 1906, at Springfield, who is a student in Springfield High School, class of 1924.

(The Platt Line).

The name Platt is early found, spelled in various ways, in many countries. In England, coats-of-arms were granted to half a dozen different branches of the family as early as the reign of Elizabeth, and to some as early as 1326. The Platts in America held office in Church and State, and have been landowners, deacons, tithingmen, and captains of militia. One of the family was imprisoned by Governor Andros, in 1681, for daring to help in devising means to "obtain redress of grievances under his arbitrary rule," and another was among those who marched to Fishkill to reinforce General Putnam during the Burgoyne campaign of October, 1777. The family represents sturdy, loyal, efficient New England stock.

(I) Deacon Richard Platt, immigrant ancestor, was probably the Richard who was baptized, September 28, 1603, son of Joseph, in the parish of Bovington, Hertfordshire, England. As early as 1638 he was settled in New Haven, Connecticut, and was one of a party of sixty-one who formed a church settlement at Milford, in the same colony, being the first settlers in that place, November 20, 1639. He was chosen deacon at Milford in 1669, and bequeathed a Bible to each of his nineteen grandsons. His will is dated January 24, 1683-84. In August, 1889, a memorial stone, suitably inscribed, was placed in the new bridge over the Wapawaug river.

His children were: 1. Mary, married (first) May 1, 1651, Luke Atkinson; (second), January 3, 1667, Thomas Wetherell. 2. John, settled in Norwalk, and married Hannah Clark. 3. Isaac, who died at Huntington, July 31, 1691; married (first) at Milford, Connecticut, March 12, 1640, Phebe Smith; (second) at Huntington, about twenty years later, Elizabeth, daughter of James Wood. 4. Sarah. 5. Epenetus, baptized July 12, 1640; was an associate of his brother Isaac in his varied experiences. 6. Hannah, born October 1, 1643. 7. Josiah, born in 1645. 8. Joseph, born in 1649; married in 1680, Mary Kellogg.

(II) Joseph Platt, son of Deacon Richard Platt, was baptized in 1649, and during his mature life was known as Lieutenant Platt. He married Mary Kellogg, of Norwalk, May 5, 1680, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Gideon.

(III) Gideon Platt, son of Joseph and Mary (Kellogg) Platt, was baptized September 29, 1700. He married, in 1726, Mary Buckingham, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Epenetus.

(IV) Epenetus Platt, son of Gideon and Mary (Buckingham) Platt, was born at Milford, Connecticut, in February, 1738. He married Susanna Merwin, daughter of Joseph Merwin, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Epenetus (2).

(V) Epenetus (2) Platt, son of Epenetus (1) and Susanna (Merwin) Platt, married Molly Stone, and among their children was Marshall.

(VI) Marshall Platt, son of Epenetus (2) and Molly (Stone) Platt, married Tryphena Merwin, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Smith Harrison.

(VII) Rev. Smith Harrison Platt, son

of Marshall and Tryphena (Merwin) Platt, was born in New Milford, Connecticut, December 14, 1828, and died in Southern Pines, North Carolina, October 29, 1912. He received his preparatory education in Amenia Seminary, and an honorary degree from Wesleyan University. Upon the completion of his theological course, he was ordained a minister of the Methodist denomination. He was pastor of various churches from 1850 to 1883, serving, first, Cornwall Bridge and Elworth, Connecticut, 1850-52; then Fairfield, Connecticut, 1853; Olinville, Missouri, 1854; Greenpoint, 1855; supernumerary, 1856; Brooklyn, New York, 1857-1858; supernumerary, 1859-62; Southville, 1863-64; West Winsted Church, 1865-67; Brooklyn, Fleet 81, 1868-70; Bridgeport, Connecticut, 1871-73; Brooklyn, 1874-76; Brooklyn Tabernacle, 1877; Ridgefield, 1878-80; and Southampton, 1881-83. At Southampton, Mr. Platt built a new church. He worked with all the enthusiasm and strength he possessed, and carried the project to completion, but the strain was too much for his health and in 1883 he was obliged to retire. He then, later, when his health was improved, obtained a degree of M. D. and devoted himself to the practice of medicine in Southampton and in Waterbury, Connecticut, and in that profession he continued during the remainder of his active life.

Rev. Smith Harrison Platt married, in 1853, Catherine Hervey Bangs, who died at Ware, Massachusetts, May 14, 1901, daughter of William H. and Joanna (Hewgill-Reid) Bangs. They were the parents of three children: 1. Mary Tryphena, born in Brooklyn, New York, March 11, 1858; married Rev. William R. Newhall, D. D., of the New England Conference, who died in Springfield, August 18, 1890. 2. Henry Smith Marshall, deceased. 3. Belle Joanna, who married Leander Warren White. (See White X).

RICE, Harry Edwin, M. D.

Dr. Harry E. Rice, one of Springfield's prominent and highly esteemed physicians, comes of a very ancient family, and traces his ancestry in this country to Edmund Rice, who was born in Barkhamstead, England, in 1594, and came to America as early as 1638, settling in Sudbury, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor and a selectman in 1639. Edmund Rice was one of the first to build his house on the village plot of Sudbury, now Wayland, his house lot being on Old North street, near Mill Brook. He received his share in the various divisions of river meadow and other lands made September 4, 1639, April 20th and November 18, 1640, and at later dates, receiving altogether two hundred forty-seven acres, and built his second house in the southern part of the town, between Timber Neck and the Glover farm. He sold land there to Thomas Axtell and to Philemon Whale, both of whom built houses there, and on September 1, 1642, he sold his home to John Moore. On September 13, of the same year, he took a six-year lease of the Dunster farm on the east shore of Lake Cochituate, and bought land of Mary Axtell and of Philemon Whale and his son, thus locating the homestead at Rice's Spring. He then bought Whale's house and nine acres, forming the nucleus of the Rice homestead, which he sold to his son Edmund, and which was occupied by Edmund (2) and by his descendants down to a recent date. On September 29, 1647, he leased for a term of ten years, of President Dunster of Harvard College, guardian for the Glover heirs, what was known as the Glover farm. By the terms of the lease he was to erect a house on the place and a barn fifty feet long. Just before the expiration of the lease, April 9, 1657, he bought the Jennison farm of two hundred acres, extending from the Dunster farm to the Weston line, and on

this tract some of his descendants still live. On June 24, 1659, he and his son bought the Dunster farm. Besides all these grants and purchases, the General Court gave him fifty acres at Rice's End in 1652, and eighty acres near the Beaver Dam in 1659. Edmund (1) Rice was a prominent and influential man, and well educated, as legal documents in his handwriting, still in existence, prove. On September 4, 1639, he was on the first committee to apportion the meadows; selectman 1639, 1644, and later at various times; deacon after 1648; deputy of the General Court 1654-1656; and one of the petitioners for Marlborough, he receiving a house lot there and removing to that place in 1660. He married (first) in England, Tamazine ———, who died June 13, 1654; (second), March 1, 1655, Mercy (Heard) Brigham, of Cambridge, who survived her husband. Edmund (1) Rice died May 3, 1663. His children were: Edward, of further mention; Thomas; Matthew; Samuel; Joseph; Lydia; Edmund (2); Benjamin; Ruth; and Ann.

(II) Edward Rice, son of Edmund and Tamazine Rice, was born in England in 1619, and died at Marlborough, Massachusetts, August 15, 1712, aged ninety-three years. He resided first in Sudbury, but removed to Marlborough in 1664, where he was a prominent man, active in the affairs of the town and of the church in which latter he served for many years as deacon. He married Anna ———, who died in Marlborough, June 4, 1713, aged eighty-three years. Their children were: John, born in 1647; Lydia, born July 30, 1648, died the same day; Lydia, born December 10, 1649; Edmund (3), born December 9, 1653; Daniel, born November 8, 1655; Caleb, born February 5, 1657, died 1658; Jacob, born 1660; Anna, born November 19, 1661; Dorcas, born January 29, 1664; Benjamin, of

further mention; and Abigail, born May 9, 1671.

(III) Benjamin Rice, son of Edward and Anna Rice, died in Marlborough, February 23, 1748, aged eighty-three years. He married, at Sudbury, April 1, 1691, Mary Graves, who died October 22, 1736, aged sixty-six years. Their children were: Azariah, of further mention; Lydia, born June 6, 1695; Elizabeth, born December 9, 1697; Simon, born January 9, 1699; Zerrubabel, born January 1, 1702; Rachel, born November 2, 1703; Matthias, born April 4, 1706; Priscilla, born September 10, 1708; Damaris, born July 20, 1711.

(IV) Azariah Rice, son of Benjamin and Mary (Graves) Rice, was born August 13, 1693, and died in 1779, aged eighty-six years. He resided at Brantfield, and married Hannah ———, who died June 30, 1754. Their children were: Jeremiah, born September 23, 1721; Benjamin, born February 1, 1723; Olive, born November 7, 1726; Lorinda, born March 17, 1729; Miriam, born November 26, 1730; Jonas, born in 1731; Mary, born October 20, 1734; Ephraim, of further mention; and Patience, born October 20, 1738.

(V) Ephraim Rice, son of Azariah and Hannah Rice, was born October 28, 1735. He married (first) Thankful Walker, April 14, 1757; (second) Zeria Rice; (third) Eunice Marks. His children were: Silas, of further mention; Thankful, born 1761, died 1761; Levith, born September 13, 1763, died in infancy; Matthias, born July 9, 1765, died December 8, 1805, and was a physician in Sturbridge, Massachusetts; Thankful, born October 9, 1767; Zeria, born July 22, 1772; Eunice, born 1775, died 1777; and Walker, born 1777, died 1786.

(VI) Silas Rice, son of Ephraim and Thankful (Walker) Rice, was born Feb-

ruary 20, 1758, and died September 20, 1817. He resided in Brookfield for several years and then moved to Sturbridge, Massachusetts, later again removing, this time to Warren, Massachusetts, and finally returning to Brookfield. He married (first) Hannah Richardson, of Brookfield, January 4, 1781, who died in Brookfield. He married (second) Lydia ———, who died in 1813. Children of Silas and Hannah (Richardson) Rice were: Betsy, born November 25, 1781; Luther, born May 16, 1783; Thankful, born June 3, 1785; Cynthia, born September 2, 1787, died June 17, 1810; Walker, of further mention; Lydia, born June 6, 1793; Willard, born December 16, 1795, died in 1813; Levi, born March 27, 1798; Royal, born April 19, 1800; Matthias, born March 20, 1801; Larson, born April 7, 1803; George, born June 21, 1813. All of these children except George were born to the first marriage.

(VII) Walker Rice, son of Silas and Hannah (Richardson) Rice, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, November 19, 1791, and died in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, in August, 1868. He was a man of fine artistic taste, and became a nurseryman of note and a landscape gardener, known in all the region round about for the beauty of his work and the superior quality of his plants, trees, and shrubs. He planted a number of the trees on Yale campus, New Haven. He married Lucretia Hubbard, and they became the parents of sixteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were: Hannah; Lucretia; Elisha Hubbard; Edwin D., of further mention; Willard Walker; Mary E.; Charles; Julia; Sarah; Cornelia; Lewis; and Henry. All have now passed away.

(VIII) Edwin D. Rice, son of Walker and Lucretia (Hubbard) Rice, was born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, Novem-

ber 14, 1822, and died July 16, 1901. He received a practical education in the local schools, and early in his business career engaged in the express business, becoming one of the first express messengers on the New York & New Haven railroad, and later being associated with the Thompson Express Company, of Northampton, which subsequently was merged with the American Express Company. In 1860 he entered a new line of business and went to Beauford county, South Carolina, where he superintended several cotton plantations for the government. In 1865 he returned North and again changed his occupation, this time engaging in railroad construction work in association first with Dillon & Ripley, and later with Rice & Warner, both of which firms were prominent in promoting and building numerous railroad lines. Mr. Rice was very successful in this business and remained active in this line until his retirement in 1886. After 1871 Mr. Rice made his home in Springfield, where he was a highly-esteemed and much-loved citizen, giving his support to all projects planned for the good of the city, and by his personal influence and service he contributed to the betterment and progress of his community. His religious affiliation was with Olivet Church. He married Julia Cornelia Ripley (see Ripley VIII), who was born in Agawam, Massachusetts, February 28, 1823, and died January 25, 1892, daughter of Harry and Azubah (Snow) Ripley. Edwin D. and Julia C. (Ripley) Rice were the parents of two children: Annie, who lives at home with her father; and Harry Edwin, of further mention.

(IX) Harry E. Rice, M. D., son of Edwin D. and Julia C. (Ripley) Rice, is a well known physician and surgeon of Springfield, where he has been in practice since 1884. He was born in Mount Vernon, New York, July 22, 1860. He was

educated in the grammar and high schools of Springfield, and prepared to enter Yale College. Circumstances prevented his entering college, however, and instead he began the study of medicine with Dr. Luke Corcoran, of Springfield. In 1879 he attended lectures in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1883, and by competitive examination was appointed resident surgeon at Hahnemann Hospital, New York City, where he was second assistant to the eminent surgeon and professor, Dr. William Todd Helmuth. Dr. Rice became a favorite of his noted superior, was made first assistant, and gained much valuable experience, especially in the difficult practice of gynæcology. After a year spent with Dr. Helmuth, Dr. Rice came to Springfield in 1884, and began practice in association with his old preceptor, Dr. Corcoran, at No. 486 Main street. At the end of eighteen months he terminated his connection with Dr. Corcoran and continued practice alone, removing in 1890, to a more convenient and centrally located site at No. 236 State street, adjoining the City Library, and known as Wight place. From 1900 to 1911 he was engaged in special work in Boston, but with the exception of those years, the entire period of his professional activities, since 1884, has been passed in Springfield.

Dr. Rice is a member of all the medical societies of the State and also of the Hampden county societies. He is also a member of the Nayasset Club; the Country Club; a charter member of the Winthrop Club; and holds membership in the Algonquin Club of Boston; the Boston Athletic Club; and was a member of the University Club of Boston.

Dr. Harry E. Rice married, on November 10, 1886, Lillian Adams Stone, of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of James

B. and Julia (Green) Stone, of Hartford, and they are the parents of one daughter, Marjorie, who married, April 12, 1917, Samuel D. Weyman, formerly of Pittsfield, but now of Boston, and has two sons: William Dow Wyman, born January 13, 1918; and Samuel D., Jr.

(The Ripley Line).

Mrs. Julia Cornelia (Ripley) Rice comes of very old Colonial stock, tracing her ancestry to William Ripley, who, in 1638, came, with his wife, two sons, and two daughters, from Hingham, Norfolk county, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, the line of descent to Mrs. Rice being through John, of whom further.

(I) John Ripley, son of William Ripley, was born in England, and died February 2, 1684. He married Elizabeth Hobart, and reared a family of children, among whom was Joshua, of whom further.

(II) Joshua Ripley, son of John and Elizabeth (Hobart) Ripley, was born May 9, 1658, and died May 18, 1739. He removed to Windham, Connecticut, and married, November 28, 1682, Hannah Bradford, daughter of William Bradford, deputy-governor of Plymouth Colony, and granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620. Joshua Ripley was the first town clerk and the treasurer of the town of Windham, and among his children was Joshua (2), of whom further.

(IV) Joshua (2) Ripley, son of Joshua (1) Ripley, was born May 13, 1688, and died November 18, 1773. He married, December 3, 1712, Mary Bachus, and among their children was Ebenezer, of whom further.

(V) Ebenezer Ripley, son of Joshua (2) and Mary (Bachus) Ripley, was born June 22, 1729, and died May 20, 1813, aged eighty-four years. He married, June 11,

1752, Mehitable Burbank, and one of their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(VI) Abraham Ripley, son of Ebenezer and Mehitable (Burbank) Ripley, was born February 25, 1761, and died June 15, 1835. He married, June 19, 1785, Mary Leonard. There were children, among whom was Harry, of whom further.

(VII) Harry Ripley, son of Abraham and Mary (Leonard) Ripley, was born July 12, 1798, and died October 13, 1857. He married, August 21, 1820, Azubah Snow, and they were the parents of Julia Cornelia, of whom further.

(VIII) Julia Cornelia Ripley, daughter of Harry and Azubah (Snow) Ripley, married Edwin D. Rice (see Rice VIII).

WOOD, Clark Verner

Among the eminently successful business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, is Clark Verner Wood, president of the New England Investment and Security Company, and of a group of railways including the Springfield Street Railway Company; Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company; Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket Street Railway Company; Interstate Consolidated Street Railway Company; and the Attleboro Branch Railroad Company.

Mr. Wood comes of a very old New England family, and bears a name which dates back to the days when men were distinguished, not by surnames, but by their place of residence, their occupation, or by some distinguishing trait or characteristic. The name is of ancient English origin, corresponding to the French, *de Bois*, and the German *Walden*, signifying "of the wood." Almost every wood in England surnamed some family in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. In Domesday Book, the Latin form, *de Silva* is found in County Suffolk. In the

Hundred Rolls, the forms *de la Wode*, *in le Wode*, and *Ate Wode* are found, showing clearly the mingling of Saxon and Norman elements in the gradual transitions through which the language was to pass as a result of the Norman Conquest. As time passes, these phrases of designation were shortened more and more, the medieval spelling, as of *Ate Wode*, which became Atwood, becoming more abbreviated and more compacted until, during the early years of settlement in this country, the names Atwood and Wood were used interchangeably, some members of the various families bearing the name finally adopting the shorter form Wood, and others retaining the old form, Atwood. Many famous men in England and in America have belonged to the Wood family. In England and in Scotland one hundred different coats-of-arms belong to various Wood families. A branch of the Scotch Wood family is numerous in Ireland, and the general similarity of design in the armorial bearings of many of these families indicates common origin at some remote period. The Derbyshire coat-of-arms, is as follows: Arms—Azure three naked savages proper, each holding in the dexter hand a shield argent charged with a cross gules and in the sinister a club resting on the naked hand proper. The families bearing arms and the surname Wood are common in Devonshire, Gloucestershire, County Kent, and County Middlesex. Thomas Wood, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1501, had these arms: Gules semée of crosses crosslet fitchée argent three demi-woodmen holding clubs proper. The resemblance of this to the one first described is apparent. Viscount Halifax bears arms as follows: Azure three naked savages ambulant in fess proper in the dexter hand of each a shield argent charged with a cross gules,



C. V. Wood

in the sinister a club resting on the shoulder, also proper, on a canton ermine three lozenges conjoined fess sable. Crest—A savage as in the arms, the shield sable charged with a griffin's head erased argent. Motto: *Perserandox*. Most of the Scotch and Irish families bearing arms have the following, or one very like it: Azure an oak tree eradicated or. The family had estates in Fife or Forfarshire as early as the sixteenth century. Of vigorous stock, able, enterprising, and in many cases possessed of ample means, many members of the various families of Wood or Atwood came to this country at a very early date. The immigrant ancestor of whom Clark Verner Wood is a descendant was Henry Wood, sometimes called Alias Atwood, and the line of descent as given in the Wood Genealogy by Eugene Preston, is traced as follows:

(I) Henry Wood, sometimes called Alias Wood, was born in England in 1594, and died in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1670. He was a proprietor of Plymouth, September 16, 1641, and was on the list of the men of Plymouth able to bear arms in 1643, and removed to Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1644, having lived for a short time at Yarmouth, either before or after his period of residence at Plymouth. He married, April 28, 1644, Abigail Jenney, daughter of John and Sarah (Carey) Jenney, and they were the parents of eleven children: 1. Sarah, who died in 1675, married John Nelson. 2. Samuel, born May 25, 1647, married Rebecca ———. 3. Jonathan, born January 1, 1649, died in 1675. 4. David, of whom further. 5. Joseph, born 1652-3, married Hester Walker. 6. Benjamin, died (will proved) in 1690. 7. Abigail, married David Thomas, Jr. 8. Abiel, born in 1658, married Abijah Bowen. 9. Susanna.

10. James, born about 1660, married Experience Fuller. 11. Mary.

(II) David Wood, son of Henry and Abigail (Jenney) Wood, was born October 17, 1651, at Middleboro, Massachusetts, and died there December 31, 1718. He was one of the proprietors of Middleboro, and a member of the first military company of that place, January 19, 1710-11. He married, March 5, 1684-1685, Mary Barker, daughter of John and Ann (Williams) Barker, and they were the parents of three children: 1. John, born March 19, 1686, married (first) Sarah ———; (second) Hannah Childs. 2. David, born March 29, 1688, married Joanna Tilson. 3. Jabez, of whom further.

(III) Jabez Wood, son of David and Mary (Barker) Wood, was born July 1, 1691. He married, January 17, 1719, Hannah Nelson, and they were the parents of eight children: 1. Jabez, born March 10, 1720. 2. Thankful, born September 28, 1722. 3. Nathan, of whom further. 4. Alice, born March 27, 1726. 5. Patience, born July 11, 1729. 6. Dinah, born December 27, 1731. 7. Caleb, born October 8, 1733. 8. Amos, born April 13, 1738.

(IV) Nathan Wood, son of Jabez and Hannah (Nelson) Wood, was born March 14, 1723-4. According to the "History of Middleboro," he was among the fifty families who removed from Middleboro, Massachusetts, to Woodstock, Vermont. He married, July 11, 1757, Elizabeth (Betty) Shaw, who was born in 1735, and was still living with her son Eleazer, in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1819. They were the parents of children, among whom was Eleazer, of whom further.

(V) Eleazer Wood, son of Nathan and Elizabeth (Betty) (Shaw) Wood, was born February 21, 1762, and died in 1845. He served in the Revolutionary War, and

was later pensioned, as is evidenced by the following record copied from the Pension Rolls at Washington, D. C.:

On the 23 day of April, 1819, personally appeared Eleazer Wood, 57 years of age, resident in Woodstock, Windsor county, Vermont. The deponent is by occupation a blacksmith, but is unable to work at his trade, and has been able to labor but little for seven or eight years. His family consists of mother, 84 years of age, his wife Patience, 54 years of age. Three children at home—Priscilla, aged 15 years, feeble; Orrin, 13 years of age, out of health; Joseph, aged 9 years, rugged of life.

The certificate of pension follows the above family data:

Certificate of Pension of Eleazer Wood of Windsor county, Vermont, who was a private in the Massachusetts line for a term of three years. Served under Colonel Greaton. Certificate issued September 15, 1820, and sent to Edward Evans, agent, Enfield, New Hampshire.

Eleazer Wood was living with his son Orrin, in Woodstock, in 1841. He married Patience Shaw, who was born in 1765, and they were the parents of four children: Eleazer (2), of whom further; Priscilla, born in 1804; Orrin, born in 1806; and Joseph, born in 1810.

(VI) Eleazer (2) Wood, son of Eleazer (1) and Patience (Shaw) Wood, was born in Middleboro, Massachusetts, in 1796, went with his parents to Woodstock, Vermont, in 1798, and died in 1883. Following the custom and the necessity of the time, he combined with farming a trade, being an excellent blacksmith. He married Hannah Davis, daughter of Mason Davis. They were the parents of children: Hannah; Betsy; Frank E., of whom further; Henry; Cordelia; and Lorinda, who married Carlos S. French.

(VII) Frank E. Wood, son of Eleazer (2) and Hannah (Davis) Wood, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, August 15, 1825, and died June 13, 1913. He received a good, practical education in the public

schools of his native town, and learned quite thoroughly the business of farming, but he did not become a tiller of the soil. Instead, he opened a general store, which supplied the people of his neighborhood with almost anything they might chance to need, from a penny's worth of candy or a bag of tobacco to a new plow, the "makings" of a new dress or a barrel of sugar. He conducted a successful lumber business along with the management of his general store, and was a highly-esteemed citizen, neighbor, and friend. Public-spirited and sincerely interested in the welfare of his community, he served efficiently and faithfully as a member of the Board of Selectmen and as a member of the School Committee. He lived in Rhode Island in later years, and died in West Barrington, in that State. Frank E. Wood married Elizabeth Ober, who died in November, 1915, and they were the parents of the following children: Carrie, who married George E. Woodward; Clark V., of whom further; and Fred O., who is superintendent of transportation of the Maine Central railroad, with headquarters at Portland, Maine.

(VIII) Clark Verner Wood, son of Frank E. and Elizabeth (Ober) Wood, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, June 8, 1863. He received his early education in the schools of Woodstock, Vermont, and then attended school at Groveton, New Hampshire, after which he learned telegraphy in the Western Union office at Woodstock. His interest in railroad work, and the preparation he had made even before he was through school, secured him a position as telegraph operator with the Western Union Telegraph Company and later with the Grand Trunk railway, after which he became connected with the New York & New England railway as agent, being employed in different places in Connecticut, and at Providence,

Rhode Island. He later resigned this position to become identified with the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, having charge of the passenger department in Pittsburgh. Later he became associated with Andrew Carnegie's road, between the Pittsburgh mills and Lake Erie; then with the Pittsburgh Railways Company; then with the West Side Belt Railroad Company, as superintendent; with the Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad Company, and the lines of the Wabash railroad east of Toledo. He then came East to identify himself with the electric railways of Massachusetts, controlled by the New England Investment and Security Company and comprising a group of railways, including, as before stated, the Springfield Street Railway Company; Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company; Milford, Attleboro & Woonsocket Street Railway Company; Interstate Consolidated Street Railway Company; and the Attleboro Branch Railroad Company; later becoming president of all these companies.

Mr. Wood is a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, No. 484, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and all the York bodies, including Pittsburgh Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; and all the Scottish Rite bodies, including the thirty-second degree, in Boston. His club affiliations are with the Nayasset Club, of Springfield.

Clark Verner Wood married, on November 19, 1883, Nellie E. Hall, of North Stratford, New Hampshire, daughter of Willis and Elizabeth (Capron) Hall, and granddaughter on the paternal side of Augustus Hall, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Clark Verner and Nellie E. (Hall) Wood are the parents of five children, three of whom are living. Children: 1. Frank V., born in 1885, died in infancy. 2. Frank E., born December 17, 1889, who

is in the coal business in Boston, married Madeline Cook, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of F. C. and Sarah (Osborne) Cook, and they have two children: Marjorie, born October 15, 1913, and Virginia, born July 4, 1915. 3. Fred H., deceased. 4. Clark V., Jr., born March 22, 1899, who is now with the electrical department of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company; married June 4, 1921, Marjorie Goodrich Buckland, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, daughter of Charles Edward and Mary (Griswold) Buckland. 5. Elizabeth, born October 15, 1907, now attending MacDuffie's School, in Springfield.

BRADLEY, Wallace Henry

A native of Connecticut, and a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, Wallace Henry Bradley, who is assistant treasurer and manager of the Springfield Gas Light Company, comes of an old English family.

The first mention of the name Bradley is recorded in England in 1183, when at the feast of St. Cuthbert, in Lent, Lord Hugh, Bishop of Durham, caused all the revenues of his district to be described. Burke's "Survey of Bolton" mentions Roger de Bradley as holding forty acres at Bradley, and the Herald's Visitation of the County of York, 1663-64, mentions the marriage of Arthur Normanton to Isabel, daughter of Sir Francis Bradley. Fifteen coats-of-arms belonging to the name are given by Burke, the principal feature of most of these being a boar's head. The first of the name in America came from Bingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, about twelve miles north-east of Leeds, on the River Aire, and seven miles south of the town of Bradley (Broad Lea). The name is Anglo-Saxon, and signifies "broad meadow," or "field."

(I) William Bradley was a friend of

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Cromwell, a major in the Parliamentary army, who came to this country, and after living for a time at Branford and at Guilford, removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he took the oath of fidelity, in August, 1644. He was the first landowner in the present village of North Haven, and located on the west side of Quinnipiac river, where he acquired large landed interests. He was born about 1620, in England, and married, at New Haven, February 18, 1645, Alice Pritchard, daughter of Roger Pritchard, of Springfield. William Bradley died in 1690, his wife surviving him until 1692. They were the parents of children, the third son being Isaac Bradley, of whom further.

(II) Isaac Bradley, son of William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley, was born in 1652, and appears on the Branford records in 1674, described as "a sojourner in New Haven." He settled in East Haven in 1683, and died there January 12, 1713, having survived his wife, Elizabeth, only nine days, her death having occurred January 3, 1713, at the age of fifty-six years. Their third son was Samuel Bradley, of whom further.

(III) Samuel Bradley, third son of Isaac and Elizabeth Bradley, was born in 1686, and lived in East Haven, where he died March 23, 1758. He married, January 27, 1715, Sarah Robinson, born December 24, 1695, died January 17, 1778, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Hitchcock) Robinson, of East Haven. Among their children was Daniel, of whom further.

(IV) Daniel Bradley, third son of Samuel and Sarah (Robinson) Bradley, was born about 1725-30, and settled in Southington, Connecticut, in 1779. He married, at Newington, January 23, 1751, Sarah Judd, born November 9, 1729, in Glastonbury, died November 19, 1764, eldest child of Benjamin and Sarah (Hollister) Judd.

Among their children was Nehemiah, of whom further.

(V) Nehemiah Bradley, third son of Daniel and Sarah (Judd) Bradley, was born in East Haven, Connecticut, April 13, 1762, and lived in the Flanders district of Southington. He married Irene ———, and among their children was Harvey, of whom further.

(VI) Harvey Bradley, third son of Nehemiah and Irene Bradley, was baptized March 13, 1794, in Southington, and settled in the home of his ancestors, near New Haven. He married, November 28, 1821, Maria Atwater, born September 30, 1801, in New Haven, daughter of Jared and Eunice (Dickerman) Atwater, and they were the parents of children, among who was John C., of whom further.

(VII) John C. Bradley, fourth son of Harvey and Maria (Atwater) Bradley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, October 11, 1836, and spent his entire active life in the place of his birth, his death occurring there December 24, 1897. In early manhood he was appointed cashier of the Merchants' National Bank in New Haven, Connecticut, in which capacity he served for a number of years, and later in life engaged in the real estate business, in which field he was very successful. He was a member of the city government of New Haven, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency, and he was a member of the Congregational church, which he served as head of the music committee. Being very fond of music and deeply interested in the welfare of his church, he was well qualified to hold the last-named office, and during his incumbency the people of the Congregational church enjoyed notably excellent music. He married, October 19, 1858, Mary Josephine Mix, of New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of Henry and Azab (Tyrone) Mix, of that city, and

they were the parents of six children: John C. Jr.; Wallace Henry, of whom further; Elihu Atwater; Edward Mix; Lucius; and Josephine.

(VIII) Wallace Henry Bradley, son of John C. and Mary Josephine (Mix) Bradley, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 10, 1861. He attended the public schools of that city, obtaining a practical education, and his first experience in business was gained in the employ of a wholesale window shade company, with whom he remained for two years. He then entered the employ of the Whitney Arms Company, remaining with them for a period of about eight years, until they were absorbed by the Winchester Arms Company. His next employment was in the manufacture of wire goods, and after severing this connection he went West, locating in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he took a position with a wholesale house engaged in the manufacture of stoves. He traveled on the road for this concern for five years, his route covering the Middle West, and at the expiration of that term of service returned East, where for the following five or six years he was located at New York City, in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Light Company. In 1904 Mr. Bradley came to Springfield, Massachusetts, and became associated with the Springfield Gas Light Company as head of the newly-created business department, having the supervision of outside work, the extending mains, and attending to the appliance end of the business, gas heaters, gas ranges, etc. In 1915 he was made assistant treasurer and manager of the company, and these positions he has continued to hold to the present time. These promotions came as the result of strict attention to every detail of the business and conscientious performance of every duty entrusted to him, and his efficient conduct

of the business since his appointment as manager has fully justified the confidence placed in him.

Mr. Bradley is also active in affairs outside of the business of the company with which he is identified. He has served as director and vice-president (1921) of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and was chairman of the traffic bureau of that organization; also as director and president of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce; as president of the Public Service Associates, comprised of the mayor, superintendent of streets, officers of the water department, managers of railroads, street railways, etc.; also as president of the Employers' Association. He is also a member of the board of directors of the Chapin National Bank. In club life, too, he takes an active part, being a member and a director of the Rotary Club, and a member and one of the board of governors of the Nayasset Club, as well as a member of the Country Club and of the Springfield Automobile Club.

Mr. Bradley married, June 13, 1888, Bertha E. Lyon, of White Plains, New York, daughter of Dr. Sylvester M. and Sarah J. (Collins) Lyon. Children: Leon Wallace, born in Brooklyn, New York, July 9, 1891; Whitney Lyon, born in New Haven, Connecticut, November 22, 1893, married Lorena M. Bangs, of Machias, Maine, and has one son, Whitney Lyon, Jr., born May 9, 1919; Sheldon, born June 17, 1896; and Bertha Josephine, born in Indianapolis, Indiana, July 16, 1899.

All of the sons of Mr. Bradley held important positions in the navy during the World War. Leon W. Bradley, after enlistment, was sent to the Yale Boat House, New Haven, where he was detailed to take charge of the canteen and later was transferred to the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, where he served as gov-

ernment cost inspector. Since his discharge he has been engaged in the exploitation of a rotary ash receiver. Whitney L. Bradley was sent to the Machias (Maine) station, and from there to Brooklyn, New York, from which station he was sent out on coast boats and submarine chasers. He is now engaged in the sardine packing business, at Addison, Maine. Sheldon Bradley was sent to the Yale Boat House with his brother, Leon W., where he was assigned to the wireless department. He served on a transport as signal boy, after attending the school at Pelham Bay; went overseas on the "Pocohontas," later receiving a commission as ensign. Returning to this country, he was sent to the Sayville (Long Island) Wireless Station, where he was executive officer under Lieutenant Roosevelt. Still later he was sent to Annapolis, where he remained for six months, and was then assigned to the United States Steamship "New Hampshire," as communicating officer for overseas duty. His next assignment was to the destroyer "Cassian," and he was finally made executive officer of "Submarine Chaser No. 148," of which boat he had command when the armistice was signed, at which time he brought the vessel home. He is now identified with the Strathmore Paper Company.

BROGA, William Wallace, M. D.

The history of the Broga family in America begins with Andrew Broga, immigrant ancestor, who was of French origin, and embarked for this country with his parents. They died on the way to America, and he, landing in Boston, Massachusetts, an orphan boy, found his way into Western Pennsylvania, where he lived in Blowford with a family by the name of Noble, by whom he was finally adopted. He served in the War of the Revolution, and was with Washington at

Valley Forge. After the war he settled in the town of Becket, Massachusetts, where he became a farmer. He took an active interest in religious matters and was a member of the Congregational church. He was four times married; (first) to Huldah Waite, born February 10, 1761, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Waite. They were the parents of four children: Kinsman, of further mention; Huldah, married Nathan Harris; Lois; and Eunice. He married (second) Experience Smith, of Becket, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of eight children: Stephen, Curtis, Franklin, Daniel, Susan, Mathias, Miriam, and Martin. His third wife was the Widow Ingram, and the fourth was Nancy Chase, neither of whom had children.

(II) Kinsman Broga, son of Andrew and Huldah (Waite) Broga, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, and spent his entire life there. He was a farmer and a building mover, and being the only man in the region who was equipped for the latter work, he did all the moving of buildings for the country round about, using oxen to furnish the power. He married Miriam Cole, born January 17, 1795, daughter of Timothy Cole, and they became the parents of six children: Waite C., of whom further; William; Dwight; Charles; Almira; and Marion.

(III) Waite Cole Broga, son of Kinsman and Miriam (Cole) Broga, was born in Becket, Massachusetts, February 29, 1816, and died September 30, 1893, in Westfield, Massachusetts. He received his education in the public schools, and as a young man learned the boot and shoemaker's trade and made good stout boots and shoes in Becket, later moving to Otis, Massachusetts, forming a partnership with I. L. Bristor. Here he engaged in the manufacture of hand hay rakes, purchasing the standing trees, superin-

tending the cutting and hauling of them into his own saw mills, where they were cut into timber, the timber then being transferred to Mr. Broga's own factory, where it was manufactured into hay rakes. He followed this business extensively and successfully for many years, giving employment to many people. Retiring late in life, he spent his remaining years with his son Marcus, in Westfield. He married Mary Judd, of Tyringham, Massachusetts, born June 24, 1825, died August, 1896, daughter of Oliver and Cynthia (Lorgdon) Judd. Their children were: 1. Wallace B. K., who graduated from Brown University as a member of Phi Beta Kappa, then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating June 12, 1922, with honors. 2. Marcus Morton, born at Otis, Massachusetts, November 28, 1846, now deceased. 3. Julia Ellen, now deceased; she married William R. Smith, also deceased. 4. William W., of further mention. 5. Helen Alice, who married Dr. Shepardson, of Chester, Massachusetts, now deceased; they adopted a daughter, Elizabeth, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College; and she is now successfully engaged in teaching English in Worcester, Massachusetts. 6. Mary Idel, born in 1858, who married Professor Dove, of Providence, Rhode Island.

(IV) William Wallace Broga, son of Waite Cole and Mary (Judd) Broga, was born in Otis, Massachusetts, April 19, 1853. He received his early education in the district school of Otis and at South Berkshire Institute, New Marlboro, Massachusetts. He then entered Dartmouth College, where he remained for three years. He next entered Albany Medical College, but did not graduate until 1887, a serious illness having prevented an earlier completion of his preparation for his chosen profession. He at once began the practice of medicine in East Long-

meadow, Massachusetts, where he remained for five years, coming to Springfield in 1892. Here Dr. Broga has built up a large and successful practice, and made for himself a large place in the esteem of his associates, his patients, and his fellow-townsmen. Dr. Broga is a member of the Springfield Medical Club and of the Nayasset Club. In his school he is the second oldest in practice, having been in active practice thirty-five years.

HOWE, Frederick Griggs

As sole owner and manager of the Taylor Music House, Frederick Griggs Howe is one of the successful business men of Springfield, Massachusetts. He comes of very old colonial stock, tracing his ancestry in this country to John Howe (3), who was in Massachusetts as early as 1639. In England the line is traced still further back to the days of John Howe (1), of Hodinhull, who was a descendant of Lord Charles Howe.

The name Howe, or Hoo, as it was once written, meant a hill. Da La Howe was the original name of the family when they came from Normandy with William the Conqueror, and it meant literally, as then written, "from the hills." Thus the first Mr. Howe was the man who lived on the hill or among the hills. Many distinguished men have borne this name during the centuries that have passed since the Norman Conquest of England, and many others who are of the family though not of the name have likewise contributed much to their day and generation. Honorable Timothy C. Howe, United States Senator from Wisconsin, and postmaster-general in President Arthur's cabinet, is one of the more recent distinguished representatives of the name, and Major-General Nathaniel F. Banks, Governor of Massachusetts and Speaker of the National House of Representatives, was one

of family blood not bearing the name, who rendered valuable service.

(I) John (3) Howe, immigrant ancestor of the branch of the family to which Frederick Griggs Howe, of Springfield, belongs, was the son of John (2) Howe, of Warwickshire, England, and the grandson of John (1) Howe, of Hodinhull, a descendant of Lord Charles Howe. John Howe (3) was in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639, was made a freeman in 1641, and selectman in 1643. He was one of the petitioners from Sudbury to the General Court, in 1656, for a grant of land, and on May 1 of that year a tract six miles square was granted with conditions of settlement "so as to be able to maintain a ministry." It was then called Whipperwicke, but is now known as Marlborough. At the first grantee's meeting, held September 25, 1656, John Howe was **one of the select committee** chosen to organize a new plantation, and he was the first white settler there. About one hundred rods from the Spring Hill meeting house, near the Indian planting field, he built his log cabin, which was later replaced by a more commodious dwelling in which for many generations members of the Howe family lived. For the accommodation of occasional travelers, John Howe later kept a tavern. He enjoyed the friendship and confidence of the Indians of the neighborhood and they sometimes brought to him, for settlement, matters of dispute among themselves. On one of these occasions the cause of dispute was a pumpkin which, having been planted in one field grew over the line into an adjoining lot owned by another Indian. Both claimed the pumpkin. John Howe heard both sides of the story and then cut the pumpkin, dividing it equally between the two claimants, to the satisfaction of both. That he was a man of influence and greatly trusted is evidenced by the fact that the General

Court referred to Goodman Howe and Goodman Rice a claim made upon it by Thomas Denforth. He died in Marlborough in 1687, and was survived by his wife Mary about two years. The children of John (3) and Mary Howe were: John; Samuel; Sarah; Mary, who died early; Isaac, of further mention; Josiah; Mary; Thomas; Daniel; Alexander; and Eleazer. A grandson of John Howe (3) (through Samuel), whose name was David, built the old Howe Tavern on the Boston road, which has been immortalized by Longfellow as the "Wayside Inn."

(II) Isaac Howe, third son of John (3) and Mary Howe, was born in Marlborough, August 8, 1648, and died there December 9, 1724. He was commander of Garrison No. 6 on the Southborough road, near the present Newton railroad station. He married (first) Frances Wood, January 17, 1671. She died May 14, 1718, and he married (second), December 2, 1718, Susanna Sibley, of Sutton. Children: Elizabeth; Mary; John, died young; John, of further mention; Bethiah; Hannah; and Thankful.

(III) John (4) Howe, third son of Isaac and Frances (Wood) Howe, was born in Marlborough, September 16, 1682, and died May 19, 1754. He married, November 3, 1703, Deliverance Rice, daughter of John and Tabitha (Stone) Rice, of Sudbury, and their children were: Jezeniah; Matthias; Isaac; Benjamin; Tabitha; Patience; Paul, of further mention; Mary; Frances; and Abigail.

(IV) Paul Howe, fifth son of John (4) and Deliverance (Rice) Howe, was born in Marlborough, June 8, 1715, and died in Paxton, Massachusetts, in 1798, aged seventy-two years. He married and reared a family of children, among whom was Jonah.

(V) Jonah Howe, son of Paul Howe, was born at Paxton, Massachusetts, in

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1746, and died in 1832, at the age of eighty-six years. He served in the Revolutionary War, and took part in the battle of Lexington, at which time he held the rank of corporal. He married Sarah Newton, and among their children was Rufus.

(VI) Rufus Howe, son of Jonah and Sarah (Newton) Howe, was born in Paxton, Massachusetts, in 1768, and died at Grafton, in 1856, aged eighty-seven years. He served in the War of 1812, attaining the rank of captain. He married Amelia Brown, of Paxton, and they were the parents of ten children, all born in Vermont or in Massachusetts. They were: Tyler Howe, who married Ruth Burgess, and among their children was Bobella, who served in the Civil War and died on his way home from St. Louis at the close of the war; George, who married Lydia Perry; Harriet; Emily, who married Sila D. Harrington; Sally, who married Elijah Smith; Jonah, who married ——— Boyington; Franklin, of whom further; Abel B., who married Sophia Wooley; Louise; and Rufus.

(VII) Franklin Howe, son of Rufus and Amelia (Brown) Howe, was born in Grafton, Vermont, March 27, 1800, and died in Millbury, Massachusetts, in February, 1884, aged eighty-four years. He received his education in the local schools and then engaged in farming, being highly esteemed as a good, thrifty, and practical farmer. He was a man of unusual intelligence, well-informed concerning public affairs, and a wonderful reader along many lines of interest. He removed to Massachusetts in 1840, and was an attendant of the Congregational church. He married Rohanah Huggins Brown, and their children were: Sarah Relief, who married George A. Bodge; Jonas Franklin, of further mention; Captain Edward E., who served during the Civil War in

the 21st Massachusetts Regiment, attached to the Ninth Army Corps, under General Burnside and, ranking as captain, was the only officer of his company who returned at the close of the war; Elbridge Gary, who married Ellen Hurlbert; Mary Augusta, who married Nelson N. Mowry; Martha Ann, married James Stoddard, who was a corporal in the Civil War, was seven times wounded, and died in 1871; George Brown, who married twice; and Orilla Amelia, who married Norman Stevens, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

(VIII) Jonas Franklin Howe, son of Franklin and Rohanah Huggins (Brown) Howe, was born in Grafton, Vermont, September 18, 1833, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 21, 1920. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Millbury and in Millbury Academy. When school days were over, he learned the mason's trade and being a man of energy and large ability, soon became a contractor and builder. He went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he engaged in contracting and building, but eventually, he returned East and finally located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where, until his retirement, he again engaged in contracting and building. About twenty-five years prior to his death, he retired. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and at the time of his death was next to the oldest Mason in his lodge.

On December 3, 1857, Jonas Franklin Howe married (first) Maria Griggs, who was born in North Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and died June 1, 1898, daughter of Leverett and Catherine (Stearns) Griggs; (second) Charlotte S. Griggs. Mr. and Mrs. Howe were the parents of children: Frederick G., of further mention; Edward E., who died in infancy; and George M.

(IX) Frederick Griggs Howe, son of

Jonas Franklin and Maria (Griggs) Howe, was born in Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 15, 1859. His parents removed to Springfield when he was a small child, and in the public schools of that city he received his education. He later removed to Rockville, Connecticut, and took a position with the National Bank of Rockville, as teller. In 1880, however, he returned to Springfield, and here he later became manager of the Taylor Music House. In 1908 he bought out the Taylor interests and since that time has been the sole owner and proprietor of the business, which he still conducts under the Taylor name. For twenty years the business was located at the corner of Main and Pynchon streets, from which location it was moved to the Young Men's Christian Association building on State street, where it was housed for ten years. For the past seven years it has occupied its present quarters at No. 476 Main street. Mr. Howe is also president of the Allen & Howe Company, Incorporated, Insurance, of Springfield, Boston, and New York City.

Mr. Howe was a charter member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he has taken all the York rites, and is a member of Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with De Soto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and with the Colony Club, Nayasset Club; and Publicity Club. He is a member of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, and his religious affiliation is with Hope Congregational Church, of which he is a trustee.

On February 14, 1884, he married Clara Eliza Richards, who was born in Longmeadow, but resided in Springfield, daughter of Rodolphus P. and Sarah (Burt) Richards, and they are the par-

ents of two children: 1. Walter Richards, born April 28, 1885; married, February 14, 1910, Helen Hosford, of Haydenville, Massachusetts, and has a son, Walter Richards, Jr., born June 23, 1914. 2. Frederick G., Jr., born September 29, 1888. He served for two years during the World War as a member of the medical department, being located at various times on five different fronts. He is now with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, of Waltham, Massachusetts.

HAYNES, Cyrus Hunt

The Haynes family is a very old one, and the early records have been carefully preserved by one John Haynes, born in 1684, who wrote an account of the families of his great-grandparents, Walter Haynes and Peter Noyes. The account was written later than 1772, since that date is mentioned, and was probably prepared when the writer was nearly ninety years old. Copies of the original document have been handed down from generation to generation and are in the possession of representatives of the family still living.

(I) Walter Haynes, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1583, in the town of Sutton, Mandeville, in the County of Wilts. He owned a house and out-buildings in the village of Shaston, on the Island of Purbeck, in the southeastern part of Dorsetshire. He was a weaver by trade, and, like many other courageous and enterprising spirits, decided to try his fortune in the New World, even though he had reached the age of fifty-five years. In 1638, with his wife, his sons, Thomas, John, and Josiah, all under sixteen years of age, and daughters, Suffrance and Mary, he sailed from Southampton, England, bound for New England, the land of larger opportunities. In due course of time they arrived on the

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ship "Confidence," and settled first at Watertown. About a year later, however, he, with several others, obtained a grant for a township named Sudbury, and on December 22, 1639, he settled upon the new site. The new community grew and prospered, and Walter Haynes and his family became active and prominent citizens. He was made a freeman in 1640; was representative in the years 1641-44-48-51; and was one of the selectmen of Sudbury for ten years. He died February 14, 1665, aged eighty-two years, he and his wife, Elizabeth, having reared a family of six children: Thomas; John; Josiah, of further mention; Suffrance; Mary; and another who remained in England.

(II) Josiah Haynes, son of Walter and Elizabeth Haynes, was born in England and came with his father's family to this country when he was but a lad. He married, November 13, 1646, Elizabeth (Noyes) Freeman, daughter of Peter Noyes and widow of John Freeman. Peter Noyes came from England in 1638 in the same ship with Walter Haynes, abovementioned, bringing with him three sons and three daughters: Thomas, Peter, Josephus, Dorothy, Elizabeth, and Abigail. The children of Josiah and Elizabeth (Noyes-Freeman) Haynes were: Josiah (2), of further mention; Caleb, Joshua, Deborah, and Abigail.

(III) Josiah (2) Haynes, eldest son of Josiah (1) and Elizabeth (Noyes-Freeman) Haynes, was born April 27, 1655, and died in 1743. He married, about 1685, Abigail Stark, and they were the parents of four children: Josiah (3), of further mention; Caleb; and a son and a daughter whose names are not preserved.

(IV) Josiah (3) Haynes, eldest child of Josiah (2) and Abigail (Stark) Haynes, was the father of two sons: Joshua, of whom further; and Jason.

(V) Joshua Haynes, eldest son of Josiah (3) Haynes, was born in 1707, and had children: Joshua (2); Rachel; Dorothy; John, of whom further; Susanna; and Silas.

(VI) John Haynes, second son of Joshua Haynes, was born in 1762. He had children: Sally; Tilly; Reuben; Stephen; John; David; and Lyman, of whom further.

(VII) Lyman Haynes, youngest child of John Haynes, was born in Sudbury, October 13, 1803, and died in Billerica, December 21, 1869. He was born on a farm, and like most of the lads of his time spent his early years in that occupation. As was also the custom of the time, he combined with farming a trade which could be engaged in during the less busy seasons on the farm. He chose brick-making as his secondary occupation, and for about six years before and after his marriage farmed and made bricks. In 1832 the railroad which was being built from Boston to Lowell seemed to offer opportunities, and Mr. Haynes, with a friend, went to Billerica to look the work over, intending, if it pleased him, to try to obtain contracts for constructing road beds. He was not pleased with what he saw, and returning to the hotel at which he had dined before inspecting the railroad work, he leased it, and a short time afterward engaged in business as a hotel man. His establishment was known as the "Corner," and later he bought the property at the corner of Andover street, where he remained until 1842. He then exchanged his hotel for a farm in Billerica, moved to the village, and, forming a partnership with Anthony Jones and Dudley Foster, engaged in real estate business. This line of work he carried on for eight or ten years, living upon a farm which he devoted largely to the culture of fruit, specializing in peaches. Mr.

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Haynes supported the Whig party until the rise of the Republican party, after which he was a staunch promoter of the principles and candidates of that party.

Mr. Haynes married, May 28, 1826, at Sudbury, Caroline Hunt, who was born in Sudbury, June 9, 1808, and died at the United States Hotel, in Boston, June 5, 1882. She was the daughter of William and Thankful (Wheeler) Hunt, and survived her husband twenty-three years, being a resident of Springfield during a large part of that time. She bought a house at No. 59 St. James avenue, where several of her children have since lived. The children of Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Haynes were: 1. Tilly, born in Sudbury, February 12, 1828, died in Boston, August 10, 1901. 2. Theodore L., born in Sudbury, April 2, 1830, died in Springfield, December 29, 1906. 3. Cyrus H., of further mention. 4. Charles R., born in Billerica, April 17, 1836, died in Springfield, January 24, 1906, unmarried. 5. William H., born in Billerica, April 21, 1838, died May 1, 1913, unmarried. 6. Caroline, born in Billerica, January 26, 1841, died August 22, 1918, at Chestnut Hill. She married (first) in Billerica, November 25, 1863, Henry M. Jenkins, of Concord, who died in Panama, July 12, 1866; married (second) Daniel Webb, and became proprietor of the Broadway Central Hotel, in New York City, which was given her by her brother Tilly. 7. Lucy Ann, born in Billerica, December 1, 1843, died September 2, 1845. 8. John, born in Billerica, September 18, 1846, died January 22, 1916, at Pasadena, California. He was married three times, and has one daughter, Laura. 9. Adeline, born in Billerica, May 28, 1849, died February 25, 1920; she married in Boston, July 13, 1885, James G. Hickey, and became the proprietor of the United States Hotel in Boston through the will of her brother

Tilly. They were the parents of one daughter, Mary Moore, now residing at the United States Hotel in Boston.

(VIII) Cyrus Hunt Haynes, son of Lyman and Caroline (Hunt) Haynes, was born in Billerica, January 8, 1833, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 26, 1912. He received his education in the schools of his native town, and when he was nineteen years of age went to Springfield, where his brother, Tilly Haynes, was established in business, having bought out the small, badly-managed branch store of his Boston employer, Mr. Simmons. The business begun by Tilly Haynes in a little store, twenty by thirty feet in size, located near the corner of Main and State streets, grew rapidly under his efficient management, and in 1852 its quarters were extended through from State to Market streets. The business continued to grow, and Tilly Haynes built a valuable block known as the Haynes block. Young Cyrus H. remained in the employ of his remarkably successful brother until the store was burned, July 24, 1864. The fire had destroyed two large four-story buildings and the Music Hall, leaving Tilly Haynes without income and no insurance. The sum of \$100,000 was needed for rebuilding, and \$60,000 of this required sum was advanced by "Uncle" Ben Day, president of the Springfield Institution for Savings, \$40,000 more by Henry Fuller, and on July 24, 1865, exactly one year after the disastrous fire the completion of the rebuilding was celebrated by Tilly Hayes' friends, who presented him with a handsome clock. Meanwhile, Cyrus H. Haynes had gone to Boston, where he worked for a few months. When the Tilly Haynes' store was re-opened, however, Cyrus H. returned to Springfield and again became associated with his brother's business. After a time he again

left his brother's establishment and entered the employ of Charles E. Maxfield, the furniture dealer, where he remained for a short period and then finally returned to Haynes & Company, with whom he remained until his death, which occurred March 26, 1912. A man of sterling qualities of character, greatly loved by his friends and associates, the passing of Mr. Haynes caused grief that only time can heal, and left vacant a place in his wide circle of friends difficult to fill.

Mr. Haynes married, on May 5, 1856, in Billerica, Harriet Brown, born in Billerica, daughter of Caleb Sumner and Issamer (Page) Brown, and on May 28, 1906, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were the parents of the following children: 1. Clifford Cyrus, a sketch of whom follows. 2. Anna Belle, born at Springfield, April 5, 1863, died there July 20, 1869. 3. Nathaniel Lyman, born at Springfield, June 17, 1868, now in Boston. 4. Tilly Sumner, born at Springfield, October 26, 1869, died there July 31, 1870. 5. Phillip Leon, born at Springfield, February 28, 1872. 6. Caleb Sumner, born at Springfield, October 5, 1875, a travelling man, residing in Springfield. 7. Otis Brown, born at Springfield, October 8, 1877, now manager of the Broadway Central Hotel in New York City.

HAYNES, Clifford Cyrus

Clifford Cyrus Haynes, who for forty-five years before his passing away was associated with the Third National Bank of Springfield, Massachusetts, and who for twenty-four years was closely identified with the civic, political, and social life of West Springfield, was descended from very old Colonial stock, his ancestry being traced in the preceding sketch of his father, Cyrus Hunt Haynes.

Clifford Cyrus Haynes, eldest son of

Cyrus H. and Harriet (Brown) Haynes, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, August 10, 1859, and died in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 13, 1920. He attended school in Billerica until he was ten years of age, when his parents removed to Springfield, after which his education was completed in the public schools of Springfield. At the age of sixteen years he entered the employ of the Third National Bank of Springfield, and there remained throughout his active business life, a period of forty-five years. Conscientious, exact, dependable, he was promoted several times while but a young man, and was finally appointed teller, which position he held until 1916, when he was made custodian of the safe deposit vault. Honored both as an efficient executive and as a loyal friend, he was greatly loved and highly-esteemed by his business associates as well as by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

In May, 1896, Mr. Haynes removed to West Springfield, where he was closely identified with the activities of the town. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and was also affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution. His religious affiliation was with the Memorial Church of Springfield, and he was actively interested in all its work, in fact, no project planned for the advancement of the welfare of his community or of his State failed to win his hearty support and coöperation.

Clifford C. Haynes married on September 30, 1885, Esther Maria Field, who was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, October 12, 1858, and died February 1, 1916, daughter of John W. and Lucy (Moore) Field (see Field VIII). Clifford Cyrus and Esther Maria (Field) Haynes were the parents of four children: Walter Lyman, born December 21, 1886; Robert Field, born December 11, 1887,

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died January 6, 1919; Ruth, born November 9, 1889; and Doris, born July 22, 1896.

(The Field Line).

Esther Maria (Field) Haynes is descended from very old Colonial stock, the line of her descent from Zechariah Field, immigrant ancestor, being traced as follows:

(I) Zechariah Field was born in East Ardsley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1600, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1629. He married Mary ———, and among his children was John, of whom further.

(II) John (L) Field, son of Zechariah Field, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1648, and removed to Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1663, where he died June 26, 1717. He served in the Indian wars, and was with Captain Turner in the fight at Turner's Falls, May 19, 1676. He married Mary Edwards, daughter of Alexander Edwards, and among their children was John (2), of whom further.

(III) John (2) Field, son of John (1) and Mary (Edwards) Field, served in the Indian wars, and died May 28, 1747. He married Sarah Coleman, daughter of John Coleman, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Eliakim, of whom further.

(IV) Eliakim Field, son of John (2) and Sarah (Coleman) Field, was born in 1711, and died in 1786. He married Esther Graves, daughter of David and Abigail (Bardwell) Graves, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Zinas, of whom further.

(V) Zinas Field, son of Eliakim and Esther (Graves) Field, was born in 1753, and served in the War of the Revolution. He was a member of Captain Salmon White's company, participated in the battle of Bennington, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in

1777. He married (first) Sarah Burrows; (second) Lydia Cathcart, and one of his children was John (3), of whom further.

(VI) John (3) Field, son of Zinas Field, was born in 1786, and died in 1868. He married Abigail Warren, and among their children was John Wright, of whom further.

(VII) John Wright Field, son of John (3) and Abigail (Warren) Field, was born March 16, 1835. He enlisted for service in the Civil War, was sergeant in Company F, 37th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, May 6, 1864. He married, July 27, 1855, Lucy Moore, and to this marriage one child was born, Esther Maria, of whom further.

(VIII) Esther Maria Field, daughter of John W. and Lucy (Moore) Field, married, September 30, 1885, Clifford Cyrus Haynes.

TAYLOR, William Clinton

Formerly proprietor of the Taylor Music House, and now secretary and business manager of the Orpheus Club, of Springfield, and of the Springfield Music Festival Association, comes of old Colonial stock, tracing his ancestry to John Taylor, who was in Massachusetts prior to 1679.

The name Taylor is one of the four or five most frequently found names in this country, and is derived, in many cases, from the occupation of those who first bore the name, they having been, before the general adoption of surnames in England, tailors by trade. Many of the name, however, were descended from Taillefer, the Norman baron who took part in the battle of Hastings, under William the Conqueror, in 1066, the name having passed through a series of transitions and being gradually changed to Taylefer, Taylour, Tayleur, Tailer, Tailor, Taylor.

Savage mentions two John Taylors who swore oath of allegiance in this country in 1678, and in 1679 two of this name swore allegiance on the same day. Many other John Taylors are found in the early records. William Clinton Taylor is a descendant of John Taylor, of Hadley, Massachusetts, and the line of descent is traced as follows:

(I) John Taylor, of Hadley, Massachusetts, was born in England about 1639, and died October 17, 1713, at Hadley, where he took the oath of allegiance February 8, 1679. He married, December 12, 1666, Mary, daughter of the first Thomas Selden, who died January 7, 1713. Their children were: Esther, born December 9, 1667; John; Thomas, born June 5, 1672; Stephen, 1674; Mary, October 12, 1676, died young; Thankful, 1680; Jacob, 1685; Samuel, December 3, 1688; and Ebenezer, March 1, 1697.

(II) John (2) Taylor, son of John (1) and Mary (Selden) Taylor, was born January 6, 1670, at Hadley, and removed to South Hadley, where he was an early member of the church and where he was still living in 1744. He married, February 9, 1694, Hannah, daughter of Samuel Gillet, who died after 1743. Their children were: John, born May 3, 1695; Joseph, March 20, 1697, died August 6, 1698; Hannah, January 24, 1701; Samuel, November 17, 1703; twins, born and died in 1704; Joshua, April 14, 1706; Mary, 1708; Moses, of whom further; Aaron, October, 1712.

(III) Moses Taylor, son of John (2) and Hannah (Gillet) Taylor, was born in May, 1709, in Hadley, Massachusetts. Sometime between 1727 and 1731, he removed to South Hadley, where he was living in 1770. He was prominent in the affairs of the town and of the church, and was one of a committee of fifteen appointed to eject a minister who refused to

resign and ignored his official dismissal. The committee effectively discharged its duty by forcibly removing the offender from the pulpit during the opening prayer. Moses Taylor also served in the Indian War in 1756. His children were Oliver, Reuben, and John.

(IV) Oliver Taylor, oldest son of Moses Taylor, was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, and died, March 5, 1846, at Chicopee Falls. He participated in the Indian War of 1758, and served in the Revolutionary War, his record being preserved in the Massachusetts Rolls. He enlisted as a private in Captain Noah Goodman's company, of South Hadley, which marched in response to the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, time of service three days. He was also a private in Lieutenant Wate's company, Colonel Ruggles Woodbridge's regiment, service four days, on an expedition to the Northern Department, the company being reported to have marched to New Providence in response to an alarm given at Bennington, August 17, 1777. He was second lieutenant in Colonel Chapin's second Hampshire county regiment, Massachusetts militia, commissioned September 24, 1779; second lieutenant in Captain Joseph Clapp's fifteenth company, second Hampshire county regiment, Massachusetts militia, where his name is recorded on the list of officers, though the year is not given. He married Lucy, daughter of Thomas White, born 1767, died January 18, 1845, and their children were: Sylvester; Porter, born December 16, 1794; Elvira, February 5, 1797; Eveline, May 1, 1799; Andrew, May 22, 1801; Erastus, January 16, 1804; Sarah, April 26, 1806; Calvin, June 13, died September 10, 1808.

(V) Sylvester Taylor, son of Oliver and Lucy (White) Taylor, was born February 5, 1793, at South Hadley, and died

March 28, 1881, at Chicopee Falls. He married, September 12, 1815, Sally Eaton, born July 25, 1793, died September 10, 1870, and in 1828 they removed to Chicopee Falls. Their children were: Ann Sophia, born July 22, 1816, married Bailey West; Harriet Maria, born January 11, 1818, died May 2, 1819; Anson Chapin, born January 28, 1820, married Louisa Buckland; George Sylvester; Varnum Nash, of whom further; Charles Andrews, born September 4, 1826, married Jane Davenport; James Eaton, born January 18, 1829, married Electa Buckland; William Oliver, born April 6, 1831, married Mary Morse Barker, and died March 6, 1860; Sarah Jane, born July 18, 1833, married George H. Nettleton; David Eaton, born October 30, 1835, married Delia Whitby.

(VI) Deacon Varnum Nash Taylor, son of Sylvester and Sally (Eaton) Taylor, was born at South Hadley, Massachusetts, April 6, 1824, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 8, 1894. His parents removed to Chicopee, Massachusetts, then a part of Springfield, in 1828, and in the public schools of that city Varnum Nash received his preliminary education, and after graduating from Springfield High School, attended Williston Seminary, at East Hampton. When school days were over he entered the employ of Shackford & Taylor, at Chicopee Falls, in the capacity of clerk, and this connection he maintained until he reached his twenty-first year. The firm of V. N. & J. E. Taylor was then established and until 1865 the partners conducted a general country store. In that year the senior partner removed to Springfield, and Mr. Taylor formed a partnership with George W. Ray, and, under the firm name of Ray & Taylor, began the manufacture of paper collars. They located on Worthington street, and conducted a large and rapidly

increasing business, making and shipping daily 100,000 paper collars, which were sent to various foreign countries, besides supplying a large domestic trade. They made a specialty of cloth-faced collars and cuffs which were popular and extensively worn, and the business was eminently successful and lucrative. Under various names the business of producing collars and cuffs was continued, finally, in 1884, being incorporated under the name of the Taylor & Tapley Manufacturing Company.

An energetic man of large ability and possessed of executive and administrative ability of a high order, Mr. Taylor not only made of his own business venture a most noteworthy success, but his services being desired by other organizations, he became interested in various lines, giving to each his earnest, thoughtful attention, and contributing materially to the success of each. He was a director in the Chicopee National Bank and in the Mutual Fire Association, and his spirit and ability did much to promote coöperation which resulted in the formation of the Business Men's Association, of which he was the first president. Deeply interested in the welfare of his community, he was highly esteemed not only as a successful business man, but as a public-spirited citizen, who was always ready to support liberally every project which seemed to him wisely planned for the public good, giving freely of his time, his energy, and his ability, as well as of his means. In the old days before the new Republican party came into existence, he was a Whig, but when the changing needs of the times caused the old party to be supplanted by the Republican organization, he gave his allegiance to the principles and the candidates of the latter, taking an active part in its activities. His interest in local public affairs early gained him the con-

fidence of the citizens of his community. In 1872-73, he served in the Common Council, and for ten years he was one of the registrars of voters. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Chicopee Falls Congregational Church. After coming to Springfield, he sang in the choir and played the violin at the South Congregational Church, where he was prominent, being a member of the parish committee many years, and on this account he was known as Deacon Taylor, although never holding the office.

On June 6, 1848, Mr. Taylor married Elizabeth Curtis, who was born at Epsom, New Hampshire, daughter of Jonathan Edwards Curtis, and they were the parents of four children: Henry, who died in childhood; Edward, deceased; Arthur Bailey, deceased; and William Clinton, of whom further.

(VII) William Clinton Taylor, son of Varnum Nash and Elizabeth (Curtis) Taylor, was born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, December 27, 1858. He received his early education in the public schools of Chicopee and Springfield, and then attended Stebbins Collegiate Institute in Springfield, from which he graduated in 1880. After graduation he entered the employ of Ray & Taylor, where he remained for a year, and then became associated with the Merekins and Packard store where he continued for another year. At the end of that time, he severed his connection with the latter and became associated with Haynes & Company, and a year later associated himself with a M. C. Stebbins Company in a stationery store. In this way he gained a somewhat varied experience, and in 1884 decided to go into business for himself. He engaged in the music business with Frank A. Whiting, firm known as Whiting and Taylor. Later he bought out Mr. Whiting and established the Taylor Music

House, and he soon built up a highly prosperous business, winning for himself an enviable reputation as an expert in his line and a most tactful and skillful interpreter of the musical needs of his community. Until 1908 he conducted an increasingly successful business, and in that year sold the business to Mr. Frederick Howe, who still conducts it and retains the name under which the business made its reputation, that of the Taylor Music House.

Since disposing of his business, Mr. Taylor has directed his energies into channels which have contributed materially to the advancement of the musical interests of the locality. He has served as secretary and business manager of the Orpheus Club, of Springfield, and of the Springfield Music Festival Association, which is performing a valuable service in giving musical training to a large number of the citizens of Springfield, as well as in giving a vast amount of pleasure both to those who make up the large audiences which attend the excellent productions of the association. Mr. Taylor is also a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, has taken all the Scottish Rites including the thirty-second degree Mason, also all the York rites, and is a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of DeSoto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious affiliation is with South Church, and is a member of the property and finance committee, of which he is chairman.

On January 1, 1885, William Clinton Taylor married Emma Sophia Stebbins, born in Leominster, Massachusetts, daughter of Rev. Milan M. Stebbins and Sophia (Pitts) Stebbins. Rev. Mr. Stebbins was head of the Stebbins Collegiate Institute, of Springfield. Mr. and Mrs.

Taylor are the parents of two children: Florence May, who died at the age of three years; and Edward Curtis, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 1, 1890. He received his education in the Technical High School of Springfield, and in the Boston School of Technology, graduating from the latter in 1914. After his graduation he entered the employ of the government, in the patent office in Washington, D. C., where he remained for three years, attending during the same time the George Washington Law School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and is now a patent attorney, in the employ of the Fisk Rubber Company. During the World War he served in a training camp and was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant.

DEEMS, Oren Mansfield, M. D.

After completing post-graduate courses in London and Vienna, Dr. Deems returned to the United States, and since 1908 has been in the successful practice of his profession in Springfield, Massachusetts. He is a son of John Francis Deems, born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1858, now living a retired life in Iowa. John F. Deems was educated in the public schools and in Washington-Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and after completing his studies learned the machinist's trade. During the next few years he successfully engaged in farming, taught school, studied law and was admitted a member of the Pennsylvania bar. But none of these lines of activity met the demands of his nature and he tried railroading, an occupation for which he proved to be eminently fitted. Mr. Deems began his railroad career with the Baltimore and Ohio road, and rose rapidly in rank, during his long career being connected with the Vanderbilt lines as general manager and

with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad as general superintendent. He became a well known figure in Iowa politics and in 1919 was a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination. For several years he has lived retired. He married Irene Dalton, of Newark, Ohio, daughter of Michael Dalton, the latter being a native of Ireland, who came from Kilkenny to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Deems are the parents of an only son, Dr. Oren M. Deems, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Oren M. Deems was born in Newark, Ohio, April 20, 1879. He completed high school courses of study and then entered the University of Iowa, whence he was graduated in 1900, with the degree Bachelor of Philosophy. After deciding to follow the profession of medicine as his life work he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and there received his M. D. at graduation with the class of 1904. After a period of hospital work he went abroad and for nearly two years studied in universities and hospitals in London and in Vienna. In 1908 he returned to the United States and in that year located in Springfield, his present home, where he has since been continuously engaged in general practice. He is a member of the local medical societies, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and is thoroughly modern in his treatment of disease.

Dr. Deems is a member of Aleppo Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Philadelphia; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Nayasset and Springfield Country clubs. He married, September 11, 1902, Winifred Abigail Purdy, of Iowa City,

Iowa, daughter of William and Harriet (Thorp) Purdy. Dr. and Mrs. Deems are the parents of a son, William Francis Deems, who was born in Springfield, May 1, 1916.

LYFORD, Hon. Edwin F.

The first of this name in New England was Rev. John Lyford, a minister of the Established Church of England, who was sent to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1624 by the English proprietors, for the purpose of counteracting as far as possible among the colonists the religious teachings of their non-conformist spiritual leaders. His mission to Plymouth proved futile, however, and in the summer of 1624 he went to Nantasket, where he became intimately associated with Roger Conant, whom he accompanied to Cape Ann and later to Naumkeag (Salem). From the latter place he went to Virginia, where he died. He left one son, Francis, whose name appears in the records of Suffolk deeds in 1642.

(I) Francis Lyford, son of Rev. John Lyford, was a resident of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1667, and for several years afterward, as is shown in Suffolk deeds of that period, in which his name appears as a party to various real estate transactions. In 1680 he removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, and in the records of both places he is referred to as a mariner. For a number of years he was master of a sloop engaged in transporting lumber and other merchandise to and from Boston to the Piscataqua, and on one occasion he was sent to Saco, Maine, to rescue and bring to Portsmouth the inhabitants of that town who were exposed to the ravages of the Indians. In a list of persons who had been granted land in Exeter prior to March 28, 1698, his name appears as having received two hundred acres, and he also acquired considerable real estate

by purchase. He was a selectman in Exeter for the years 1689-90. In King William's War he served as a soldier from February 6 to March 5, 1696. He was chosen constable in 1709, but the General Assembly, acting upon information to the effect that he was incapacitated for service by physical disability, ordered the selectmen of Exeter to appoint another in his place. In a deed recorded in 1715 he is designated as a weaver. His will was made December 17, 1723, and proved September 2, 1724, showing that his death must have occurred sometime between these dates. In June, 1671, he married (first) in Boston, Elizabeth Smith, born November 6, 1646, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Smith. His second wife, whom he married in Exeter, November 12, 1681, was Rebecca Dudley, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dudley, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley. Children of Francis Lyford: 1. Thomas, born in Boston, March 25, 1672. 2. Elizabeth, born in Boston, July 10, 1673, united with the old South Church, October 7, 1696; died unmarried. 3. Francis, born in Boston, May 31, 1677. These children were of the first marriage. 4. Stephen, of whom further. 5. Ann, who became the wife of Timothy Leavitt, son of Moses and Dorothy (Dudley) Leavitt, of Exeter. 6. Deborah, who became the wife of ——— Follett. 7. Rebecca, who became the wife of ——— Hardie (Hardy). 8. Sarah, who became the wife of John Foulsham (Folsom), son of John Foulsham, and grandson of John and Mary (Gilman) Foulsham. 9. Mary, who became the wife of ——— Hall. All the children of the second marriage were born in Exeter.

(II) Stephen Lyford, only son of Francis and Rebecca (Dudley) Lyford, resided in Exeter, and in a list of grantees of land dated April 12, 1725, is mentioned

as having received one hundred acres. He took a prominent part in all town affairs and in 1734 he served as a selectman. His entire life was spent in Exeter, where he died, December 20, 1774. and among the items of his estate, which was valued at £1,575 10s. 9d., was a negro woman, "Syl," and a negro girl, "Nants." He was married in Exeter to Sarah Leavitt, daughter of Moses and Dorothy (Dudley) Leavitt. Moses Leavitt, born August 22, 1650, was a son of John Leavitt, and Dorothy, his wife, was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dudley, the latter a son of Governor Thomas Dudley. Sarah (Leavitt) Lyford died October 13, 1781. Children of Stephen and Sarah (Leavitt) Lyford: 1. Biley, born in 1716, died February 10, 1792; married Judith Wilson. 2. Stephen, born in Newmarket, New Hampshire, April 12, 1723, was a Revolutionary soldier, serving in Colonel Nicholas Gilman's regiment, New Hampshire militia in 1777, and in September of that year was at Saratoga with Captain Porter Kimball's company of Colonel Stephen Evan's regiment. 3. Moses, of whom further. 4. Samuel, died February 8, 1788. 5. Francis. 6. Theophilus. 7. Betsey (Elizabeth), who became the wife of Joshua Wiggin, of Stratham, New Hampshire.

(III) Moses Lyford, son of Stephen and Sarah (Leavitt) Lyford, was a tailor by trade, and resided for many years in Brentwood, New Hampshire. He married, September 22, 1748, Mehitable Smith, daughter of Oliver Smith, of Exeter. In a deed recorded in the Exeter probate records Oliver Smith, of Exeter, Gent., conveys to Moses Lyford, son-in-law, and Mehitable, his wife, four acres of land in Brentwood. Ten children were born to Moses and Mehitable (Smith) Lyford: 1. Dudley, born July 28, 1749. 2. Francis, baptized May 12, 1751, died

young. 3. Oliver Smith, of further mention. 4. Mehitable, born October 29, 1755, became the wife of ——— Swain. 5. Jonathan, born January 24, 1758. 6. Nathaniel Lad (Ladd), born January 26, 1762. 7. Sarah, born April 5, 1764, became the wife of ——— Merrill. 8. Francis, born April 12, 1766. 9. Elizabeth (Betty), born in 1768, was married, in 1781, to Abraham Sanborn, born October 4, 1766, died December 21, 1845; Elizabeth, died April 20, 1819. 10. Dorothy (Dolly), became the wife of ——— Bean. Moses Lyford (father) died in Exeter, April 13, 1799. His wife died some time between July 15, 1803, and December 4, 1806.

(IV) Oliver Smith Lyford, son of Moses and Mehitable (Smith) Lyford, was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, August 24, 1753. He served in the War for National Independence, and his military record, contained in the New Hampshire State Papers, Vol. XIV, is as follows: "In Capt. Daniel Moore's company, Col. Stark's regiment, from August 1 to October 17, 1775, and in Capt. Wilson Harper's company, Col. Isaac Wyman's regiment, for Canada, mustered July 16, 1766." Mr. Lyford married, in 1780, Elizabeth Johnson, born May 26, 1761, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Ann (Lane) Johnson, of Brentwood and Hampton. Oliver Smith and Elizabeth (Johnson) Lyford were the parents of the following children: 1. Dudley, of whom further. 2. Anne (Nancy), born in 1783, became the wife of David Philbrock, by whom she had eight sons and two daughters. 3. Mehitable, who in 1804, became the wife of Samuel Blake, born in Epping, New Hampshire, in January, 1779, died in January, 1838, in Augusta, Maine; he was a son of Robert and Martha (Dudley) Blake, of Epping, and a grandson of Jedediah Blake. 4. Charlotte, born May 4, 1788, died January 19, 1831; in Novem-

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ber, 1807, she became the wife of John Stevens, born in 1788, died in 1857; their son, Hon. John Leavitt Stevens, was born in Mt. Vernon, Maine, in 1820, and died in Augusta, in 1895; was United States minister to Hawaii; he married, May 10, 1848, Mary Lowell Smith, of Hallowell, Maine. Oliver Smith Lyford died in 1788.

(V) Dudley Lyford, only son of Oliver Smith and Elizabeth (Johnson) Lyford, was born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, February 18, 1781. He settled in Mt. Vernon, Maine, in 1804-05. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter and became master of the trade, and made all the woodwork of his house, his furniture and agricultural tools, and in addition to this cleared up a farm in Mt. Vernon. He served as deacon of the Baptist church in Mt. Vernon, and was a very decided Whig in political sentiment. About 1803 he married Elizabeth (Betsey) Smith, daughter of Esquire Jabez Smith, of Brentwood, and very soon thereafter settled in Mt. Vernon. Mrs. Lyford was born in Brentwood, July 25, 1786. Eleven children were born to Dudley and Elizabeth (Smith) Lyford: 1. Sophronia S., who became the wife of William Coggswell, and died in Mt. Vernon. 2. Eben S. 3. Aaron S., served as selectman, town clerk and representative; died in Mt. Vernon. 4. Betsey. 5. Fanny, who became the wife of Louis Bradley; she died in Springfield, Massachusetts. 6. Moses (2), of whom further. 7-8. Daniel S. and Samuel T., both died at the age of nineteen years. 9. Oliver Smith, born June 19, 1823; married Lavinia A. Norris. 10. Francis, who died in Mt. Vernon. 11. Dudley A., who died in California in 1857.

(VI) Moses (2) Lyford, son of Dudley and Elizabeth (Smith) Lyford, was born in Mt. Vernon, Maine, January 31, 1816. He graduated from what was then

Waterville College, later Colby University, and now Colby College, of Waterville, Maine, where he later received the degree of LL. D., and still later was appointed professor of astronomy and natural philosophy in that institution, holding these chairs for a period of nearly thirty years. After resigning his professorship, he was elected to the board of trustees of the University, and always took an active interest in this institution of learning. He moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1886, and here resided with his only son, the Hon. Edwin F. Lyford, until his death, August 4, 1887, at the age of seventy-one years. He married, November 26, 1848, Mary L. Dyer, a native of Townshend, Vermont, born February 20, 1827, died August 6, 1896. They were the parents of Edwin F. Lyford, of whom further.

(VII) Hon. Edwin F. Lyford, son of Moses (2) and Mary L. (Dyer) Lyford, was born in Waterville, Maine, September 8, 1857. He attended the public schools of Waterville, was prepared for college in Waterville, now Coburn Classical Institute, of Waterville, and entered Colby University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1877, at the age of twenty years, receiving both the Bachelor's and Master's degrees. Immediately after leaving college, he began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Reuben Foster, of Waterville, and was admitted to the bar in Augusta in 1879. For the following three years he was engaged in teaching in the Waterville High School and Colby University, also practiced law for a time. In 1882 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and there began the practice of his profession, which he has continued up to the present time (1922).

Mr. Lyford is a Republican in politics, and represented Ward Two in the City

Council for two years, later moving to Ward Five. In 1888 he served as secretary of the Republican Club, of Springfield, and also of the Ward Five Republican Club. In 1891 he was elected a representative to the Legislature from the Seventh Hampden District, serving for the years 1892-93. He served on various other committees, being appointed chairman of the special committee appointed to investigate certain charges preferred against the Bay State and other gas companies, the result of which proved to be the event of that session—the passing of a bill which became known as the Lyford Bill, for the introduction of reforms in this direction, and which conditionally repealed the charter of the Bay State Gas Company. In 1893 Mr. Lyford was elected to the State Senate, where he served as chairman on several important committees. At the present time (1922), in addition to his practice, he is serving as a special justice of the Springfield District Court.

Mr. Lyford was for some years a member of the State Street Baptist Church of Springfield, and clerk of the church; was one of the directors of the Springfield Young Men's Christian Association; was a trustee of Colby University from 1890 for several years, also a member of numerous social and political clubs, among which was the Middlesex, now discontinued; Winthrop, of which he is still a member; and also the Saturday Night. Notwithstanding the large amount of business, both private and public, that he is called upon to attend, he has found time to devote to literature, having written a volume entitled "Pictures and Stories from American History," intended as a child's history. Mr. Lyford also takes a great interest in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he is a fellow; also the

State Republican Club, and the Realty Club.

Mr. Lyford married, June 7, 1899, Besie Adams, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of J. Sumner Adams.

ROLLINS, William Cates

Among the citizens of Massachusetts, well known throughout the ministerial and business world, is William Cates Rollins, of Springfield, a representative of the well known Rawlins, Rollins family. The Rawlins family in England is very ancient and numerous, and has been a well authenticated name for nearly six hundred years, and is scattered over England, Ireland, Scotland and America. It is an old family name in Cornwall, England, and still more ancient in Hertfordshire, England. The arms of the Cornwall family are as follows:

Arms—Shield sable, three swords paleways, points in chief, argent (silver, hilts and pommels, gold crest, an arm embowed in armor, the elbow resting on wreath, holding in the gauntlet a falchion, argent, hilt and pommel, gold).

(1) James Rawlins, immigrant ancestor, was born in England. He emigrated to America in the year 1632, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. He did not, however, remain long in that place, for two years later he was a resident of Newbury, Massachusetts. He is next of record in Dover, New Hampshire, where he was located as early as 1644, and where he received several grants of land. He resided in that part called Bloody Point (now Newington) until his death. He was a farmer, a man of practical ideas, one who thinks and acts for himself, and was truly one of the founders of the State. His will was dated Dover, December 16, 1685, and gave property to his wife Hannah, to his oldest son Ichabod, to Benjamin and his other children not named in the will. The names of his children are

as follows: Ichabod, Thomas, Samuel, James, Benjamin, Joseph, Deborah.

(II) Thomas Rollins, second son of James and Hannah Rawlins, was born in 1641. His death occurred about 1706, and the inventory of his property was returned to the probate office, November 3, 1706. He resided at Bloody Point, New Hampshire, until after 1668, when he moved to Exeter, same State, and there spent the remainder of his life. His farm was located on the old road leading from Exeter to Hampton. He was one of the company of Edward Gove who were found in arms and endeavoring to overthrow the government of Governor Edward Cranfield, known as Gove's Rebellion. He served as a justice of the peace in 1682. He married, about 1670, Rachel Cox, daughter of Moses and Alice Cox, of Hampton. Their children were: Thomas, Moses, Joseph, Mary, Benjamin, Aaron, Samuel, John, Alice, Rachel.

(III) Benjamin Rollins, fourth son of Thomas and Rachel (Cox) Rollins, was born July 6, 1678. His death occurred in 1740, and his will was proved April 30, 1740. In 1710 he was appointed corporal in a company of ninety-one men who went out to fight the Indians. He resided in Exeter, New Hampshire. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown, who bore him the following named children: Josiah, John, Benjamin, Abigail, Alice, Dorothy, Mercy, Ann.

(IV) John Rollins, second son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Rollins, was reared and educated in Exeter, New Hampshire, and later in life removed to Stratham, same State, and there spent the remainder of his active and useful life. He married Sarah, surname unknown, who bore him the following children: Sarah, Mary, John, Rebecca, Stephen, Robert.

(V) John (2) Rollins, eldest son of John (1) and Sarah Rollins, was born

September 14, 1711. He was a resident of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, active in community affairs, and also interested in other matters, as is evidenced by his serving in the French War from May 1 to November 5, 1756, and as corporal in Colonel Goffe's regiment in the Canadian Expedition of 1760. He married and among his children was Stephen.

(VI) Stephen Rollins, son of John (2) Rollins, was born August 23, 1741. He was a resident of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and in all measures that promoted the public welfare took a keen interest. He married, October 25, 1763, Susannah, surname unknown, and their children were as follows: Elizabeth, Susanna, Jonathan, Judith, Stephen, James, David, Mary, Dorothy, Sarah.

(VII) James (2) Rollins, third son of Stephen and Susannah Rollins, was born April 20, 1779, and died in middle life, his death being caused by a tree falling on him. He changed his place of residence from New Hampshire to Vermont, locating in Washington, where he was numbered among the prominent citizens. He displayed his patriotism by serving as a soldier in the War of 1812. He married, August 9, 1812, Nancy Huntoon, and their children were as follows: Joseph Sleeper, Julia Ann, Anna, James, Ruth, Nancy, Zuriah.

(VIII) Joseph Sleeper Rollins, eldest son of James (2) and Nancy (Huntoon) Rollins, was born in Corinth, Vermont, February 11, 1815, and died there, February 21, 1879. Upon attaining a suitable age, he served an apprenticeship at the trade of shoemaker, and worked on custom-made shoes, this proving a lucrative means of livelihood. He was an active participant in the War of the Rebellion, as was also his son, John Edward. He enlisted from Thetford, Vermont, in the 15th Vermont Regiment, for a period of

nine months, and served under General Butler at New Orleans. He then reënlisted for a period of three years in the 8th Vermont Regiment, and served for one and a half years. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part up to the time that he was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, and he was then sent North to recuperate. Mr. Rollins married (first) Ruhana Underwood, who bore him three children: Joseph, John Edward, and Isabelle. He married (second) Nancy Bohonan, born 1828, died in July, 1875. Eight children were born of this marriage, namely: Ruhana, Abigail, Ada, Charles Huntoon, Caroline, Joseph Forest, George Perry and William Cates.

(IX) William Cates Rollins, youngest son of Joseph Sleeper and Nancy (Bohonan) Rollins, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 14, 1868. He obtained a good education in the schools of Fairlee and Chelsea, Vermont, which thoroughly prepared him for the duties and responsibilities of life. He gave his attention to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, and for almost two decades devoted his entire time to that calling. During that period he served in the capacity of secretary of the association in Chicopee Falls, Somerville, Lynn, Watertown, Massachusetts, and New Brighton and Kane, Pennsylvania. This brought him to the year 1908. He then entered the ministry, for which he had prepared himself, and served for a time as pastor of the Liberty Methodist Church in Springfield, and for six years he also preached in Woronoco, residing in Russell. Abandoning this work in the year 1916, he turned his attention to the insurance business and opened an office in Springfield, where he does a fire, life and accident business, and represents several different companies, and is so serving at

the present time (1922). During his residence in the town of Russell, he served as a member of the School Board, of which he was chairman for three years. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church, and his fraternal affiliation with the Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield, where he is a member of Springfield Lodge.

Mr. Rollins married, July 17, 1895, Florence Clark, of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, daughter of George A. and Almira (Bradbury) Clark, and granddaughter of Austin and Eunice (Carpenter) Clark. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Rollins: 1. Reginald Clark, born in Saco, Maine, August 21, 1896; was in the Naval Reserve Aviation service during the World War. 2. Wilbur Lawrence, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 6, 1897; served in the Naval Reserve as first class ship carpenter; he was in the service for two years, and made seventeen round trips across the Atlantic; he was on the transport "Agamennon," her sister ship being among the number that were torpedoed; he is now serving as teacher of manual training in Manchester, New Hampshire. 3. Beatrice Almira, born in New Brighton, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1904. 4. Aubrey Bohonan, born in Woronoco, February 6, 1909. 5. Kenneth, born in Woronoco, January 1, 1913.

DURYEA, James Frank

Known as the builder of the first automobile in the world to use gasoline as a motive power, James Frank Duryea is the gentleman whose name heads this article. He is a descendant of the ancient Duryea family which was living in Scotland in the sixteenth century, and which has been traced back to 1040. In America the family begins with Joost Durie, who came from Manheim with his wife Magdalena in 1675, settled at New



Edwin Smith '11'

J. Frank Duryea

Utrecht, New York, and later moved to disputed lands between Newtown and Bushwick, in Massachusetts, where in 1667 he took the oath of allegiance. Jean Durie, his brother, settled at Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1678. They were the sons of Pieter Durie, of Picardy, France, but before coming to America spent some time in the Palatinate, and it is evident they were Huguenots. From Joost Durie came the Duryeas and the Duryees, one branch settling in Virginia, and later crossing the mountains from Virginia to Kentucky, where they settled and where the family still own the "old homestead." It is from this branch that James Frank Duryea, of Springfield, Massachusetts, traces descent. Joost Durie's will was probated June 9, 1729. Joost Durie was married when he came to New Amsterdam, according to Chambers' "Early Germans," and he and his wife were the parents of eleven children, of whom Charles was the fifth.

(II) Charles Durie married (first) Cornelia Schenck; and (second) Maria Robinson. He had five sons, the fifth of whom was named Charles.

(III) Charles (2) Duryea, son of Charles (1) Durie, married and reared a family of children, among whom was John, of further mention.

(IV) John Duryea, son of Charles (2) Duryea, was born November 5, 1757, and died June 4, 1834. He settled in Kentucky. He married Margaret Welch, born September 22, 1763, died March 21, 1832, and they reared a large family, among whom was Wesley, of further mention.

(V) Wesley Duryea, ninth child of John and Margaret (Welch) Duryea, was born November 17, 1809, and died June 7, 1842. He married December 26, 1833, Elizabeth Byram, who was born January 22, 1816, and died June 26 1897. The Byrams lived in Kentucky opposite Cin-

cinnati, Ohio. John and Elizabeth (Byram) Duryea were the parents of three sons: Benjamin; John; and George W., of further mention.

(VI) George W. Duryea, son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Byram) Duryea, was born in Southern Illinois, December 6, 1835, and died June 4, 1883. He was first a farmer, but later a merchant conducting a general store at St. David, Illinois. He married March 12, 1861, Louisa Turner, who was born at the home farm near Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, December 22, 1841, daughter of James and Sarah (Carver) Turner. Mrs. Duryea survives her husband and is yet a resident of the State of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Duryea were the parents of five children: Charles Edgar; Blanche, who married Arthur Gilfillan; James Frank, of further mention; Otto C.; and Alma Belle, who married Herbert Nielson.

(VII) James Frank Duryea, of the seventh Duryea generation in America, was born October 8, 1869, at Washburn, Illinois. He was educated in the public school of Wyoming, Illinois, finishing with graduation from high school with the class of 1888. He then pursued a course of self study in mechanical engineering, later spending a year in Washington, D. C., and two years in Rockaway, New Jersey, learning the machinist's trade. He then became identified with the manufacture of bicycles in partnership with his brother Charles, that business leading up to experiments with automobile construction. At this time speculation upon the possibility of manufacturing a vehicle propelled by its own power began. Skeptics were plentiful, and the early efforts of Mr. Duryea and Mr. Remington, who shared his faith in the successful outcome of their work, met with general ridicule. After devoting much study and strenuous labor to the

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enterprise, they completed, in 1892, the first automobile made in America using gasoline motive power. In 1895, Mr. Duryea organized the Duryea Motor Wagon Company, the first automobile company in the United States. He was later associated with the American Automobile Company, and finally organized the Hampden Automobile Company. This was continued until 1901, when the Stevens-Duryea Company was organized in Chicopee, Massachusetts, with Mr. Duryea as its vice-president and chief engineer. The company manufactured a superior car which soon took rank among the finest automobiles made, and which is well known in the business world. In 1915 Mr. Duryea disposed of his interest and retired from the company and from business. Since then he has given much time to traveling in the United States and in South America, having in 1922 made a trip of over 12,000 miles in the latter country. Mr. Duryea is popular in both social and Masonic circles. He is a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Nayasset, Colony, and Country clubs, of Springfield. He is also a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, of Marblehead, Massachusetts; of the Boston Yacht Club; of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut; and of the Brae Burn Country Club, of Newton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Duryea married, May 17, 1893, Clara A. Root, of Ludlow, Massachusetts, daughter of George E., one of the old residents of that town, and of Clarissa A. (Hyde) Root. Mr. and Mrs. Duryea are the parents of a son, George Root Duryea, who was born March 4, 1894, and is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During the World War, he was superintendent of ship construction, attached to the United States navy. Mr. Duryea, Sr. resided in Springfield

until 1920, when he sold his home there, much to the regret of the citizens of that city, among whom he has hosts of friends.

This in brief is the history of the man whose inventive genius made possible the automobile, the pleasure and business vehicle of the civilized world, and who set in motion an industry that employs a stupendous amount of capital and a vast army of men. The automobiles manufactured by the Stevens-Duryea Company represented the best of workmanship and material, and Stevens-Duryea cars of an early year are still (1922) running in an almost perfect manner, comparing favorably in every respect with the very best manufactured and which sold for a higher price.

RIPLEY, Elon Van Ness

For more than thirty years a resident of Springfield, and one of its highly esteemed citizens, Elon Van Ness Ripley was a descendant of a very old English family. The name Ripley belongs to the class known as local, or place surnames, and is derived, in the case of the family to which Elon V. Ripley belonged, from a market town in the west of Yorkshire, England. Very early in the Colonial period William Ripley, immigrant ancestor, came to this country, and the line of descent from this pioneer settler to Elon V. Ripley is clearly traced as follows:

(1) William Ripley with his wife, two sons, and two daughters, came from the vicinity of Hingham, England, to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, and received a grant of four acres of land at Hingham Center, a large part of which is still owned by his descendants. His house was situated on Main street, near the training field. He was twice married, second, in 1654, to Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Thaxter, and among his children was John.

(II) John Ripley, son of William Ripley, was born in England, came to this country with his father, and died February 23, 1684. He resided on the paternal homestead in Hingham, where he was made a freeman May 14, 1656. His will, made January 21, 1684, was proved March 27, 1684. He married, about 1654, Elizabeth Hobart, born about 1632, died March 26, 1692, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart, of Hingham, a graduate of Magdalen College, England, from which institution he received the degree Bachelor of Arts in 1625. Rev. Hobart was pastor of the First Church in Hingham in 1635. Among the children of John and Elizabeth Ripley was Jeremiah.

(III) Jeremiah Ripley, son of John and Elizabeth (Hobart) Ripley, was born in 1662, and died in 1737. He married (first) Mary Gager; (second) Ann Davidson, and among his children was Jeremiah (2).

(IV) Jeremiah (2) Ripley, son of Jeremiah (1) Ripley, was born in 1696, and died in 1737. He married Abigail Carey, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Charles.

(V) Charles Ripley, son of Jeremiah (2) and Abigail (Carey) Ripley, was born in 1733. He held a commission during the French and Indian wars, and served against the Indians in Canada. He also served in the Revolutionary War, was taken prisoner by the British at the Battle of Monmouth, in New Jersey, and confined in the Sugar House prison in New York City. Here he shared the privation and ill-treatment accorded most of those detained in that place, and finally lost his life as the result of brutal treatment. The circumstances of his death were as follows: One day when he was reduced to extreme prostration by want of food, some refuse bones were offered him. He remonstrated, whereupon the keeper of the prison dealt him a blow upon the head

that instantly killed him. He married Tabitha Abbe, of Windham, Connecticut, and among their children was Epaphras.

(VI) Epaphras Ripley, son of Charles and Tabitha (Abbe) Ripley, was born in 1759, and married Ann Webb, of Rockingham, Vermont. They were the parents of children, among whom was Charles.

(VII) Charles Ripley, son of Epaphras and Ann (Webb) Ripley, was born in Rockingham, Vermont, and died in 1871, aged ninety years. He married Achsah Colton, and among their children was Curtis Parker.

(VIII) Curtis Parker Ripley, son of Charles and Achsah (Colton) Ripley, was born in Cornwall, Vermont, in 1813, and died in Ware, Massachusetts, in 1890. He married Mary Eliza Pearse, of Pinkneyville, Mississippi, who was born in 1817, and died in 1894. Their children were: Lucy Jane, deceased; Harriet Eliza, who married Asa Breckinridge; Edward Duane; James Edgar; Orabelle Amanda, deceased; and Elon Van Ness, of whom further.

(IX) Elon Van Ness Ripley, son of Curtis Parker and Mary Eliza (Pearse) Ripley, was born in Ripton, Vermont, October 24, 1861, and died in Springfield, May 24, 1920. When he was five years old his parents removed to Alstead, New Hampshire, and in the schools of that place he received his education. During vacations and before and after school hours he assisted his father on the farm. Later, when school days were over he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store. When he was eighteen years of age he decided to try his fortune in a larger city and came to Springfield, where for a time he was employed as a clerk in a grocery store. His active young mind was alert and watchful, however, hoping for a larger opportunity.

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It came in the form of a position as traveling salesman in the employ of the Fisk Soap Company. Having found his opportunity he worked steadily and efficiently, proving himself to be an excellent salesman, with large ability for procuring new business, as well as for holding customers and securing repeat orders. For twenty-three years he continued "on the road," covering a territory comprising all of New England and New York State, rendering valuable service to the company he represented, and gaining for himself experience that was to be of great value to him later in his own business.

In 1912 he decided that the time had come for him to engage in business for himself, and accordingly he went to Worcester, where he conducted a business until 1914, when he removed to Springfield. Here he purchased the D. H. Griffin market at No. 390 Bridge street, and soon met with success. His wide and varied experience "on the road" proved to be of great advantage to him. After a time his concern outgrew its old quarters, and Mr. Ripley enlarged it to twice its size. Here he continued to conduct an ever-increasing business until his death, in May, 1920, since which time it has been managed by his widow, Mrs. Mabel M. Ripley, who carries the best class of goods in the city.

Mr. Ripley was a popular man among his friends and business associates and among the citizens of Springfield, in which city he had resided for more than forty years. He was a charter member of the Commercial Travelers' Club, of Springfield; and a member of the Utica Travelers' Association, of St. Louis. His religious affiliation was with the Memorial Church.

On June 29, 1886, he married Mabel M. King, of Springfield, Massachusetts,

daughter of Marvin Henry and Melissa Pamelia (Brewer) King, and they were the parents of one son, Harold Ripley, deceased.

(The King Line).

Mrs. Ripley not only traces her descent in the King line from very early days, but she is also a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of historic and literary fame. Mrs. Ripley's descent in the King line is traced as follows: James King, founder of the King family in Suffield, Connecticut, was born in Devonshire, England, came to Suffield, Connecticut, at an early date, and died there in 1722. Marvin King, a descendant of James King in the seventh generation, was born in Somers, Connecticut, in 1807, and died in 1902. He removed to Ludlow, Massachusetts, in 1831, and married Eunice Brown Alden, born in 1813, died in 1876, daughter of Joseph and Olive (Brown) Alden. They were the parents of twelve children, among whom was Marvin Henry King, born April 5, 1835, died December 26, 1907. He married, in January, 1860, Melissa Pamelia Brewer, daughter of Daniel and Sarah K. Brewer, and their children were: Alfred Archie; Samuel Marion; and Mabel M., who married Elon Van Ness Ripley.

(The Alden Line).

Mrs. Ripley's descent from John Alden is traced as follows: (I) John Alden, who came over in the "Mayflower" in 1620; through (II) Joseph; (III) Joseph; (IV) Samuel; (V) Joseph, born in 1738, married Bathsheba Jones; (VI) Joseph Alden, born in 1773, died in 1835, married Olive Brown; (VII) Eunice Brown Alden, daughter of Joseph and Olive (Brown) Alden, who married Marvin King (see King line), grandfather of Mrs. Ripley.

LEWIS, Arthur Bancroft

Arthur Bancroft Lewis, who has been a resident of Springfield for nearly forty years, and who for more than thirty years conducted the hat and furnishing establishment on the corner of Main and Sanford streets, comes of old Colonial stock, tracing his ancestry in this country to Edmund Lewis, who came to Massachusetts in 1634.

(I) Edmund Lewis, immigrant ancestor, is said to have come from Lynn Regis, England, and Alonzo Lewis, in his history of Lynn, states that he was a brother of William Lewis, who was at Roxbury in 1630 and was one of the founders of Lancaster in 1653, and who was a descendant of a Welsh family with a pedigree running back for many centuries. George Harlan Lewis, of Los Angeles, California, however, has visited England and Wales, making careful research but finding no trace of relationship between Edmund and William Lewis. George Harlan Lewis in his sketch of Edmund Lewis, which is as complete as can be obtained, says: "There is no authoritative connection of any of the Lewis immigrants to New England during the Seventeenth century with any Welsh or English family. It was a surname prominent in Wales and England. Edmund Lewis, aged thirty-three, wife Mary, and two children, sailed April 10, 1634, in the ship 'Elizabeth' from Ipswich, England. He settled in Watertown, where he had a good estate. His homestead was on what is now the east side of Lexington street, but he removed to Lynn and bought forty acres of land on the seashore, in the part of the town called Wood End. He was admitted a freeman May 24, 1636, and was elected a selectman in 1638. In the same year he was on a committee to lay out the farms as they were ordered near the Dedham line." He died in January,

1650, and his wife died September 7, 1658. His will was dated January 13, 1650, and the inventory was filed February 12, 1650-51. The children of Edmund Lewis were: John, born in England, of further mention; Thomas, born in England, in 1633; James, born January 15, 1635, in Watertown; Nathaniel, born in Watertown, August 26, 1639; an infant, who died at the age of twenty days; Joseph, born in Lynn; child, born in Lynn.

(II) Captain John Lewis, son of Edmund Lewis, was born in England, in 1631, and came to this country with his father's family in 1634. He inherited his father's estate of forty acres at Lynn, through which Lewis street now passes. He served in King Philip's War, being a lieutenant under Captain Henschman in 1675, and serving in Captain Nicholas Manning's Company in 1676. For his services he was granted land at Souhegan West, now Amherst, New Hampshire, which, in 1728, came into the possession of his grandson, Edmund. "Lieutenant Lewis" was admitted a freeman April 18, 1691, and was elected a deacon of the church in 1692. He died in 1710, aged seventy-nine, his will being dated February 25, 1706-07, and he having previously deeded his real estate to his sons John and Thomas. He married (first), June 17, 1659, Hannah Marshall, who died May 15, 1699, daughter of Captain Thomas Marshall; (second), September 2, 1699, Elizabeth King, widow of Ralph King, of Swampscott, and daughter of Captain Richard and Jane (Talmage) Walker; (third), February 10, 1706-07, Sarah Jenks, born September 14, 1665, died January 4, 1740, widow of John Jenks, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Breed) Merriam, of Lynn. To the first marriage were born: John, of further mention; Hannah, Thomas, Mary, Ben-

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jamin, Nathaniel, Samuel, Abigail, Ebenezer; Rebecca, who died November 22, 1692. To the third marriage one child, Benjamin, was born, April 23, 1708.

(III) Lieutenant John (2) Lewis, son of Captain John (1) and Hannah (Marshall) Lewis, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, March 30, 1660, and died about a year after the death of his father. He was admitted a freeman April 18, 1691. He married, April 18, 1683, in Lynn, Massachusetts, Elizabeth Brewer, and they were the parents of nine children: Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, John, Nathaniel; Edmund, of further mention; Rebecca, Tabitha, and Thomas.

(IV) Edmund (2) Lewis, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Brewer) Lewis, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, December 8, 1695. He was a farmer and by purchase of the right of the other heirs came into possession of his father's estate to which he added by purchase most of the estate of his uncle, Thomas Lewis, and other tracts of land. He died September 29, 1777. He married (first), January 8, 1723, Hephsebah Breed; (second), November 25, 1756, Hannah (Prince) Fuller, widow of Captain John Fuller, who died in 1795. To the first marriage six children were born: John, Jr., Sarah, Lydia, Nathaniel, Joseph, and Elizabeth. To the second marriage, one child, Edmund, was born, June 20, 1757.

(V) Joseph Lewis, son of Edmund (2) and Hephsebah (Breed) Lewis, was born in 1733. He reared a family, among whom was John.

(VI) John (3) Lewis, son of Joseph Lewis, was the father of Joseph Filt Lewis.

(VII) Joseph F. Lewis, son of John (3) Lewis, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 21, 1804, and died December 10, 1872. He married Almira Davis, and they were the parents of two children: Emily, and Joseph Edwin.

(VIII) Joseph Edwin Lewis, son of Joseph F. and Almira (Davis) Lewis, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, February 11, 1838, and died in Holliston, Massachusetts, December 14, 1913. He received his education in the public schools of his district and then engaged in fishing, as did so many of those who, living on the coast, found the wealth of the sea the natural means of gaining a livelihood. After a time, however, he decided that ambition and energy might find greater opportunity in other lines, and went to Auburn, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming for a short time. He then sold his farm and purchased another at Fayville, where he remained for a time, and then went to Worcester. Later he bought a farm in West Boston, but after a time he sold this property and went back to Worcester, where he engaged in the manufacturing business. Still later he sold out and went to Holliston, Massachusetts, where he was on a farm for a period of four years. This he sold, and entered the employ of the Bowker Fertilizer Company as traveling salesman. His success in this line was immediate, and for thirty-five years he sold to the farmers of Eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire the excellent fertilizers compounded by the Bowker Company, continuing active in that line to the time of his death. A man of large ability and keen discernment, his skill in selling and his integrity in the conduct of business enabled him to render valuable service to the firm with which he was associated, and won for him the esteem of great numbers of those with whom his travels brought him in contact.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, September 2, 1864, and served as a private in the Second Regiment, and in Company A, Seventeenth Regiment, Mas-

sachusetts Infantry, until June 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. Throughout his life he was actively interested in the public affairs of his community, and took an active part in the social and civic life of his community. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons of Holliston, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also the grange, in Holliston. His religious affiliation was with the Congregational church, in which he took an active interest, serving on the church committee.

He married (first), in 1858, Alice Bancroft, of Auburn, Massachusetts, born July 2, 1837, died in 1864, daughter of Harvey and Mary (Knowles) Bancroft; (second) Harriet Curtis, of Caroline Center, New York. To the first marriage one child was born: Arthur B., of whom further; and to the second marriage, four children were born: William C.; Alice, died young; Charles, died young; and Bertha.

(IX) Arthur Bancroft Lewis, son of Joseph Edwin and Alice (Bancroft) Lewis, was born in Lynn, Massachusetts, September 3, 1859. He received his education in the public schools of West Boylston and of Lynn, Massachusetts, and when his studies were completed entered the employ of Ware Pratt, of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he remained for ten years. He was eminently successful as a salesman, and at the end of two years was made manager of the men's furnishing goods department, which position he filled during the last eight years of his connection with the Ware Pratt Company. In 1885 he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where for one year he was associated with D. H. Brigham. At the end of that time he severed his connection with that company and associated himself with Walker

Brothers & Tobey. Shortly after this Mr. Tobey sold his interest and Mr. Lewis then bought an interest, the firm name becoming Walker Brothers & Lewis. This partnership was maintained for six years, the firm conducting two stores and building up a large and increasingly prosperous business. At the end of that period the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Lewis became the sole proprietor of the store at the corner of Main and Sanford streets, where for the following thirty-five years he conducted a men's furnishing establishment. At the end of that time, in March, 1921, he sold his business and retired. He is a member of the Automobile Club, and an attendant of the Congregational church.

On October 10, 1888, Arthur Bancroft Lewis married (first) Lena Johnson, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who died November 16, 1910, daughter of Alonzo H. and Hannah (Parker) Johnson; (second) Ada Nichols, of Springfield. To the first marriage nine children were born: 1. Raymond, born September 11, 1889, who served during the World War as inspector of parts in various factories engaged in manufacturing war supplies. He married, November 11, 1917, Olive Lester, and they have one child, Weyman, born in July, 1918. 2. Marion J., born October 21, 1890, died January 5, 1917; married Edgar McCoombs, of Colorado. 3. Helen B., born October 27, 1891; married Lyndon H. Chase. 4. Henry P., born February 9, 1896, and served during the World War as a naval aviator, part of his period of service being passed in France. 5. Gertrude Alice, born September 23, 1897; married Guy Morton, and has three children: Richard, Lewis, and Francis. 6. Arthur Bancroft, born July 19, 1900, died December 29, 1901. 7. Virginia C., born February 27, 1903. 8. Alice Bancroft, born July 10,

1905, died July 3, 1911. 9. Elinor B., born March 19, 1909.

SCHILLANDER, Carl Axel, M. D.

Among the well known and successful physicians of Springfield is Dr. Carl Axel Schillander, who has been practicing in Springfield since 1911, and who is also at present serving as acting assistant surgeon of the public health service of the city. Dr. Schillander comes of a very old family, tracing his ancestry on the maternal side back to the seventh century to the Westergotland Province in Middle Sweden. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was E. W. Schillander, a curate in Luidsberg, Sweden, an upright, energetic, and able man, who married Hidda Elizabeth, born at Skatteley, Sweden, in 1793, and reared a family of children, among whom was Carl Gustaf Samuel.

Carl Gustaf Samuel Schillander, son of E. W. and Hidda (Elizabeth) Schillander, was born in 1820, and died in 1872. He was a successful business man and a public-spirited citizen, who was prominent in the affairs of his community and was highly respected by his associates. He was assistant treasurer of the Land Mortgage Bank, of the Province of Orebo, which position he filled faithfully and efficiently. He married Selma Laura Hallgrin, and among their children was Carl Rudolph Hjalmar.

Carl Rudolph Hjalmar Schillander, son of Carl Gustaf Samuel and Selma Laura (Hallgrin) Schillander, was born in Orebo, Sweden, in 1859. He received his education in the schools of his native province and in early manhood owned an estate in Sweden. Being an intelligent and enterprising man, and realizing that in the newer country across the sea there was larger opportunity for his children, he came to America in 1890, locat-

ing in Boston, Massachusetts, where for several years he was engaged as an accountant. He took good care that his children should profit by the educational opportunities of the land of his adoption, and at the same time managed to save some of his earnings. Some years later, having by industry and thrift accumulated sufficient capital, he bought a farm at Chester, New Hampshire, and there he has successfully engaged in farming to the present time. He married Sophia Sinn, who was born in Sweden, in 1860, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Maria Carolina, born February 14, 1886; married Myron Harry Whitney, grandson of Myron Whitney, of the Boston Opera Company, the grandfather being famous for a long time as the principal bass soloist of the Boston Ideal Opera Company and of the American Opera Company, having studied in Italy, Switzerland, and France, and singing as the only soloist at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Myron Harry Whitney have one child, Carl Roberts Whitney, born in Boston, in 1912. 2. Dr. Carl Axel, of whom further. 3. Anna Elizabeth, born in 1890, and died in 1908, who held the world record for swimming one mile and three mile distances, defeating the previous record of Annette Kellerman. She is buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, Boston. 4. Esther, born in 1895, died in 1897.

Dr. Carl Axel Schillander, son of Carl Rudolph Hjalmar and Sophia (Sinn) Schillander, was born in Orebo, Sweden, March 8, 1889, and came to America with his parents when he was a child. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Boston, Massachusetts, and then entered Tufts College, from which he was graduated in 1909 with the degree M. D. He then entered

the United States Naval School for six months, at the end of which time he was made a surgeon in the navy. After two years of naval service he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1911, and there engaged in general practice. His thorough preparation and his personal ability and fitness for the work enabled him to quickly lay the foundations of a large and successful practice, and as time passed he has met with a constantly increasing success. With characteristic thoroughness he makes each case a subject of careful diagnosis and faithful care, and through the years since his graduation from college he has conscientiously kept in touch with the discoveries, inventions, and improvements made in his profession in order that his patients might receive the advantages of all possible scientific progress. During the World War he enlisted, in June, 1918, in the army, and was sent to the Rockefeller Institute, to do research work, later going to Camp Wadsworth, from which post he was sent to Liverpool, England, and later to Base Hospital No. 92, in France. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the 79th Division, attached to the Ambulance Corps, and served in the front line trenches during the battles of the Argonne and of Sand Hill, remaining in active service until after the signing of the armistice. After the close of the war he returned to Springfield and resumed his general practice, in connection with which he is serving as acting assistant surgeon of the public health service of Springfield, is also surgeon of the Springfield Hospital, and associate medical examiner of Hampden county. Dr. Schillander is a member of all the medical societies and associations, National, State, and county, and of several medical clubs. With all his professional responsibilities he conserves his

energy, permitting himself enough of relaxation and recreation to secure the highest efficiency. Fraternally he is affiliated with Esoteric Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield.

On July 14, 1914, Dr. Schillander married Margaret Bemis Stone, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Everett E. Stone, former mayor of Springfield, and Fannie (Bemis) Stone, daughter of Stephen C. Bemis, who was also formerly mayor of Springfield. Dr. and Mrs. Schillander are the parents of two children: Bradford Stone Schillander, born August 29, 1916; and Margaret Elizabeth Schillander, born April 8, 1921.

MANN, Charles Frederick

Almost a quarter of a century ago, Charles F. Mann, who is serving in the triple capacity of president, director, and acting treasurer of the Lincoln Company, one of the leading plumbing and heating concerns of Springfield, Massachusetts, became a resident of that city, and since that time has been identified with the business interests of the city.

The surname Mann appears very early in English history, and in Germany still earlier, the name generally being spelled "Man" in the earliest records, and both "Man" and "Mann" in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the Domesday Book (1086) Willelmus Manne is mentioned as a landholder in county Hants, England, and branches of the family are found in counties Norfolk, Northampton, Gloucester, Lincoln and York. The principal seat of the family was at Bramley, county York, and from this family the immigrant, William Mann, who settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, descended. The Mann family was very early represented in the colonies of New England, and among the various pioneer settlers of the name was Richard

Mann, the ancestor of Charles F. Mann.

(I) Richard Mann, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, before 1644, where he was a landowner, and where he took the oath of fidelity, January 15, 1644. He was a farmer, and was one of the twenty-six partners in the celebrated Cohasset grant made in 1646. While crossing the ice on a pond near his home, he was drowned, February 16, 1655.

(II) Thomas Mann, son of Richard Mann, lived for a time in Hanover, and later, with other settlers from both Scituate and Hanover, went to Rutland, Massachusetts. Thomas had a son, Benjamin.

(III) Benjamin Mann, son of Thomas Mann, was born in Scituate, and later went to Rutland, Massachusetts. There he married, September 18, 1739, Sibella Newton, born in 1722 and baptized September 30, 1722, at Marlborough, Massachusetts, who was a descendant of Richard Newton, through (II) Daniel, (III) Abraham Newton, she being of the fourth generation. The children of Benjamin and Sibella (Newton) Mann, of Rutland were: Charles, of whom further; Sarah, born November 11, 1746; Lucy, born April 6, 1751; Lois, born October 30, 1653; and Willard, born August 24, 1758, who served in the Revolutionary War, enlisting in 1777 as a private in Captain Earl's Vermont Company for one month, and in the spring of 1780 re-enlisting and serving for three or five months at West Point, where he was for a time employed in building Fort Putnam, after which he served for ten months as a wagoner. He married Mary Cook and was the father of fifteen children, among whom was Charles.

(IV) Charles Mann, son of Benjamin and Sibella (Newton) Mann, was born January 15, 1744. He was one of the first

eight settlers of Chester, Vermont, and his name is to be found on the original town charter granted by the King of England (sealed with the quaint old "cracker seal") to the town of Chester, Vermont. He took a deep interest in the affairs of his time and was always ready to do his part in promoting the public welfare. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and is mentioned in the Mann Memorial, which is on record in the court house at Chester, Vermont, as having distinguished himself at the battles of Monmouth and White Plains. He was upon the payroll of the company commanded by Ensign William Hoar from October 23 to November 4, 1780, as Charles Mann, private. The following extract from the "Compact of the citizens of Chester, Vermont, 1776," recorded in the office of the town clerk of that place, and signed by Charles Mann, Willard Mann, and other citizens, indicates the spirit of the times and the part which Charles Mann played in the opening scenes of the Revolution: "We, the subscribers, inhabitants of that district of land commonly called and known by the name of said New Hampshire Grants, do voluntarily and solemnly engage under all the ties held sacred amongst mankind, at the risque of our lives and our fortunes, to defend by arms the United American Colonies against the hostile attempts of the British Fleet and armies, until the present unhappy controversy between the two countries shall be settled." The document is dated September 2, 1776.

Charles Mann married (first), May 21, 1765, Elenthan (or Elanthan) Ide, a descendant of Nicholas Ide, through his son Timothy, through Timothy's son Ichabod, born March 31, 1717, who married Mary Mason and became the father of Elenthan Ide, who was born June 23, 1746. She died April 28, 1771, and he

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married (second) Elizabeth Cobb; (third) Sarah Williams. The children of the first marriage were Lydia; and Samuel, of whom further. Other children were: Abigail, born August 27, 1778; Betsey, born November 27, 1780, married Thomas C. Olcott; Zara, born October 23, 1783; and Elenthan, born April 17, 1787.

(V) Samuel Mann, son of Charles and Elenthan (Ide) Mann, was born in Chester, Vermont, April 18, 1771, and died in Sherbrook, Canada. He was a man of energy and enterprise, interested in all that pertained to the welfare of the communities in which he lived, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He married, November 28, 1793, Silence French, and they were the parents of nine children: Lydia; Zara, who served in the War of 1812; Mary, Naomi, Abigail; Ichabod O., of whom further; Otis G., Joel T., and Minerva.

(VI) Ichabod O. Mann, son of Samuel and Silence (French) Mann, was born in Chester, Vermont, March 17, 1809. Like his father, he was vigorous and capable and took an active part in the affairs of the town, winning the respect and esteem of his associates. He married Sarah Still, and they were the parents of five children: Otis; Henry; Sarah Minerva; Samuel Willard, of whom further; and Martha.

(VII) Samuel Willard Mann, son of Ichabod O. and Sarah (Still) Mann, was born in Landgrove, Vermont, October 30, 1839. The following was compiled from official and authentic sources by the Soldiers and Sailors Historical Benevolent Society:

Enlisted as Samuel Willard, from Suffolk county, Massachusetts, as a Private to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the U. S. services on the 18th day of July, 1861, as a Sergeant of Captain Casper Crowninshield's Company

"D," 20th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Colonel William R. Lee commanding.

He was promoted for meritorious service to First (Orderly) Sergeant, and on Oct. 1, 1862, at Antietam, Md., to Second Lieutenant of the same company.

The 20th Massachusetts Infantry rendezvoused at Camp Massasoit, Readville, early in July, 1861, the field and staff being mustered into service for three years July 1, and the line officers July 10th, and the main body of the regiment Aug. 28, 1861. In August the Secretary of War called for all regiments and parts of regiments to be sent forward, and September 4th the regiment received its colors, was armed with Enfield rifles, and with only 600 men was hurried to the front, leaving the State under Col. Wm. Raymond Lee, a graduate of West Point. Proceeding to Washington, D. C., the command encamped at Camp Kalorama on Meridian Hill until Sept. 10, then moved to Camp Burnside, and Sept. 12 marched for Poolesville, Md., encamping Sept. 14th at Camp Benton, halfway between Poolesville and Edward's Ferry, and assigned to Gen. Lander's Brigade of Gen. Stone's Corps of Observation.

Employed in picket duty until Oct. 20, when seven companies marched to Edward's Ferry to a point opposite Harrison's Island, crossing to the Island on flat-boats at midnight. Oct. 21 the command crossed to the Virginia side of the Potomac and bore a gallant part in the battle of Ball's Bluff, fighting bravely against greatly superior numbers of the enemy, losing 15 killed, 44 wounded and 135 missing out of 300 engaged, or nearly two-thirds, Col. Lee and Major Revere being among those captured and being held until the following May. Lieut.-Col. Palfrey, who had been left in charge of the camp, rallied Co. "K" and all survivors available, recrossed the Potomac to the Virginia side and skirmished with the enemy during the next two days, returning to the Maryland side on the night of Oct. 23, after which the regiment returned to Camp Benton and was assigned to picket the Potomac from Edward's Ferry to Seneca Mills during the winter of 1861-2, Gen. Dana taking command of the brigade and Gen. Sedgwick of the Division, Feb. 25, 1862, moved to Camp Lee, near Poolesville. March 11 crossed the Potomac and moved to Berryville in the Shenandoah Valley, thence via Bolivar to Washington, D. C., and March 27 embarked for the Peninsula, having been assigned with Sedgwick's Division to Sumner's (2nd) Corps, Army of the Potomac. Marched

April 5 against the enemy and thereafter bore an honorable part in the following additional battles and campaigns, viz.: Siege of Yorktown, West Point, Fair Oaks or Seven Pines, Seven Days' battle, including Peach Orchard or Allen's Farm, Savage Station, Glendale or White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill, Va., losing 70 killed and wounded at Glendale, Chantilly, Va.; Antietam, Md., losing 141 out of 400; Fredericksburg, Va., losing 35 killed, 138 wounded, more than half of those engaged in that desperate battle. The regiment encamped near Falmouth during the remainder of the winter of 1862-63, participating in Burnside's "Mud March" in January.

After bearing a loyal part with the 20th Massachusetts from the time of its organization through all that part of its service outlined above, the said Samuel W. Mann was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 21st day of March, 1863, and assigned to the command of Company "B," 54th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Robert G. Shaw commanding.

The 54th Massachusetts Infantry was the first regiment of colored men raised in the Northern States east of the Mississippi river. It was recruited under authority granted by Governor Andrew by the Secretary of War, Jan. 26, 1863. The men came from all parts of Massachusetts and from many other States, enlisting entirely from patriotic motives, as no bounty was offered, although after the regiment was completed the State voluntarily paid each man \$50.00. Captain Robert G. Shaw of the 2nd Massachusetts was promoted Major and placed in full charge of the regiment while it was being organized, and April 17, 1863, was commissioned Colonel. Four companies were mustered into the U. S. service, March 30, 1863, three on April 23, and the remaining three on May 13. May 28th, 1863, the command left the State to reinforce Gen. Hunter in the Department of the South, embarking at Boston on the transport, "DeMolay." Arrived June 3 at Hilton Head, S. C., thence ordered to Beaufort, and a few days later to St. Simons Island off the Georgia coast, 60 miles south of Savannah. With the Second South Carolina it formed a Brigade under Col. Montgomery. Landed at New Frederica and next day eight companies, with part of the 2nd North Carolina moved on the "Sentinel" on an expedition up the Altamaha to Darien, finding the place deserted, the enemy having fled, and the command returned with the prize of a schooner loaded with cotton. Two weeks later the regiment returned on the "Ben Deford" to Hilton

Head, S. C., and for two weeks was employed in drill and camp duty. Embarked with the Brigade July 8 for Stono Inlet, joining the expedition to James Island under Gen. Terry, and bore the brunt of the battle near Secessionville, S. C., July 16, 1863, in which the enemy attacked with a strong force but was repulsed after two hours' fighting in which the regiment lost 14 killed, 18 wounded and 13 missing, two companies being cut off during the battle but refused to surrender, and fought their way to the main body. The determined and successful resistance of the pickets under Capt. S. W. Mann, who held out against about 5,000 of the enemy under General Hapgood, gave Gen. Terry time to reform the Division and prevented the capture of the pickets of the 10th Connecticut, who were in imminent danger. Marched during the night of July 16 in a heavy storm and over a very difficult route to Cole's Island, and the following night, with the rain pouring in torrents, embarked on a transport by means of a single dilapidated long boat, the embarkation taking all night. July 18 proceeded under orders to Folly Island, marching thence to Light House Inlet and crossed to Morris Island, arriving at 6 P. M. and reporting to Gen. Strong, without rations and worn out with hardship and exposure and the loss of sleep for the two preceding nights, and was immediately ordered to lead the assault of Strong's Brigade on Fort Wagner, advancing steadily in the face of a terrible fire of artillery and musketry, closing their ranks as great numbers of the men continued to fall, finally planting both flags on the parapet, where a hand to hand fight took place and where Colonel Shaw fell at the head of the storming column. The rebels were driven from the parapet, and a number of men reached inside of the fort. All the field officers and most of the line officers having been killed or wounded, Capt. Emilio rallied the remnants of the regiment at a point 700 yards from the fort and held this advanced position in the line until relieved the next morning.

In this heroic assault the 54th had lost out of 600, twenty killed, 102 wounded and 125 missing, many of those missing being undoubtedly killed, as they were never afterwards traced.

The said Captain Samuel W. Mann commanded his company through all that portion of its service outlined above. In the desperate charge at Fort Wagner, Morris Island, S. C., July 18, 1863, he was severely wounded by gunshot in left thigh. He was taken to the hospital, where he remained a few days waiting for transportation, then was

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sent North to Massachusetts, where he was treated at home by his family physician, and on the following Oct. 6, 1863, he resigned on account of disability caused by wound, receiving an Honorable Discharge at Westboro, Mass., Oct. 15, 1863.

After recovering to some extent from the effects of his wound, he reënlisted in June, 1864, to serve three years or during the war, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., as Second Lieutenant of Captain George T. Faverweather's 22nd Unattached Company, which became Company "F," 4th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Heavy Artillery, Col. William S. King commanding. He was promoted to First Lieutenant on the first day of August, 1864.

The Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Heavy Artillery was composed of the Unattached Companies numbered from the 17th to the 28th inclusive. These companies were sent to Washington as such in September, 1864, six companies sailing from Boston on the 11th, two proceeding by rail on the 13th, and the remaining four sailing on the 16th. The various companies were organized as a regiment on the 12th of November, 1864, with William S. King as Colonel. The regiment was assigned to the 22nd Corps Army of the Defenses of Washington, and placed on duty in detachments guarding the National Capital. The duties required of these detachments were faithfully and efficiently performed, and although the regiment was not called into the test of battle both officers and men evinced the highest soldierly qualities and fully sustained the proud record our veterans have ever attained. Under the able command of its officers the regiment attained a high degree of skill in the handling of heavy guns of the forts, as well as in infantry tactics. The command remained on duty in the chain of forts which formed a cordon around the Capital until after the close of the war, when it was mustered out and returned to Massachusetts, having lost by death during its service a total of 25 men.

The said Samuel W. Mann was on duty with his company from the time of its organization until the war was practically ended, until April 15, 1865, when his wound having again broken out, he received a final Honorable Discharge at Westboro, Mass., by reason of disability. In all three of the organizations in which he successfully served during the four years of the war, he was always to be found at his post of duty, bearing a loyal and faithful part in all operations, campaigns and bat-

tles outlined above and achieving a gallant record as a brave soldier and efficient officer.

He was born Oct. 30, 1839, at Landgrove, Vt., and was united in marriage to Anna M. Underwood, at Westboro, Mass., January 6, 1866, and to them were born the following children, viz.: Willard W., Charles F., Sarah I., Harold O. and Edna M.

He is Past Commander and present (1906) Chaplain of General Wadsworth Post 63, Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., and his wife is a member of Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the G. A. R.

He served the public two years as Selectman of Natick, and one year as Chairman of the Board of Selectmen.

His brother, Henry Mann, served with honor in the Union army during the Civil War, and his great-grandfather, Samuel Mann, in the Revolution. An uncle, Henry Mann, served in the War of 1812.

These facts are thus recorded and preserved for the benefit of all those who may be interested.

Anna M. (Underwood) Mann, wife of Samuel Willard Mann, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, October 17, 1846, died February 11, 1911, daughter of Austin and Sarah (Smith) Underwood. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Mann: Willard Winthrop; Charles Frederick, of whom further; Sarah Isabelle; Harold Otis, married, October 21, 1908, Ruth Proctor, and they have three children: Muriel Elizabeth, born September 28, 1909, Bernice Kathryn, born March 17, 1911, and Willard Proctor Mann, born September 6, 1919.

(VIII) Charles Frederick Mann, son of Samuel Willard and Anna M. (Underwood) Mann, was born in Westboro, Massachusetts, February 15, 1868. His education was obtained in the public schools of Natick, Massachusetts, and upon the completion of his studies he learned the heating and plumbing business in Natick, Massachusetts, becoming an expert workman. His first position was in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, from

whence he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1897, and for the three following years was associated with Whitcomb, Kirkham & Gray. At the end of that time he severed his connection with the above named concern and became associated with a Mr. Porter, with whom he remained for two years. In 1902 he decided to engage in the heating and plumbing business for himself, and for seven years, from 1902 to 1909, he conducted a prosperous concern. At the end of that period he sold out and became identified with the C. A. Albee Plumbing Company, which eventually was absorbed by the Lincoln Company, and in the latter organization Mr. Mann is now filling the offices of president, acting treasurer, and member of the board of directors. Under his management, the business of the company has steadily advanced. Mr. Mann is a member of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Charles F. Mann married (first), August 11, 1897, Ina Eugenie Coggins, of Lubec, Maine, who died January 22, 1909, daughter of Albert and Phillippa W. Coggins; (second), August 16, 1911, Georgianna Fortin, of Quebec, Canada, who was born July 13, 1867.

FLANDERS, Herbert Merritt

The general manager of the Springfield Railway Company, Herbert M. Flanders, is of very old Colonial stock, tracing his ancestry to Stephen Flanders, who settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1643. The name suggests the Flemish origin of one who settled in England during the time the English were assuming surnames, and from whom are descended the families of that name in England and in this country. The lineal descent of Herbert Merritt Flanders is traced as follows:

(I) Stephen Flanders, descendant of

the Count of Flanders, came to this country from England and later, in 1643, settled in Salisbury, Massachusetts. He was given a piece of land in repayment for his services in taking care of the town cows, and was made a freeman in 1646. He shared the activities of the pioneer life of the times in Massachusetts, married, and reared a family of children, five sons and two daughters. Among the sons was Nathan.

(II) Nathan Flanders, son of Stephen Flanders, married and reared a family of children, among whom was Ezekiel.

(III) Ezekiel Flanders, son of Nathan Flanders, was born in 1734, and in mature life removed to Plaistow, then a part of Kingston, New Hampshire. He served in the Revolutionary War and was one of those who accompanied Stark to Bennington, taking part in the battle fought there and in the Battle of Saratoga. He married and became the father of children, among whom was Ezekiel (2).

(IV) Ezekiel (2) Flanders, son of Ezekiel (1) Flanders, was born in 1754. He was a man of enterprise and ability, took part in the affairs of his community, and served as corporal in the Revolutionary War. Among his children was Jonathan.

(V) Jonathan Flanders, son of Ezekiel (2) Flanders, was born in 1775, and reared a family, among whom was Benjamin.

(VI) Benjamin Flanders, son of Jonathan Flanders, was born in 1800 and died in 1874. He was a farmer and spent his entire life in Plaistow, New Hampshire. He married Mary George, who was born in 1810 and died in 1889, and they were the parents of four children: Francis Nelson; Catherine Stanwood; Louise M.; and Clarinda.

(VII) Francis Nelson Flanders, son of Benjamin and Mary (George) Flanders, was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, in August, 1830, and died in January, 1900.



H M Sanders

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He received a practical education in the local schools which he supplemented by much independent reading and study, becoming a widely read, and well educated man. He learned the trade of the shoemaker, and while he continued to work at that trade put such energy, ability, and conscientious care into his work that he soon had the reputation of making the best shoes in Plaistow. He thriftily saved, keeping an eye out for large opportunities, and later purchased a grocery store. During the Civil War he acted as attorney and "swore in" the boys who were enlisting for service. In 1863 he again changed his occupation, and entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as station agent at Plaistow. The duties of this position he discharged faithfully and well for a number of years, and then resigned in order to become agent for the Long Island Railroad Company, at Hempstead, Long Island. He later removed to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where for a time he followed his trade of making boots and shoes, continuing to turn out his usual high grade quality of stout boots and shoes until he returned to Plaistow, where he lived practically retired. Politically he was a Democrat, and prominent in the affairs of the town, serving as a member of the Board of Selectmen, of which he was chairman, and holding various town offices during most of his active life. Willing to serve his community in whatever way seemed best calculated to secure progress and increase the public welfare, he was highly esteemed as a public-spirited citizen and a faithful friend. He married Lucretia Ann Hall, who was born in Thornton, New Hampshire, in 1829, and died in 1913, and they were the parents of five children: Anna Frances; Dana Judson; Mary Isadore; James Allen; and Carrie Louise.

(VIII) Dana Judson Flanders, son of Francis Nelson and Lucretia Ann (Hall) Flanders, was born in Plaistow, New Hampshire, December 23, 1850. He received his early education in the schools of his native town and then attended Atkinson Academy. Though but a boy he revealed clearly the characteristics which were strongly marked throughout his life. He walked three miles each way daily in order that he might attend the Academy, and when thirteen years of age began to study telegraphy at the brick yard railroad station in Plaistow, an office of the Boston & Maine Railroad. He soon became so proficient that, though still but a boy, he was made spare operator and entrusted with the teaching of new agents not only in Plaistow, but in Exeter and in Haverhill, Massachusetts. In 1869, when he was nineteen years of age, he was offered the position of telegraph operator and clerk in the office of Mr. Merritt, of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company. He accepted the position and amply fulfilled the promise of his energetic and gifted boyhood. Ability, energy, and faithfulness won the substantial recognition of the company in the form of successive promotions. From the position of telegraph operator and clerk, he worked his way upward, becoming general passenger and ticket agent and finally being advanced to the responsible position of passenger and traffic manager of the entire Boston and Maine system. The exacting and responsible duties of this position he continued to discharge until his retirement from active life in 1910. The development of the system during the time he was connected with the company is indicated by the fact that when he first took a position with the company the Boston and Maine system consisted of 156 miles of road; when he retired, in October, 1910, after forty-five

consecutive years of service, the system comprised about 2400 miles of road.

For many years Mr. Flanders has made his home in Malden, Massachusetts, and here he has been an active, progressive citizen, taking part in the public affairs of the community, and giving freely of his time, his ability, and his means. In 1896 he was elected a director of the Malden Trust Company, and in 1909 he was made vice-president of that company, an office which he still holds and in the discharge of the duties of which he is still active. He served as assessor of Malden for four years, and was elected a member of the board of aldermen in 1897.

With all his responsibilities, Mr. Flanders has found time for numerous business, fraternal, and club affiliations. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, having joined Gideon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in Kingston, New Hampshire; later becoming a member of Merrimack Lodge, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, of which he is past master; and now being a charter member of Converse Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Malden, Massachusetts. He has served as district deputy, and as grand master; was junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge in 1888; and was grand master of Massachusetts from 1908 to 1911. He has also served as grand commander of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Commanderies, and was elected an honorary member of Mount Vernon Lodge and also of Esoteric Lodge, of Springfield, Massachusetts. He is a charter member of Kernwood Club, of which he was the first vice-president, and was later elected president, being the second incumbent of that office. He was president and chairman of the New England Passenger Agents' Association; and served for two years as president of the American Association of Passenger and

Traffic officials. Mr. Flanders is a member of the Universalist church, which he serves as chairman and president of the board of trustees. He was president of the State Universalist Convention for two years, and was active in the building of the handsome new church in Malden.

Mr. Flanders married Eliza Duffill, who was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Thomas) Duffill, she having come to this country in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Flanders are the parents of three children: Herbert M., of whom further; Howard Nelson, married Mollie Crane and they have three children, Howard Nelson, Jr., Elizabeth, and Dwight Crane; Ruth Louise, married Paul D. Turner, and has three children, Mary Eliza, Clarinda, and Anna Francis.

(IX) Herbert Merritt Flanders, son of Dana Judson and Eliza (Duffill) Flanders, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 6, 1876. He attended the local schools until he was eight years of age and then, his parents having removed to Malden, Massachusetts, attended the Malden High School. Having completed his high school course, he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated in 1900. Like his father, he was a youth of much energy and possessed an enterprising spirit. Upon his graduation from the Institute, he immediately entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company, engaging in construction and grade crossing work on their electric line between Portsmouth and Northampton, New Hampshire. For five years he continued this work, rendering excellent service to the company and gaining for himself most valuable experience. He then associated himself with the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company, engaging in construction work for them for about a

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year, when he resigned in order that he might work with various contractors who were engaged in the building of street railways. He made the survey for the Interurban lines between Boston and Providence, with G. M. Thompson, chief engineer, and did other constructive work, some of which attracted the attention of the Stone & Webster Company which was contemplating large construction work in Texas. They made Mr. Flanders an offer which he accepted, going to Houston, Texas, as chief engineer of the Houston Electric Company. Here he had charge of the property of the Houston, Texas Electric Road, and later he went to Fort Worth, Texas, as chief engineer of the Northern Texas Traction Company. Ill health, probably due to the climate, however, interfered with his plans, and he was obliged to come North to recuperate.

For a time he conducted a business of his own, but the larger corporations desired his services and offered him large inducements. One of these was a position with an engineering company in Tacoma, Washington, but this he refused, and later associated himself with M. C. Brush, general manager of the Newton Street Railway Company, with whom he engaged in construction work.

Still later, he became associated with Mr. Storrs, president of the New England Investment Company. Possessed of large ability and well prepared for his work by general and special training and practical experience, Mr. Flanders had now become an expert in his line. His was the type of ability which demands large responsibilities. In 1909 he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, as roadmaster of the Springfield Street Railway Company, and in 1914 was made general manager, which position he continues to hold at the present time (1921).

Exacting responsibilities and signal success in large scale enterprises have not made Mr. Flanders less of a public-spirited citizen or prevented his being a genial comrade. He has found time for fraternal, social, and religious affiliations, and is an active, interested participant in the activities of the organizations to which he belongs. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with the Converse Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Malden, Massachusetts, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies in Springfield, except the Consistory, being a member of this body in Boston. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Rotary Club, and of the Nayasset Club, all of Springfield; of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and fraternities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and of the Longmeadow Country Club. He attends the Universalist church.

On March 22, 1905, Herbert M. Flanders married Elizabeth Burchmore Coburn, of Lowell, Massachusetts, daughter of Alonzo and Elizabeth Coburn.

HARRIS, William Allen

The name Harris is derived through the Welsh custom, in use before surnames were generally adopted by the common people of Great Britain, of adding to a name the possessive form in order to distinguish one individual from another of the same name. Thus John might be William's John or he might be Davy's or John's or Harry's. In the course of time the possessive form of the father's name became a surname or patronymic used in addition to the given name, and acquired a more or less fixed form. William's John, spoken of as John Williams's, became John Williams; Davy's John, became John Davis, and Harry's John became John Harris. The ancestors of the branch of the family to which Wil-

liam Allen Harris and his wife, Henrietta (Clark) Harris, belong, were among the earliest settlers in New England, and the family has contributed much to the development of the Nation. Enterprising, capable, and courageous, one Harris after another has moved westward as the frontier line has receded from the Atlantic coast until nearly every State in the Union finds the name Harris among its pioneer settlers. From the Atlantic to the Pacific members of the family have helped to carve from the wilderness pioneer homes, and the resourcefulness developed by hand to hand struggle with the forces of Nature was later used in various lines of invention and of constructive work. The pioneer ancestor of this branch of the family was Thomas Harris, from whom William Allen Harris and his wife trace descent, as follows:

(I) Thomas Harris, born in Deal, Kent county, England, came to America with his brother William in the ship "Lion," sailing from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630. His signature, with that of twelve others, was affixed to a compact drawn up August 21, 1637, pledging obedience to such laws as the majority might make for the public good: "We whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit the town of Providence, do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to such laws as the majority might make for the public good of the body in an orderly way by the majority assent of the present inhabitants, members incorporated together in a town of fellowship, and such others as they shall admit unto themselves, only in civil things." On July 27, 1649, he and thirty-eight others signed an agreement for a form of government. On September 2, 1650, he was taxed one pound; from 1652 to 1657 and from 1661 to 1663 he was commissioner; in 1654, lieutenant; 1655,

freeman; 1656, juryman; in 1664-66-67 and 1670-72-73, deputy to the General Court; in 1664-65-66-69, member of the Town Council; February 19, 1665, drew Lot 7 in division of town lands. In May, 1667, as surveyor, he laid out the lands, and on August 14, 1676, he was on a committee which recommended certain conditions under which the Indian captives, who were to be in servitude for a term of years, should be disposed of by the town. On April 27, 1683, he made the statement that about 1661, he being then surveyor, he laid out a three-acre lot for his son Thomas, at Pauquchance Hill, and a twenty-five acre lot on the south side, etc. On June 3, 1686, he made his will, and July 22, 1686, it was proved, his son Thomas being appointed executor and his sons-in-law, Thomas Field and Samuel Whipple, overseers. He died June 7, 1686. Thomas Harris married Elizabeth ———, who died in Providence. Children: Thomas; Mary; Martha.

(II) Thomas (2) Harris, eldest child and son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Harris, born 1641, died February 27, 1711, always having lived in Providence. The records show that on February 19, 1665, he drew Lot 49 in a division of lands; that he was deputy to the General Court, 1671-79, 1680-81-82-85, 1691-94-97, 1702-1706-07-08, and 1710; that he was a member of the Town Council, 1684-85-86; that he was taxed eight pounds nine pence, July 1, 1679, and fourteen shillings nine pence, September 1, 1687. On June 21, 1708, he made his will, which was approved, April 16, 1711, the executors being his wife Elnathan and his son Henry. He married, November 3, 1664, Elnathan Tew, born October 15, 1643 or 1646, died January 11, 1718, daughter of Richmond and Mary (Clarke) Tew, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they were the parents of nine children: Thomas;

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Richard, of further mention; Nicholas; William; Henry; Amity; Elnathan; Job; Mary.

(III) Richard Harris, second son and child of Thomas (2) and Elnathan (Tew) Harris, was born November 14, 1668, in Providence, and died in Smithfield, in 1750. He was a large landowner, and deeded to his son Richard (2), in 1725, one hundred acres of land in the latter town. He married (first) a daughter of Clement and Elizabeth King; married (second) Susanna Gordon, born in 1665, daughter of William and Hannah (Wicks) Burton, and widow of Samuel Gordon. She died in 1737. Children, all of the first marriage, were: Uriah; Richard; Amaziah; Jonathan, of further mention; David; Preserved; Amity; Dinah; and Elnathan.

(IV) Jonathan Harris, third son of Richard and ——— (King) Harris, was born June 12, 1712, in Smithfield, where he died, September 24, 1785, these dates being recorded on the files of the Quaker Church. He married (first) Mary Brown, mother of all his children; married (second) Anna Whipple Mowry. He was the father of Abner, of further mention.

(V) Abner Harris, son of Jonathan and Mary (Brown) Harris, was born June 10, 1730, and died March 16, 1788. He married Amy Colwell, daughter of Robert Colwell, who was born June 11, 1731, and died August 31, 1821. The vital records of Smithfield show that he had thirteen children, among whom were three sons: David and Jonathan, twins, and William, of further mention.

(VI) William Harris, son and tenth child of Abner and Amy (Colwell) Harris, was born in Smithfield, April 11, 1768. He was married in Smithfield by the Rev. Edward Mitchell, October 24, 1789, to Barbara Allen, born January 18, 1768, died 1846, daughter of Waterman

Allen, of Cumberland. They settled in Hiram, Ohio, about 1820, and were the parents of Allen, of further mention, and eleven other children.

(VII) Allen Harris, eldest son of William and Barbara (Allen) Harris, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, May 16, 1790, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, February 3, 1864, aged seventy-four years. In 1800 he removed with his parents to Plainfield. He was well educated, and when a young man taught school for two winters. In 1817 he formed a partnership with a Mr. Richmond, and engaged in the dry goods business. This was not successful, and he removed to Sterling, Connecticut, in 1820, where he became agent of the old stone mill at a yearly salary of \$600. In 1824 he removed to Union Village, Plainfield, and afterward to Central Village, where he built a cotton factory for making bed ticking. He also built a double house, part of which he rented. He kept a village variety store in connection with his factory, to supply the factory hands, and as he had invested all his funds in this factory enterprise he found it necessary to work hard and to practice the strictest economy in order to get his business on a firm foundation. In 1840, following a business depression, he sold his interests in the business to Arnold Fenner, with whom he had been associated, and paid him \$2,000 in consideration of release from debts and obligations incurred in connection with its administration. Three years later he removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, and engaged in business as a commission merchant, continuing in this line until his death in 1864. His son William was associated with him for many years. Successful in accumulating property, he bought a large and substantial house at the corner of Elm and Chestnut streets. He took a keen interest in

genealogical research, collected data and relics of all kinds that could help to trace or to preserve family history, and had in his possession the deeds made out by his ancestors from Thomas Harris down. It was his sister Sophia who said of him, "There is Allen; he is always bringing home some old furniture. As for me, I wouldn't give him two cents for Adam's old bureau." When the Civil War broke out he wished his family to be represented, and none of the family having gone to war, he himself enlisted, though seventy-one years of age at the time, joining the Worcester State Guard which did escort duty on various occasions. Late in January, 1864, he marched about five miles into the country, with his company, to honor the remains of a soldier brought home for burial, and, taking cold, died four days afterward. After his death his son Daniel was made honorary member of the company which he had commanded. He was a member of the Old South Church in Worcester, and at the time of his death was its oldest deacon. For many years he taught a Bible class in its Sunday school, and of him a member once said: "He was the best teacher I ever had; he made everything so plain." When Old South Church celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1863, he was one of the committee of arrangements, and chairman of the finance committee. Being the oldest deacon he was chosen to "line off the hymns," a service which he performed with great dignity and precision. His letters show that at various times he was high sheriff, justice of the peace, and postmaster in Connecticut. Active, able, conscientious, and generous, he was most highly esteemed by friends and associates, and so conscientious was he in the keeping of a promise that a friend once wrote of him:

"I would as soon take Allen Harris' word as a note well indorsed."

Allen Harris married (first), May 7, 1816, in Plainfield, Connecticut, Hart Lester, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, December 25, 1789, died at Central Village, August 24, 1826, daughter of Colonel Timothy Lester, of Shepard Hill, Plainfield, Connecticut. He married (second), in September, 1827, Almira Vaughn, daughter of Russell Vaughn, of Sterling, Connecticut. Children of first marriage were: 1. Daniel Lester, of further mention. 2. William Henry, born in Sterling, Connecticut, March 7, 1820, lived in Brooklyn, New York, and died there, August 25, 1896; married Mary Pond, sister of Susan, wife of Joel B. Harris; parents of five children. 3. Joel Benedict, of further mention. To the second marriage were born the following children: 4. Mary Gladden, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, April 17, 1829; married Edward Marsh; died July 1, 1854. 5. Emma Colwell, born in Plainfield, Connecticut, August 13, 1836, died March 12, 1845.

(VIII) Joel Benedict Harris, third son of Allen and Hart (Lester) Harris, was born in Sterling, Connecticut, November 5, 1822, and was named for the Rev. Joel Benedict. Mr. Harris was educated at the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, as a professional engineer. In June, 1860, he settled in Rutland, Vermont, where he engaged in the manufacture of car wheels. He died there October 19, 1891. He was an unassuming man, of good business ability, devoted to his family and home. He married (first), December 30, 1847, Susan M. Pond, daughter of John F. Pond, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and had three children: Emma, Susan and Charles. He married (second), November 28, 1854, Mary Jane Gardiner, daughter of William Gardiner,

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of Providence, Rhode Island, and had five children: Martha; William Allen, of further mention; Harriet Lester; Nellie; Mary. Mrs. Harris lived in the old homestead until her death, September 14, 1914.

(IX) William Allen Harris, son of Joel Benedict and Mary J. (Gardiner) Harris, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 15, 1857. A man of large executive and administrative ability, he early engaged in manufacturing. He was identified as a partner in the Springfield Foundry and the Baush & Harris Machine Tool Company, but is now retired. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, with members of their family, have travelled extensively in this country, to Europe, the Mediterranean, China, Japan, etc. Always interested in public affairs, and giving generously of his time and of his ability, he has ever been ready to support those projects which seem to him to be well planned for the advancement of the public good. He has efficiently filled various city positions, and in other ways served his community. Although retired from the active management of the business which formerly occupied the major part of his time and his energy, Mr. Harris retains a directorship in the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which Mrs. Harris' father, Daniel Lester Harris, was an incorporator. At his death, his son Azariah was chosen his successor, and in turn was succeeded by William Harris.

On October 10, 1883, William Allen Harris married Henrietta Clark Harris, tenth child of Daniel Lester Harris (see Mrs. William A. Harris' line), and they are the parents of seven children: 1. Henrietta Corson, who graduated from Smith College in 1909. 2. William A., Jr., a graduate of Yale Sheffield School and of the Tuck School at Dartmouth; he was a first lieutenant in the coast ar-

tillery during the World War. 3. Daniel Lester (second), graduated from Dartmouth College in 1917, and upon the outbreak of the World War went to Europe with the First Regiment of Engineers; on April 17, 1918, he married Pauline Clarke, and has one son, Daniel Lester, Jr. 4. Hart Lester, graduated from Smith College in 1913; married Joseph C. Allen, of Springfield, Massachusetts, December 21, 1918. 5. Chesley Gardiner, died in 1912, while a student at Yale Sheffield School, aged twenty-two years. 6. Ambia Harris, graduated from Smith College in 1920. 7. Harriet Octavia.

(Mrs. William A. Harris' Line).

(I) Thomas Harris; (II) Thomas (2) Harris; (III) Richard Harris; (IV) Jonathan Harris; (V) Abner Harris; (VI) William Harris; (VII) Allen Harris; (VIII) Daniel Lester Harris, of further mention.

(VIII) Daniel Lester Harris, eldest son of Allen and Hart (Lester) Harris, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 6, 1818, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 11, 1879. He was a man of great energy and force of character and possessed of unusual ability. Ambitious and aspiring, he secured the means for an education by working in his father's mill, after which he attended Plainfield Academy, and then entered the scientific department of Wesleyan University, graduating August 23, 1837, at which time he delivered an address on "The Progress of Experimental Science." He became a civil engineer, scientific, accurate, and far-sighted, keenly alert not only to the advantages of doing first class work in his profession, but quick to see the larger fields opening up beyond his line. He was employed on the Norwich & Worcester railroad, in association with the famous James Laurie, with whom he was also associated in the early surveys

for the Erie railroad in the wilderness of Allegany and Steuben counties, New York. From 1840 to 1843, he was assistant on the Troy & Schenectady railroad, and in the latter year went to Springfield, Massachusetts, to survey the proposed railroad to Hartford. In that same year he resigned his position as engineer and took a part in the contract for building the Hartford road. It was as railroad contractor and bridge builder that he made his fortune, being associated in the latter work with Amasa Stone and A. D. Briggs, with whom he continued his connection until within three years of his death. He built the bridges on the New London Northern railroad, and was one of the owners of the Howe truss bridge, besides being interested in railroad and bridge contracts all over the country. He built twenty-seven bridges over the Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill road, including the bridge over the Connecticut and the great truss roof over the old depot at Springfield. In January, 1855, he was elected a director of the Connecticut River railroad, and in March of the same year succeeded Chester W. Chapin as president of that company. It was Mr. Chapin who said of him that in his work Mr. Harris "had few equals and no superiors." Mr. Harris' activities were not confined to this country. In 1859 he was chosen to inspect the railroads of Russia, and as an expression of the Czar's appreciation of the high quality of the work done was presented with a valuable jewel. During the Civil War he was offered the position of government manager of the roads taken over by the government, which he declined, but later, as a personal favor to General Grant, he became government director of the Union Pacific railroad, continuing for a short time.

He was interested in, and a director of

many corporations and companies, including the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which he was an incorporator; the Chapin Bank, the Holyoke Water Power Company, and the Vermont Valley railroad. For railroad companies he probably performed his greatest service by organizing the Eastern Railroad Association, formed to resist suits for patent infringement, and to introduce useful patents. Mr. Harris was a strong fighter and marvellously gifted in the art of presenting a case clearly and convincingly. His fight against State appropriation for the Hoosac tunnel clearly demonstrated this, and though the tunnel was built, many of his predictions concerning it were later fulfilled. His services to the people were many and various, his influence being used to prevent coal, oil, and telegraph speculators from getting a strangle hold on Springfield being not the least of these. He gave his support to the newly formed Republican party, and rendered efficient service in saving Kansas as a free State. He was an active member of the Kansas Emigrant Aid Association, assisted in sending arms to the Kansas settlers, and helped to raise money for the assistance of John Brown. Mr. Harris served in the State Legislature, 1859-63-69, and was mayor of Springfield in 1860. In 1872 he was elected a member of the first Board of Water Commissioners, and did valuable service in securing the present excellent supply of city water. In 1875 he began his valuable work as a member of the Common Council from Ward Four, in assisting Springfield to regain its financial and economic equilibrium during the difficult years following the panic of 1873. It was he who early warned of the pricking of the bubble of wild speculation and inflated prices, and it was his wisdom and wide experience that did much to keep

steady the frail bark of city finance during those days. In opposition to repudiation he advocated economy and thrift. With statesmanlike insight and scholarly command of facts, added to that rarer gift, "horse sense," he showed the people of Springfield the utter absurdity of many of their appropriations of the past and guided them to the safe and sane course of retrenchment, economy, and prudence, braving misunderstanding and even abuse in order to serve. He was deeply interested in the city library, and president of the corporation at his death. Entrusted with the raising of the last \$25,000 of the \$100,000 which the building has cost, he raised the amount in one year, and himself gave liberally to the library fund. Wesleyan University received largely of his generous aid, as did numerous institutions and projects which were the recipients of quiet contributions about which little or nothing was said.

Deeply religious in his feelings, but broad and liberal in his attitude toward those who differed from him, he was for years a member of Judge Chapman's Bible class in South Church, and when the judge left the city Mr. Harris became the teacher. Long will many of the older people, still living, who were at different times members of the class, remember the clear, forcible, and inspiring teaching and the wholesome fellowship which they there enjoyed. In 1874 he made a second trip to Europe, during which time he assisted in making a sale of the right to use the vacuum brake upon English roads. Again in 1877 he went abroad, partly on business and partly to get rest, sailing from New York and remaining during the summer. While in Russia, Mr. Harris purchased a number of articles of scientific interest which became the nucleus of a collection which is now in the Springfield Museum. With all his successes and his

participation in large affairs, the true Puritan spirit was largely manifested in the life of Mr. Harris, and he left an inspiring example of rectitude and simplicity of spirit, maintained even in great prosperity, as well as an influence that will long continue to bless those he has left behind him.

Mr. Harris married, in Albany, New York, May 25, 1843, Harriet Octavia Corson, born in Canastota, New York, January 18, 1824, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 10, 1904, and they were the parents of eleven children, among whom Henrietta Clark was the tenth.

(IX) Henrietta Clark Harris, daughter of Daniel Lester and Harriet O. (Corson) Harris, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 20, 1861. She was graduated from Smith College in 1883. She was married in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 10, 1883, to William Allen Harris (q. v.).

CHANDLER, Louis Josiah

One of the well known business men of Springfield is Louis Josiah Chandler, treasurer of the Chandler Company, whose plant is located in the city of Springfield. He comes of an early New England family, the progenitor in this country being William Chandler, from whom descent in this branch is traced as follows:

(I) William Chandler, who was a small landed proprietor in Roxbury, Massachusetts, settled there with his wife in 1637 and took the freeman's oath in 1640. In this town he spent his life and died November 26, 1641, and there he was buried. Records of the Eliot Church mention him as "a Christian, Godly brother." The death of his wife, Annis, occurred March 15, 1683. They were the parents of five children: Hannah; Thomas; William; John, of further mention; and Sarah; the

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birth of the youngest child being the only one recorded.

(II) Deacon John Chandler, youngest son of William and Annis Chandler, was a man of prominence in his community, serving as one of the committee to build a meeting house, appointed September 28, 1691. He was also appointed first selectman in 1693, and moderator of the town meeting, November 26, 1694. Deacon Chandler died April 15, 1703, and his wife died in New London, Connecticut, July 23, 1705. He married Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of William and Anna Douglas, and they were the parents of the following children: John; Elizabeth; Joseph, died young; Hannah; Mehitable; Sarah; and Joseph, of further mention.

(III) Joseph Chandler, son of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Douglas) Chandler, was born June 4, 1683, and died in Pomfret, Connecticut, January 5, 1749. He was also active in community affairs, and was chosen to serve as selectman, December 3, 1716. He married, June 29, 1708, Susannah Perrin, who died January 22, 1755, daughter of John and Mary Perrin. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph, died young; Joseph; David; Susannah; Peter; Dorothy; Hepzibah; Stephen; Josiah, of further mention; Eunice; Daniel; and Peter.

(IV) Josiah Chandler, son of Joseph and Susannah (Perrin) Chandler, was born October 2, 1724, and died December 12, 1798. His remains were interred south of Rochester Village. He married (first) November 5, 1747, Freelove Carpenter, who died September 5, 1758. He married (second), November 18, 1762, Lydia Richardson, who died May 2, 1776. The following children were born to Josiah Chandler: Nathan, died young; Hannah; Stephen; Nathan; Chloe; Lydia; Mary; Josiah Colton, of further mention; and Submit.

(V) Deacon Josiah Colton Chandler, son of Josiah and Lydia (Richardson) Chandler, was born May 22, 1774, and died March 12, 1849. He learned the trade of carpenter, which line of work he followed until ten years prior to his death, when he removed to Enfield, Massachusetts, where he worked a farm during the summer months, and during the winter months worked as a cabinetmaker and also manufactured plows. He married (first), November 24, 1799, Olive Fay, who died November 17, 1837. He married (second), June 2, 1840, Abigail Manley. Children, all by first marriage: John; two died in infancy; Philander, died young; Philander; Elizabeth Lindsay; Samuel Newell; William Fay; Hannah Maria; Josiah Henry, of further mention; Rebecca Ann; and Pliny Fisk.

(VI) Josiah Henry Chandler, son of Deacon Josiah Colton and Olive (Fay) Chandler, was born May 26, 1822, and died in 1900. He served an apprenticeship at the trade of carriage builder, following that line of work in Belchertown, Massachusetts. He took an active interest in the affairs of that town, and served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen during the period of the Civil War. About the year 1867 he changed his place of residence to Springfield, Massachusetts, and was there engaged in cabinet making for many years, achieving a large degree of success. He married (first) ——— Hopkins; (second) Lucy Amanda Rider, who died in 1898, daughter of Joseph Rider. They were the parents of three children: one who died at the age of three years; a daughter who died in infancy; and Louis Josiah, of whom further.

(VII) Louis Josiah Chandler, son of Josiah Henry and Lucy Amanda (Rider) Chandler, was born in Belchertown, Mas-

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sachusetts, November 19, 1864. He was only a child when his parents removed to Springfield, and his education was obtained in the public schools of that city. He learned the trade of engraving and steel letter cutting, becoming thoroughly expert therein, and in 1893 engaged in business on his own account, in the making of name plates and stamping metal goods. The business was established on a small scale, but expanded rapidly, attaining large proportions, outgrowing their business quarters, spacious as they were, and in 1913 Mr. Chandler erected a more commodious plant, with better facilities for the handling of the ever increasing volume of business. Under a Voluntary Trust Association, The Chandler Company was formed, of which Mr. Chandler acts as treasurer, the company giving constant employment at certain seasons to about fifty people. Their product finds a ready market throughout the length and breadth of this country and is also sent as far as Australia. His business career has ever been characterized by the qualities that make for success, diligence, integrity, good judgment and keen perception, and the result of his labor is the company of which he is a member. Mr. Chandler was president of the National Metal Trade Association until April, 1921, when he resigned. He is a member and director of the Rotary Club; a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the Masonic bodies, including all the bodies of the Scottish Rite, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; and Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is a member of the Masonic Club. He is also a member of Hampden Commandery, No. 266, Knights of Malta; Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows;

Royal Arcanum; Country Club; and Boston City Club.

Mr. Chandler married, December 25, 1888, Mabel F. Hamilton, daughter of Henry C. and Mary Jane (Fuller) Hamilton.

Henry C. Hamilton was born in the town of Pelham, April 9, 1834, and is of Scotch descent. One of his ancestors was Dr. John Hamilton, pastor of the Barony Church, Glasgow, Scotland. His grandfather and father were both of the same name, Joseph Hamilton; the latter was a native of Pelham, a farmer by occupation, held various local offices, and was a man highly respected. Joseph (2) Hamilton married Sylvia Cowan, daughter of James and Mollie Cowan. Joseph Hamilton died in 1864, and his widow passed away in 1889. Henry C. Hamilton attended the schools of Pelham, and in 1854 secured employment with the old Western railroad, first as brakeman, and then as conductor, and for seven years ran regularly between Springfield and Pittsfield. He was then appointed to the post of agent for lost baggage and freight, and also acted as a spare conductor. In the latter capacity he transported thousands of brave soldiers between the years 1861 and 1865, and, as cars were few, the trips were many. In 1866 he received the appointment as freight agent, while the old depot was in use, and at the time of his retirement was one of the oldest employees in that department of the service, his term of employment dating back to the time when the switching of cars in the yard was all done with horses. He had under him in the Springfield office about one hundred subordinates, that office being the successor of the old Western railroad, and ranking fourth in the amount of goods handled by the Boston & Albany railroad.

Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat in politics, and a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; and of the Masonic Club; and has taken the Perfection degrees in the Scottish Rite bodies.

Henry C. Hamilton married, in 1865, Mary Jane Fuller, daughter of Orin Fuller, of Chicopee Falls. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mabel F., the wife of Louis J. Chandler, already mentioned. Mr. Hamilton and his wife attend the Hope Congregational Church.

FLETCHER, Leroy Percy

Since 1913 Leroy Percy Fletcher has been the sole owner and managing head of the old and well-known W. A. Newton Company, which name is still retained by the present management, one of the successful enterprises of Springfield. He is a man of good judgment, integrity, perseverance and tact, characteristics which make for good citizens and which insure success in whatever line of work is followed.

Fletcher is an ancient Spanish surname, meaning an arrow maker. The origin of the family has been traced to Bergundy. De La Flechiere was the original form of the Fletcher surname, and the ancient coat-of-arms of the family is as follows: Sable, a cross flory between four scallop shells argent. The founder of the family in England came with two other nobles from Chillon, now in Switzerland, with the Earl of Richmond, in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Robert Fletcher, the founder of the family in Massachusetts, was born in England in 1592, coming, according to family tradition, from a Yorkshire family. He settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in

1630, becoming wealthy and influential. He was appointed constable of the town of Concord, serving for many years. He died in Concord, April 3, 1677. His son, Ensign William Fletcher, was a farmer, his land embracing what is now the city of Lowell, a part of which is still owned by his descendants.

Artemas Fletcher, a descendant of Robert Fletcher, the founder, was born in the State of Massachusetts about the year 1775, residing for a time in North Adams, finally settling in the State of Vermont. His wife bore him five children, as follows: John; Antipas, of further mention; Giles; Mary, who became the wife of Belcher Carpenter; another daughter, name unknown.

Antipas Fletcher, second son of Artemas Fletcher, was born in North Adams, Massachusetts, about 1807, and died in Waterville, Vermont, in 1889. He was a farmer throughout the active years of his life, progressive and prosperous, his labors being repaid by plentiful harvests. He married (first) Arabella Hemingway, who bore him a son, William Hemingway, of further mention. He married (second) Mrs. Hodkens, a widow. He married (third) Mrs. Margaret Ober, a widow.

William Hemingway Fletcher, only son of Antipas and Arabella (Hemingway) Fletcher, was born in Waterville, Vermont, July 8, 1834, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 9, 1902. He attended the district schools of Waterville, and remained at the home farm until he was nineteen years of age, when he changed his place of residence to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of tinsmith, and later traveled through the country selling tin ware. About the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the North and South, Mr. Fletcher returned to his native State, Ver-

mont, and enlisted as a private in the Second Regiment, Vermont Volunteer Infantry, his work being that of teamster. He served for three years, 1861-64, in charge of an ambulance train with the Army of the Potomac, receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of his term. After his return from the Army Mr. Fletcher engaged in farming with his father on the home farm, continuing for a short time, then returned to his trade as a tinsmith. He also engaged in different occupations in various parts of the country, extending from Canada to Florida, and during these years of activity resided in North Hyde Park, Vermont. From there he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where for a year and a half he was proprietor of a hotel, and for the following six years operated a farm in Agawam, Massachusetts, returning from thence to Springfield, where he spent the remainder of his days and where his death occurred. He was a member of the Masonic order in Cambridge, Vermont, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, a man of energy and character, well liked and respected.

Mr. Fletcher married, November 12, 1865, Abbie M. Griswold, of Johnson, Vermont, daughter of Barney and Patty (Hanford) Griswold. They were the parents of four children: 1. William, of Springfield, Massachusetts; married Alice Stewart, and has two children, Ina and William. 2. Varnus, died aged three years. 3. Belle P., became the wife of the Rev. John Mason, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and they are the parents of six children: Robert Fletcher, John Philip, Amy Lois, Wilmer, Estelle and Edith. 4. Leroy Percy, of further mention.

Leroy Percy Fletcher, youngest son of William Hemingway and Abbie M. (Griswold) Fletcher, was born in North

Hyde Park, Vermont, June 1, 1876. He attended public schools of North Hyde Park and Burlington, Vermont, and Lancaster and Clinton, Massachusetts, completing his education in Childs Business College, in Springfield, Massachusetts. For a time he was engaged with his brother, William Fletcher, in the milk business, and also with the Coöperation Milk Association of Springfield. His next employment was with the Springfield Lumber Company, then with the C. P. Chase Lumber Company as a tally man, and eventually he entered the employ of Sturdevant & Newton, engaged in construction work. In 1897 this firm became the W. A. Newton Company, Mr. Fletcher continuing with the company until 1913, when, upon the retirement of Mr. Newton, he became sole owner of the business, continuing it very successfully at the present time (1920) and retaining the old name. The business was originally construction of all kinds, but at the present time they specialize in stair building and interior finish of high grade. His mill and shops are finely equipped with modern machinery, and a number of expert workmen are employed all the year.

Mr. Fletcher married, June 25, 1896, Edith B. Crouss, born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, daughter of George and Augusta (Bird) Crouss. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are the parents of twins, Leroy Percy, Jr. and Lucille P., born September 16, 1902.

DORR, Percy Orrin

Well known in business circles of the city, Percy O. Dorr, manager of the Springfield office of Harris, Forbes & Company, Inc., dealers exclusively in investment bonds, also is a member of the board of directors of that company, and was in 1921 vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, of Spring-

field. He traces his lineage to Richard Dorr, who settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as early as 1675. The name Dorr, sometimes written Door or Dore, is an unusual one in this country, and the family first appears in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from which place some of the descendants removed to neighboring towns. The original branch, however, seems to have migrated to Lebanon, Maine.

(I) Richard Dorr, first American ancestor, was living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as early as 1675, and his will was proven March 17, 1716. He and his wife Tamsen were the parents of children, among whom was Philip. The line of descent as given in the Wentworth genealogy, is as follows:

(II) Philip Dorr, son of Richard and Tamsen Dorr, married Sarah ———, and they had five children, among whom was John.

(III) John Dorr, son of Philip and Sarah Dorr, was born July 5, 1730. He married Charity Wentworth, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Allen) Wentworth, and they had thirteen children, among whom was Benaiah.

(IV) Benaiah Dorr, son of John and Charity (Wentworth) Dorr, married (first) Experience Andrews; (second) Mary (Pray) Allen. He lived in Lebanon, Maine, and in Ossipee, New Hampshire, and among his children was Benjamin.

(V) Benjamin Dorr, son of Benaiah and Experience (Andrews) Dorr, was born March 22, 1787. He married (first) Mary Brackett. She died in 1818, and he married (second), in 1819, her cousin, Deborah Brackett. He was the father of children, among whom was Ezekiel.

(VI) Ezekiel Dorr, son of Benjamin and Mary (Brackett) Dorr, died in 1848. He had sons, Orrin Quimby, who served in

the Civil War; and Charles M., see next paragraph.

(VII) Charles Melville Dorr, son of Ezekiel Dorr, was born in Great Falls, now Somersworth, New Hampshire, May 30, 1845, and died January 1, 1900. He received his preparatory education in the local schools and then entered West Lebanon Academy, from which he was graduated. As a boy, he was employed as a clerk, first in a drug store and later in a dry goods store. In the latter he found his opportunity, and by energy, ability, and thrift worked his way upward until he finally became the owner of the business, which he successfully conducted for thirty years. An able and enterprising business man, he was interested in and maintained other connections of importance. He was cashier of the Somersworth National Bank in Somersworth, New Hampshire, at the time of his death. For five years, four of which were the years of President Harrison's term of administration, he efficiently filled the office of bank examiner of the State of New Hampshire. Politically, he was a Republican, and prominent in the councils of his party. Always ready to give of his time, ability, and means for the furtherance of the public good, he met the responsibilities of public office faithfully and conscientiously. He was moderator in the town meetings, and was chosen by his fellow-townsmen to represent his district in the State Legislature.

Greatly respected and highly esteemed by his associates, he was known as a successful business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a loyal friend and neighbor. Fraternally, he was a member of Libanus Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons, of Somersworth; and also a member of Dover Commandery, Knights Templar; and a member and past high priest of Somersworth Chapter, Royal Arch Ma-

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sons, of Somersworth, New Hampshire. He was a faithful member of the Free Will Baptist Church, of Somersworth, New Hampshire.

Charles M. Dorr married, May 30, 1868, Eunice A. Hayes, daughter of Elihu and Martha (Herson) Hayes, and their children were: 1. Frank Hayes Dorr, born June 5, 1869, died January 8, 1897. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1891, and was an electrical engineer of considerable ability, one of the many structures erected by him being the beautiful group of electrical fountains, which charmed the eyes of every beholder, at the World's Fair held at Chicago in 1893. 2. Linda Maud Dorr, born October 15, 1872, died August 10, 1876. 3. Percy O., of further mention. 4. Charles Edgar, born October 12, 1880, died February 8, 1881.

(VIII) Percy Orrin Dorr, son of Charles M. and Eunice A. (Hayes) Dorr, was born in Somersworth, New Hampshire, December 15, 1878. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of his native city, and graduated from the high school in 1898. He then entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1902, with the degree Bachelor of Arts. The following year he attended the Amos Tuck School, where he took a post-graduate course in administration and finance, receiving the degree Master of Commercial Science in 1903. After receiving his Master's degree, he entered the employ of N. W. Harris & Company, which later became Harris, Forbes and Company, Inc., dealers exclusively in investment bonds, where he began as office boy in the mailing department. He steadily worked his way upward, step by step, mastering each department of the work as he advanced. In 1906 he took charge of Western Massachusetts, and until 1909 represented the

company from the Boston office. In 1909 he was married and located in Springfield, continuing to fill the last named position until 1913, at which time because of the satisfactory work he had done, he was given an interest in the firm and opened a branch office there. On January 7, 1921, he was made a director of the company as well as manager of the Springfield office, and at the present time (1922) he has charge of Worcester county and all of Western Massachusetts.

Mr. Dorr was vice-president of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce in 1921, and is still a member of the board of directors of that organization; a member and a director of the Rotary Club, of which he was president in 1920; a member and treasurer of the Nayasset Club; and one of the directors of the Boys' Club. During his senior year in college, he was elected president of the Class of 1902, and to that office he has continued to be re-elected up to the present time (1922). He also holds membership in the Colony Club, Country Club, and in the Publicity Club, of Springfield; and in Libanus Lodge, No. 49, Free and Accepted Masons, of Somersworth, New Hampshire. His church affiliation was formerly with the Free Will Baptist Church, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, but he and wife are now members of the South Congregational Church of Springfield. During the World War, Mr. Dorr was vice-chairman of the Springfield Liberty Loan Committee, during the third, fourth, and fifth Liberty Loan campaigns. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Doane Orphanage; a member of the board of directors of the Visiting Nurse Association; and a member of the budget committee of the Community Chest. While in college Mr. Dorr was elected a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, and of the Dragon Senior Society, and still re-

tains his membership in these organizations. During the past year, 1921-22, he was on the board of lecturers on Investments in the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance, of Dartmouth College.

On September 27, 1909, Percy O. Dorr married, in Winchester, where she had resided for some time, Mabel Holman Lee, who was born in Nashua, New Hampshire, daughter of Charles E. and Mrs. Carrie E. Lee. Mrs. Dorr is a graduate of Smith College, class of 1909, and is a member of the Woman's Club, the Smith College Club, and of the College Club. She is interested in, and a member of a number of charitable organizations.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorr are the parents of two children: Dorothy Lee, who was born September 15, 1912; and Elizabeth Hayes, who was born March 2, 1916.

CANDLIN, Albert

The efficient principal of the Chestnut Street School, Albert Candlin, is of English ancestry. His grandfather, George Candlin, was born in England, and came to America late in life that he might spend his declining years with his son, his wife having died in England. The children of George Candlin were: Joseph, of whom further; Mary Ann, deceased; and Betsy, who married William Shidd, and removed to the Canadian Northwest.

Joseph Candlin, son of George Candlin, was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1838, and died in Massachusetts, in 1919. He received an academic education in London University, and when a young man acted as head gardener for the Duke of Devonshire. While serving in that capacity he became interested in the Wesleyan Methodist movement and became a local preacher. He worked as a city missionary in London for a time, and in 1868 came to America, locating first as a

preacher at East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years. He then preached in various places including South Hadley Falls, Southampton, Williamsburg, and Newburyport, Massachusetts. Still later he preached in and around Boston, and finally bought a piece of land in Saugus, built a house, and there lived retired for some five or six years prior to his death. He married (first) Annie Turner, who died in 1875; (second) Ruth Searle; and (third) Alice L. Pike. To the first marriage were born eight children: Elizabeth; Albert, of whom further; Annie, Rose, Oliver, Frank, Frederick, and Mildred. To the second marriage two children were born, both of whom died in infancy.

Albert Candlin, son of Joseph and Annie (Turner) Candlin, was born in Norfolk, Thetford, England, October 2, 1865, and came to America with his parents when he was three years of age. He attended school in East Longmeadow, taught for a time in Sunderland, Massachusetts, and in Pittsfield, New Hampshire, and then on account of ill health was obliged to give up study and educational work. After a period of out-door work, however, he resumed his studies, and entered Boston University, from which he graduated in 1891. After completing his college course he attended Bridgewater Normal School, and took up teaching again. He went to Southington, Connecticut, where, after filling the position of principal of the grammar school for two years, he was made superintendent of all the schools, being the first superintendent of schools appointed in that district. Two years later he went to Quincy, Massachusetts, where he was principal of the Willard School for four years, after which he served as school principal in Waltham, Massachusetts, for five years. In 1905 he came to Spring-



Albert Candlin



field, Massachusetts, as principal of the Chestnut Street School, a small school at that time, but one which has grown by successive additions until it has become the largest in the city, with a seating capacity for 1,500 pupils. Successful in his profession and highly esteemed by pupils and professional associates, Mr. Candlin has given years of valuable service to the upbuilding of the nation's greatest wealth, its future citizens. He is a member of Friendship Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Southington, Connecticut; and also of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Royal and Select Masters, all of Southington, Connecticut. He is also affiliated with various college fraternities and educational clubs, and is a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club. His church membership is with the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

On November 25, 1891, he married Alice Pollard, of Camden, Maine, daughter of John Pollard, who came from Bradford, England. Mr. and Mrs. Candlin are the parents of four children: 1. Anna, born in Southington, Connecticut, a graduate of Wellesley College; married Edward R. Grosvenor, cashier and director of the National Bank, at Winchester, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Albert, David Edward, and Richard Pollard. 2. Ruth, born in Southington, Connecticut, a graduate of Wellesley College; was a teacher before her marriage in June, 1921, to Lester I. Pittsworth, with the Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. 3. Josephine, born in Waltham, Massachusetts. 4. Dorcas, born in Springfield, Massachusetts.

HOLBROOK, Fred Amasa

As president and treasurer of the Holbrook Lumber Company, Fred Amasa Holbrook comes of a very ancient and distinguished family of England, the coat-

of-arms of which is as follows: A chevron between three martlets. Several other coats-of-arms were borne by various branches of the family at different times in England. Members of this distinguished family came to the colonies at a very early date, Thomas Holbrook, the immigrant ancestor, having come from Weymouth, England, in 1628, when he was a young man of thirty-four years. He was accompanied by his wife, Jane, also thirty-four years of age, and four children, to which family group two more children were born after their arrival in the colonies. They settled in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where Thomas Holbrook became a man of prominence, taking part in all the activities of the little pioneer settlement. In 1640 he served on the committee appointed to lay out a road between Braintree and Dorchester; was admitted a freeman in 1645; and served as selectman for several years. Among his three sons was John, of whom further.

John Holbrook, known as Captain John, born in England, in 1617, died November 23, 1699, was a man of independence, courage, enterprise, and wealth. He resided at what was known as Old Spain, Weymouth, Massachusetts, took the freeman's oath in 1640, and first served as selectman in 1648. He was deputy to the General Court for several years, and dealt largely in real estate, loaning large sums of money for those times. He was three times married, and among his children was Ichabod, of whom further.

Ichabod Holbrook was born in Weymouth, May 20, 1662, and died December 14, 1718. He inherited the homestead and married Sarah Turner. Among his children was David, of whom further.

David Holbrook was born in September, 1690, and from him was descended Isaac Holbrook, great-grandfather of Fred Amasa Holbrook.

Isaac Holbrook was born in Vermont,

and was engaged in farming during the greater part of his active life. He lived in the days when great numbers of those who had been living in the East followed the westward moving line to the frontier and migrated to the Ohio valley. Following the trail of these persistent pioneers he, too, went to the fertile regions of the then "West," settling in the newly admitted State of Ohio, where he remained for some years. His health failed, however, and he was forced to return to the East, where he died in 1816. His wife, a Saunders, died in Michigan in 1850. Among his children was Amasa, of whom further.

Amasa Holbrook, son of Isaac Holbrook, was born in Colerain, Massachusetts, in 1812, and died September 17, 1863. He was an able man and took an active part in all the affairs of the town in which he resided. He married Lucretia Clemons, of Charlesmont, Massachusetts, born February 22, 1813, died February 14, 1907, daughter of Joseph Clemons, born 1776, died 1841, and Lydia Clemons. Their children were: Emily, Elizabeth, Alvira, Horace, of whom further, and George E.

Horace Holbrook, son of Amasa and Lucretia (Clemons) Holbrook, was born in 1844. He received his early education in the schools of his district and then entered Arms Academy, in Shelburne Falls, where he continued his studies for two terms. His boyhood was passed during the troublous years when the differences between the "free soilers" and the pro-slavery forces were becoming acute and rapidly developing into the "inevitable conflict." Before he was eighteen years of age Fort Sumter was fired upon and the storm broke. As soon as his eighteenth year was reached, the earliest that he could, he enlisted in Company E of the 52nd Massachusetts Regiment,

with which he served for a year. The death of his father, in September, 1863, prevented his reënlistment. He then removed to Illinois, where he remained for several years. In 1868, however, he returned to Massachusetts, and established himself in Montague, engaging in the meat business there, and continued in this line until 1879, when he sold out and removed to Northampton, Massachusetts. Several years later he removed to South Deerfield, where he is now passing the years of his retirement upon a farm, greatly esteemed and loved by a wide circle of friends, business associates, and fellow-citizens. Politically Mr. Holbrook supports the Republican party, and, having served in the Civil War, he is a member of W. T. Baker Post, No. 81, Grand Army of the Republic. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Jerusalem Lodge; Royal Arch Chapter; and the Council there. He married Maria Rachel Gloyd, of Plainfield, Massachusetts, who died January 5, 1921, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (Chamberlain) Gloyd, and their children were: Charles H., mentioned elsewhere in this work; Louis G.; Nelson D., mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Fred Amasa, of further mention.

Fred Amasa Holbrook, son of Horace and Maria Rachel (Gloyd) Holbrook, was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, October 15, 1879. He received a practical education in the schools of Northampton, Massachusetts, and then entered Northampton Commercial College. School days over, he began his business career by entering the employment of the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company as traveling salesman, and in the lumber business he has continued to the present time. For fourteen years he continued to represent the Fred S. Morse Lumber Company, covering a large territory and meeting with

good success. The experience gained during these fourteen years made Mr. Holbrook something of an expert in his line, and in 1913 he organized the Holbrook Lumber Company, of which he is president and treasurer. The business has been a very successful one, steadily increasing from year to year, and extending its operations over a constantly enlarging area. Since 1898 he has made his home in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he is highly esteemed. He is a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield; of all the York Rite bodies; and has taken the Scottish Rite degrees to the thirty-second. He is also a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Nayasset Club and of the Springfield Country Club. His religious affiliation is with the first Congregational Church.

On June 6, 1902, Mr. Holbrook married Jean L. Shaw, born in Glasgow, Scotland, daughter of Hugh and Jean (Little) Shaw.

RYAN, Charles Vincent

Among the representative business men of Springfield is Charles Vincent Ryan, pharmacist, whose entire life, to the present time, has been spent in the city of his birth. Conducting one of the most modern and scientifically equipped plants of its kind in the city, he has built up an immense business, the profits of which he has invested largely in real estate, opening up new sections, and building many homes which are valuable contributions to the growth and prosperity of the city.

The Ryan family comes from a long line of landowners in County Tipperary, Ireland, and traces its ancestry from Brian Boru, who was born in the year 927, and was King of Ireland. He became

king of both Munsters, corresponding to Tipperary and Clare, in 978, and some time afterward became supreme ruler of Ireland, supporting a rude but princely state of Kincora, with seats also at Tara and Cashel. He was a strong, vigorous ruler, who brought prosperity to his country, defeated the Danes in upward of twenty battles, and finally lost his life in a victorious battle fought at Clontarf (1014), in which he defeated a united army of revolted natives and Danes, inflicting upon the latter a loss from which they never recovered.

Philip Ryan, the grandfather of Charles Vincent Ryan, was a merchant in Dublin, Ireland, who conducted a prosperous business, married Mary, surname unknown, and reared three sons: Charles, who served in the Civil War, during which he was killed in battle; Michael; and Philip, of whom further.

Philip Ryan, son of Philip and Mary Ryan, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1835, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 26, 1884, aged forty-nine years. He attended the schools of Dublin and then entered Trinity College, where he continued his studies for a year. Being an earnest, active lad of large ability, he early recognized the difficulties of the political situation in Ireland, and in 1854 came to America, settling in South Manchester, Connecticut, where he entered the employ of Cheney Brothers, the well-known silk manufacturers. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, under Colonel Cochrane, and served throughout the war. Here, as in other fields of endeavor, his ability and his integrity soon won for him the confidence and esteem of both superiors and associates, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. After the close of the war he came to Springfield, Massachusetts,

and engaged in business for himself. He conducted an undertaking establishment and also sold steamship tickets for a time, and then opened a book store on State street, where for twenty years he sold books to the residents of Springfield. An earnest, energetic man, and possessed of an unusually fine mind, he made his business a source of pleasure and profit. He took an active interest in the affairs of Springfield, and filled several municipal offices, in 1873 serving as a member of the City Council. His steady adherence to sound principles of integrity and honor, his keen, alert mind, his genial friendliness, and his Celtic wit and resourcefulness won him the love and esteem of a host of friends, and made for him a large place in the life of the community. He married Mary McGuire, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and died in Springfield, in 1886, and they were the parents of seven children, five of whom died early, the surviving two being: Joseph A., of New York City; and Charles Vincent, of whom further.

Charles Vincent Ryan, son of Philip and Mary (McGuire) Ryan, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 16, 1872, and received his education in the parochial and public schools of Springfield, including the high school. Before and after school hours and during vacations he was employed in a drug store, and after completing his studies in the public schools he attended the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, in Boston, taking a special course, and passing the State examinations when he was twenty years of age. He then became associated with the wholesale drug house of H. & J. Brewer, being in charge of the laboratory, a position which he held until April 1, 1895, when he went into the drug business for himself. He opened a pharmacy at No. 161 Main street, and here he built

up a large and prosperous business. For eighteen years, until 1913, he remained at that location, when he removed to No. 194 Main street, where he has one of the most modern and scientifically equipped drug stores in western Massachusetts. The profits of his successful business Mr. Ryan has invested largely in real estate, buying and selling developed properties, and also investing in undeveloped tracts which he has opened up and improved. He has built many homes for individual families and also many apartment houses. For three years Mr. Ryan was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Country Club, and a former member of the Nayasset Club.

On September 14, 1898, Charles Vincent Ryan married Catherine Kelley, daughter of Michael and Julia Kelley, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Charles Vincent, Jr., born July 22, 1899; is a graduate of Springfield High School and of Harvard College, and now (1921) is a student in Harvard Law School. 2. Katherine, born February 22, 1902; was a super-honor pupil in Springfield High School, graduated from Smith College, June, 1922, with special honor in history, and was given the degree of *cum laude*. 3. Philip, died at the age of seven years. 4. Helen Louise, born February 26, 1915.

NICHOLS, Arthur Merrick

Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development it is impossible to clearly determine. Yet the study of a successful life is none the less profitable by reason of the existence of this uncertainty, and in the majority of cases it is found that exceptional ability, supplemented by close application and earnest purpose, forms the real secret of

the success which so many have envied. This is certainly true of Arthur Merrick Nichols, who since January 1, 1918, has been head of the carpentering and contracting firm of the E. W. Shattuck Company, of Springfield.

Sturbridge, Massachusetts, was long the family seat of the branch of the Nichols family of which Arthur M. Nichols is a worthy representative, he being the first of his line to seek a home elsewhere, although he remained in his native State. Samuel Nichols, the first member of whom we have definite information, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, about 1788, and died there, July 30, 1844. He married Sarah Walker, who was born in 1792, and died in 1862, and they were the parents of six children: Fannie, born in 1814, died in 1830; Elizabeth; Jane; Merrick, of further mention; Merrill; and Samuel.

Merrick Nichols, eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Walker) Nichols, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, in 1824, and died in Indian Orchard (Springfield) Massachusetts, in 1900. Throughout the active years of his life he followed the occupations of farming and shoemaking, achieving success as the result of labor well directed. His Indian Orchard residence was built in 1890, ten years prior to his death. He married for his first wife Cornelia Nichols, who was born in 1827, and died in 1859. They were the parents of five children: Alfred, deceased; Jennie, deceased, who married Edson Lowre; Albert W., deceased (twin); Arthur Merrick (twin), of further mention; and Leroy. He married for his second wife Mary Stockwell. No children were born of this marriage. He married for his third wife Joan E. Merritt, and they were the parents of two children: Edith, who became the second wife of Edson Lowre, and Bertha, who became the wife of Arthur Keith.

Arthur Merrick Nichols, third child of Merrick and Cornelia (Nichols) Nichols, was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, February 20, 1856. He attended the common schools of his native town, and there resided until he attained his majority, when he removed to Brookfield, Massachusetts, where for four years he followed farming. He also served an apprenticeship at the trade of carpenter, which he followed in that town until 1889, then removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of E. W. Shattuck, who was conducting a carpentering and contracting business under the name of E. W. Shattuck, and served in the capacity of foreman. The business was first located at No. 96 Taylor street, later at No. 12 Cass street, which latter property and also No. 275 Liberty street, was purchased by Mr. Nichols while in the employ of Mr. Shattuck. Mr. Nichols remained in the employ of Mr. Shattuck until January 1, 1918, when he purchased the interest of Mr. Shattuck, and since then has been sole proprietor, conducting the business under the name of E. W. Shattuck Company. Mr. Nichols employs a large force of men. In addition to the above mentioned business, Mr. Nichols is interested in a small storage business. He is a Republican in politics, but aside from casting his vote does not take any part in public affairs. He is an active member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, having served as class leader for thirty-two years, and as a member of its board of trustees for twenty-five years. He has also served as a member and chairman of the property committee, and while serving on the latter committee had charge of alterations and improvements in the church edifice, the cost of which amounted to nearly \$30,000.

Mr. Nichols married Jennie E. Bushnell, of Lisbon, Connecticut, daughter of Lyndes and Charlotte (Prentice) Bush-

nell. Mrs. Nichols died January 4, 1919. They were the parents of four children, namely: 1. Erastus, who died in childhood. 2. Cornelia Prentice, who became the wife of Henry Gamelin, of Springfield. 3. Everett Bushnell, who married Mary Williams, and resides at Indian Orchard. 4. Wesley Edson, was born in Springfield, April 14, 1890, and was educated in the public schools and in the Technical High School of Springfield. His first employment was in the office of the Cone Welding Company, where he remained for a short time, and he was then in the office of the Springfield Rubber Company for about a year. In 1911 he became an employee of the E. W. Shattuck Company, and in 1918, when his father purchased the business, he was given general charge of the office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a Republican in politics. He married, July 7, 1912, Sarah L. Johnson, of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Lauris and ——— (Scott) Johnson, and they are the parents of four children: Evelyn Lois, born September 20, 1914; Corinne Alice, born December 20, 1915; Ruth Jeannette, born October 17, 1918; and Jane Elizabeth, born June 2, 1920.

STILWELL, William Batchelor

About 1638 three brothers, John, Nicholas, and Jasper Cooke, under the assumed name of Stilwell, escaped from persecution in England and found refuge in Holland and afterward in America, settling in or near New Haven, Connecticut. Separating in that city, these brothers followed the bent of their own desires. John and Nicholas Stilwell, true to the associations of their period of residence in Holland, sought the Dutch on Manhattan Island, while Jasper Stilwell, having been educated for the church, joined the Rev. Henry Whitfield in Guilford,

Connecticut. From these ancestors, are descended the greater number of the families of that name in New York State and elsewhere in this country.

William E. Stilwell, grandfather of William B. Stilwell, of this review, was born in Roots, New York, and there spent his entire life time, an honored and respected citizen. After completing his studies in the common schools of the neighborhood, he turned his attention to the occupations of farming, carpentering, and contracting. He was awarded the contract for building the bridge across the Mohawk river at Fulton, New York, which was carried away by high water before it was accepted, and as he had put all his money into the project, he lost all the property which he had accumulated during his years of labor. He married (first) Ann Vandever, and (second) Elizabeth Batchelor, and was the father of four children, namely: William B., of further mention; Ann; Caroline; and Henry.

William Batchelor Stilwell, father of William B. Stilwell, was born in Roots, New York, November 28, 1818, and died in April, 1851, at the age of thirty-two years. He attended the schools in the vicinity of his home, acquiring a practical education, and in early manhood removed to Albany, New York, where he engaged in business, conducting a general store up to the time of his death. He was a man of honor and integrity, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he was brought in contact, either in business or social life. Mr. Stilwell married, December 1, 1846, Sarah M. Hodge, of Ames, New York, daughter of Isaac and Melissa (Hill) Hodge, well known residents of that section of the State. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stilwell, as follows: 1. Henry S., born January 7, 1849, died June 14, 1921; married (first)



Mr B Stitwell

Lillie Patten, and (second) Caroline Hook, who bore him two children, William B. and Marion Sarah, twins. 2. William Batchelor, of whom further.

William Batchelor Stilwell was born in Ames, Montgomery county, New York, December 19, 1850, four months prior to the death of his father. He was a student in the schools of Ames and Gloversville, New York, and by taking advantage of his opportunities, became a well educated man. His first employment was as clerk in the shoe store of Mr. Wooster, in Gloversville, where he remained for a few years, after which he followed farming as an occupation, conducting his operations on the old homestead of his grandfather in Ames, New York. Eventually, he became connected with the firm of Peck & Snyder, manufacturers of and dealers in sporting goods, whose place of business was, and is still, located on Nassau street, New York City. They later consolidated with the Spalding Brothers and the name was changed to the A. G. Spalding Brothers Company. Their extensive manufacturing plant is in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and Mr. Stilwell has been closely associated with this concern for forty-two years. He began in the capacity of clerk in the New York store, selling goods and taking charge of the bicycle repair shop which at that time did a very large business, and he continued in this position for some twenty years. Finally, he was transferred to the manufacturing plant in Chicopee, Massachusetts, where, since 1902, he has been superintendent of construction. The duties of his office compel him to travel extensively, covering the entire territory from New York City to Oklahoma, and all through the Southern States, his chief work being the erection of gymnasiums. He has resided at different periods, in Brooklyn, New York,

and Chicago, Illinois, but in 1914 he located permanently in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the following year erected a beautiful residence on Atwater road, equipped with everything needful for the comfort and convenience of his family, and surrounded by two acres of land which is laid out in an artistic manner. He holds membership in Acanthus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Brookline, and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Stilwell married, August 31, 1909, Minnie Benedict, of New York City, who was born in Branch county, Michigan, daughter of John F., who was in the confectionery business in Michigan, and Eunice A. (Gardner) Benedict.

WEBSTER, Harry Gilmore

The progenitor of the oldest and probably the most numerous family in America bearing the name of Webster was John Webster, of Warwickshire, England, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630-33. He removed from Newtowne, now Cambridge, Massachusetts, to the present site of Hartford, Connecticut, in 1636, presumably with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and his historic party. Hartford, Connecticut, was then known by its Indian name, Suckiaug, meaning "black earth," possibly so named from the dark, rich soil of its fertile meadows and cultivated fields, portions of the country even then being under the rough tillage of the savages. John Webster located on the south side of Little river, a small stream flowing into the Connecticut from the west. That he was a man of standing and influence in the Hartford colony is evident. For twenty years he was a magistrate, was elected to the General Court in 1637 and in 1638, and in 1656 was elected governor. The duties of the governor at this time

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were very important. He presided over the General Assembly; he put all the motions; and in case the vote was equal he cast the deciding vote. He also held court in various places. For these and many other services there was no compensation until 1647, from which time on he received the sum of thirty pounds a year. He also took an active part in religious affairs and was a member of the First Church of Hartford, founded by the Rev. Thomas Hooker. He died April 5, 1661, known as "the Puritan and Pilgrim of two hemispheres," the public-spirited citizen and servant, and sleeps with the pioneers who, with him, blazed the path of empire in the New World. A tombstone dedicated to his memory stands in Hadley, Massachusetts, erected by Noah Webster, lexicographer.

(II) Robert Webster, son of John Webster, was born in 1627, settled in Middletown, and in September, 1651, was chosen recorder. He was in the General Court from September, 1653, to May, 1655, and again in 1656-57-58. In 1658 he removed to Hartford, and died May 31, 1676. He married, in 1652, Susannah Treat, daughter of Richard Treat, Esq. She died in 1705, the mother of Jonathan, Samuel, Robert, Joseph, Warren, Sarah, Mary, and Elizabeth.

(III) Deacon Jonathan Webster, son of Robert and Susannah (Treat) Webster, was born January 9, 1656, in Middletown, Connecticut, and was for many years a merchant of Hartford, Connecticut. He married (first), May 11, 1681, Dorcas Hopkins, and their children were: Jonathan, Samuel, Susannah, Mary, Mehitable, and Stephen; he married (second) Mary Judd, and they had one child, Benjamin.

(IV) Jonathan Webster, son of Deacon Jonathan and Dorcas (Hopkins) Webster, was born March 18, 1682, and re-

moved from Hartford to Glastonbury in 1713. He married Esther Judd, of New Britain, Connecticut, December 14, 1704. His death occurred September 18, 1758, and his wife died September 22, 1782, at Bernardston, Massachusetts. Their children were: Jonathan, Esther, Jemima, Ezekiel, Mehitable, Dorcas, Sarah, David, Mary, and Stephen.

(V) Stephen Webster, son of Jonathan and Esther (Judd) Webster, was born June 11, 1728. He removed from Glastonbury, Connecticut, to Bernardston, Massachusetts, in 1773, and from there to Northfield, Massachusetts. He married (first) Rebeckah, daughter of Jacob Williams; he married (second) Elizabeth Kilbourne; he married (third) Patience Johnson.

(VI) Jacob Webster, son of Stephen and Elizabeth (Kilbourne) Webster, was born February 12, 1748, in Glastonbury, Connecticut. He lived in Conway, Massachusetts; was a private in the Revolutionary War, enlisting from Bernardston in Captain Taylor's Company, Nicholas Dyke's Regiment, in 1776. He died October 3, 1776. He married, May 13, 1769, at Wethersfield, Connecticut, Abigail Goodrich, and their children were: Charles Webster, Jacob, and David Williams.

(VII) Charles Webster, son of Jacob and Abigail (Goodrich) Webster, was born July 23, 1770. He was a blacksmith by trade, and in 1795 removed to Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, where he was a large landholder and prominent in town affairs. He was a major in the New Hampshire Militia, 28th Regiment, commissioned June 15, 1811; and died at Alstead, January 8, 1853. He married Irene Shepard, born June 20, 1776, died April 30, 1864. Their children were: Martha, Laura, Charles Goodrich, of

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further mention; Irene Norton, Harriett, David Kimball, Abigail Z., Miranda and William H.

(VIII) Charles Goodrich Webster, son of Charles and Irene (Shepard) Webster, was born July 3, 1801, at Alstead, New Hampshire. He was a farmer of Salem, Massachusetts, and died November 2, 1885. He married, at Alstead, New Hampshire, June 26, 1828, Elmira Dickinson, of Walpole, born June 21, 1809, died June 2, 1875. Their children were: Melissa Elmira, born August 31, 1830; and Charles Granville, of whom further.

(IX) Charles Granville Webster, son of Charles Goodrich and Elmira (Dickinson) Webster, was born at Alstead, New Hampshire, May 18, 1835, and died there, July 11, 1902. He was an architect and a contractor and builder, a large employer of labor, and a very able man. He married, September 7, 1857, Sarah Elizabeth Glover, daughter of Edward and Sarah E. (Studley) Glover, of Alstead, born May 4, 1841, died October 19, 1917. Their children were: 1. Edward Glover, born November 14, 1858, died July 13, 1904; married Rose A. Reed. 2. Charles Goodrich, born in Alstead, New Hampshire, January 29, 1860; married Ida L. Timothy. 3. Frederick G., born October 2, 1862; married Minnie Flanders, and resides in Alstead. 4. Frank George, born October 29, 1865; married Susan Hutchins, and resides in Springfield. 5. Harry Gilmore, of further mention. 6. Elizabeth Almira, born April 29, 1870; married Henry Franklin, and resides in Greenfield. 7. William B., born May 29, 1872, died at Greenfield, January 1, 1917; married Bernice Bundy. 8. John Arthur, born June 15, 1874; married, June 29, 1898, Phoebe Jane Burgoyne, daughter of Mathias and Mary Frances (Brooks) Burgoyne; they reside in Springfield. 9. Grace Alice, born April 29, 1876; married

George A. Perkins; died September 28, 1917. 10. Bessie Elizabeth, born December 17, 1881; married Luther Moses, of Providence, Rhode Island.

(X) Harry Gilmore Webster, son of Charles Granville and Sarah Elizabeth (Glover) Webster, was born in Alstead, New Hampshire, November 25, 1867. He received his education in the Alstead schools, and when eighteen years of age went to Bellows Falls, Vermont, where he was employed as a clerk in a hotel for a time. Subsequently he worked in the Leighton Hotel at Nashua, and later was engaged with the New England Telephone Company, at Bellows Falls. About 1895 he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where for a time he was engaged with the New England Telephone Company. After engaging in business in Norwich, Connecticut, for a year, as a member of the firm of Webster & Meecham, dealers in provisions, and for another year in the provision business in partnership with J. Marshall Loveland in Springfield, he sold his interests to his partner and entered the employ of W. H. Dexter, in the real estate business. In 1899 he went into the real estate business for himself, buying, building, and selling, and also doing insurance business. As a result of fair dealing and large ability, he has built up a large and ever-growing business, and is one of the well known real estate dealers of Springfield. As an expert in real estate values he stands among the first in the city.

He is a director in the Springfield National Bank. He has taken an active interest in politics and served on the Board of Aldermen for three years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Springfield Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights

Templar; and Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In club circles he is well known, being a member of the Nayasset Club, the Winthrop Club, the Anglers Club, and the Country Club, all of Springfield. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Springfield, which he has served as assistant treasurer and as collector, and at present (1922) is serving as a member of the parish committee.

On February 14, 1899, Harry Gilmore Webster married Marie I. Beebe, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Walton and Elizabeth A. (Sharp) Beebe, and they are the parents of three children: Donald Gilmore, born April 16, 1901; Granville Beebe, born October 13, 1909, died April 28, 1920; and Harry Glover, born December 10, 1910.

BROWN, Nedd Wallace

Among the successful business men of Springfield is Nedd Wallace Brown, president, treasurer, and manager of the N. W. Brown Piano Company, Inc., located at No. 144 State street, whose experience and personal qualifications amply fit him for the successful conduct of a large and increasingly profitable concern which handles high grade pianos and reproducing player pianos.

The name Brown is one of the most frequent in this country. Back in the early days in England, before surnames were generally adopted, places, occupations, and personal characteristics were used to distinguish individuals. John, by the woods; John, the tanner; and John, the brown (in hair or complexion), were deemed quite sufficiently distinguished from one another by the descriptive phrase, for all the ordinary purposes of the everyday life of the common people,

until gradually as life became more complex and the people more important, the custom of adopting a surname for the family began and spread rapidly, finally reaching the common people. John by the woods became John Woods, John the tanner became John Tanner, and John the brown became John Brown. There are many unrelated families of the name of Brown, and very early in the history of New England representatives of many of them came to New England to try their fortunes in the New World. Thus it is that the name Brown appears upon the earliest records of almost every New England State, and of many other States throughout the country. There are several ancient families bearing this name, and from them have come many men of prominence and of distinguished ability. Among those pioneers of the name who came to New Hampshire was John Brown, born in England, 1588-89, who came to Massachusetts as early as 1635, and settled permanently at Hampton, in what is now New Hampshire, in 1639. He was granted a house lot of four acres, and soon afterwards purchased ten acres, upon which tract he built his home. During his life he made several additions, by purchase, to this tract, upon which his descendants lived for seven generations. He was the father of eight children, five of whom were sons: John, Benjamin, Jacob, Thomas, and Stephen; and from these have descended many of the families of the name living in New Hampshire and elsewhere.

Captain Henry Brown, grandfather of Nedd Wallace Brown, was a resident of Kensington, New Hampshire. He was a sea-faring man, a sea captain, who owned a three-masted vessel and made many voyages to Marseilles, France. He died in Kensington, New Hampshire. The Christian name of his first wife was

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Mary; he married (second) Hannah Chase, of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. His children were: George, who lost his life in the Civil War; James William, of whom further; and Hannah.

James William Brown, son of Captain Henry Brown, was born in Kensington, New Hampshire, January 18, 1838, and died November 8, 1916, aged seventy-eight years. He received his education in the local schools, assisting on the farm before and after school and during vacations. When school days were over he learned the shoemaker's trade, which he combined with farming. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the First Rhode Island Cavalry, and was in active service throughout the period of the war. He served as special messenger for General Custer, and was under fire sixty-five times, being wounded twice. While carrying a message from General Sickles to General Custer his horse slipped or was wounded and fell, he being thrown to the ground beneath the horse, and sustaining serious injury in the form of a rupture. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and witnessed the surrender of General Lee at the close of the war. After the mustering out of the Union forces he returned to his native town, and to the old homestead where he was born, and there he remained throughout the remainder of his life. He owned a good farm of some fifty acres, lying in a square, and surrounded by a highway, and here he skillfully cultivated his crops, sowing, tilling, harvesting and marketing the crops, and in addition to this, in slack seasons he worked at his trade of shoemaker to the time of his death, never having experienced the discomfort of a sick day.

He was an able, intelligent man, and took an active part in the public affairs of his town. Politically he gave his alle-

giance to the Democratic party during the early years of his life, but after the war he joined the forces of the newly formed Republican party, and during the remainder of his life supported its principles and its candidates. Deeply interested in the welfare of his community, he was chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill all the local offices at various times, including that of selectman, in which capacity he served for many years. He was an active, interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his religious affiliation was with the Universalist church. On October 22, 1867, he married Anna Orpha Martin, of Alexandria, New Hampshire, born in 1846, and died in April, 1920, daughter of Charles R. and Orpha I. Martin. They were the parents of two children: Nedd Wallace, of further mention; and Herman Everett, who is engaged in the automobile business in Boston.

Nedd Wallace Brown, son of James William and Anna Orpha (Martin) Brown, was born in Kensington, New Hampshire, February 7, 1875. He received his education in the public schools of Kensington, New Hampshire, and spent four years in a seminary at Kingston, New Hampshire, and in the Burdett Commercial College, and when his studies were completed he became associated with a wholesale rubber concern in Boston, where he remained for two years. At the end of that period he severed his connection with the wholesale rubber house and associated himself with the wholesale shoe establishment of Parker & Holmes, of Boston. Here he remained for some eight or nine years, advancing from one position to another and from one department to another, thus becoming thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business. After all these years spent in that line of work he decided to

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make a change, and associated himself with the piano house of Steinert & Son, going to their store in Fall River, Massachusetts, and a year later removing to their store in Lowell, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years, and then came to Springfield. For six years he represented Steinert & Son in the latter city, being manager of the store there, and then, severing his connection with that firm, associated himself with the Otto Babb Company, who were engaged in the piano business in Springfield. This connection he maintained for six years, gaining valuable experience and rendering efficient service to the company. In January, 1913, he decided that the time had come to engage in business for himself. Incorporating under the name of the N. W. Brown Piano Company, Inc., he began business in Springfield, he being president, treasurer, and manager of the concern, and since that time has devoted his time and his energy to the development of his rapidly growing business. He conducts a strictly high grade establishment, carrying only quality instruments, and has the well earned confidence and esteem of a constantly increasing patronage. He carries the Reproducing Player Piano which sells for \$1600, the Brunswick phonographs and talking machines, and all of the best makes of pianos, and by fair dealing has laid the foundation for still larger success in the future. He first started in business on Vernon street, where he continued for nine years, when he purchased the building at Nos. 142 and 144 State street, and has here fitted up a very beautiful showroom. He carries a large stock of goods not only in player pianos and phonographs, but also a complete line of records for the same, and has one of the finest showrooms in Western Massachusetts.

Mr. Brown is not only a successful

business man, but he is well known and highly esteemed in fraternal and social circles in Springfield. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Bela Grotto. He is also a member of the Rotary Club, and of the Masonic Club. His religious affiliation is with the Unitarian church.

On September 3, 1903, Nedd Wallace Brown married Katherine Irene Thompson, of Springfield, daughter of Henry Harrison and Margaret (Creed) Thompson.

SPEAR, Edwin Cowles

The family of Spear, represented in the present generation by Edwin Cowles Spear, of Springfield, treasurer and general manager of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works in Springfield, which position he has filled for thirty-eight years, is of ancient English origin. The name is also spelled Spere in the early records.

(1) George Spear, immigrant ancestor perhaps of all of the surname in this country, came from England to Massachusetts in 1642, and settled in Braintree. He was admitted a freeman, May 29, 1644. He lived for a time in Dorchester. In his old age he removed to New Dartmouth, now Pemaquid, Maine, and is said to have been killed by the Indians. His wife Mary died in Braintree, December 7, 1674. Children: 1. George, married, April 2, 1669, Mary Deering, born January 16, 1652-53, daughter of Samuel Deering, of Braintree. Children: Hannah, Mary, Eleazer. 2. Sarah, born January 3, 1647-48; married, June 19, 1672, George Witty. 3. Richard, married and had



E. A. Spear



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seven children baptized April 11, 1698. 4. Samuel, born October 15, 1652, died young. 5. Ebenezer, of further mention. 6. Hannah, born March 30, 1656-57, died in 1668. 7. Samuel, born January 16, 1658-59; married Elizabeth Daniels. 8. Nathaniel, born May 15, 1665, married, August 8, 1689, Hannah Holman.

(II) Ebenezer Spear, fourth son of George and Mary Spear, was born August 3, 1654, and died March 21, 1719. He was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, spent his entire life there, and there his death occurred. He married, in Braintree, Rachel Deering, the ceremony taking place July 16, 1679. She was born August 30, 1659, and died October 16, 1717. Among their children was Benjamin, of further mention.

(III) Benjamin Spear, son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Deering) Spear, was a native of Braintree, Massachusetts, born February 12, 1698, and his death occurred there in the year 1775. He married Sarah Niles, also a native of Braintree, born September 20, 1702. Among their children was Moses, of further mention.

(IV) Moses Spear, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Niles) Spear, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, January 5, 1735. He spent his boyhood and young manhood in his native town, and later removed to Shutesbury, Massachusetts, where his death occurred. He was public-spirited, and displayed his patriotism by enlisting his services in behalf of his country, serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He married Catherine Jones, and among their children was Luther, of further mention.

(V) Luther Spear, son of Moses and Catherine (Jones) Spear, was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, August 21, 1758, and died in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, August 20, 1843. He, likewise, was a man of patriotism, and offered his serv-

ices to his country in her hour of peril, participating actively in the Revolutionary War. He married Rebecca Tower, born in Randolph, Massachusetts, February 4, 1759, and died in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, March 18, 1822. Among their children was Eliphalet, of further mention.

(VI) Eliphalet Spear, son of Luther and Rebecca (Tower) Spear, was born in Shutesbury, Massachusetts, February 28, 1789, and died in North Amherst, Massachusetts, December 14, 1865. He married Martha Paul, born in Berkley, Massachusetts, June 22, 1791, and died in North Amherst, Massachusetts, July 31, 1840. Five children were the issue of this marriage, namely: Ebenezer Paul, Myrick N., Lusamm, Mary, and David Cowles, of further mention.

(VII) David Cowles Spear, youngest son of Eliphalet and Martha (Paul) Spear, was born in North Amherst, Massachusetts, May 23, 1830, and died in Easthampton, Massachusetts, February 22, 1904. For a short period of time he attended school in the town of Amherst, and later supplemented this by a course of self-study, becoming well informed on many subjects. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter, in which line he became proficient, and for half a century followed carpentering and contracting, from which he derived a comfortable livelihood. He was a man of influence in the community, a member of the Congregational church and of the Masonic order. He married Melvina Elizabeth Pomeroy, born in Montgomery, Massachusetts, July 28, 1833, died June 30, 1910. They were the parents of two children: Edwin Cowles, of further mention; and Elizabeth Maria, who died as a child.

(VIII) Edwin Cowles Spear, only son of David Cowles and Melvina Elizabeth (Pomeroy) Spear, was born in Chester,

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Massachusetts, December 1, 1855. He received a practical education in the schools of Easthampton, Massachusetts, and when his studies were completed, as far as school books were concerned, he began the active business of life by securing a position in a factory in Easthampton. His next position was as a clerk in a dry goods store in Easthampton, and later he served in the same capacity in a store in Holyoke. In 1884 he began his long connection with the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works in Springfield, one of the well known and among the largest wire mills in the country, his first position being that of bookkeeper and paymaster, and in 1898 his faithful service was rewarded by promotion to the offices of treasurer of the corporation and general manager of the plant, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1922), having been thirty-eight years with the company and twenty-four years in the last named position. His tenure of office has been characterized by fidelity to duty, conscientious and painstaking effort, and a desire to promote the welfare and efficiency of the company which he has served so many years. In addition to this business he is a member of the board of directors of the American Metallic Fabric Company, of South Yarmouth, Massachusetts, also treasurer of the Hampden Brass Company, and a director of the Chapin National Bank.

He is a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master; and he is a member of all the York Rite bodies in Masonry, namely: Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Springfield Commandery, Knights Templars; also all the Scottish Rite bodies, including the thirty-second degree, as follows: Evening Star

Lodge of Perfection, of which he is past potent master; Massasoit Council, Princes of Jerusalem, of which he is past sovereign prince; Springfield Chapter, Rose Croix, of which he is past most wise master; also Massachusetts Consistory and Connecticut Valley Consistory; and Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and in 1917, in appreciation of his work in these bodies, there was conferred upon him the thirty-third degree, the highest degree in Masonry.

Mr. Spear married (first), October 2, 1882, Mrs. Marion C. Buck, who died in February, 1905. He married (second), April 15, 1909, Cora Belle Fitch, born in Hatfield, but at the time of her marriage residing in Amherst, Massachusetts, daughter of George Clinton and Sarah Root (Kingsley) Fitch, the ancestry of the Fitch family being traced herein.

(The Fitch Line).

(I) Thomas Fitch, the English ancestor of the branch of the family traced herein, was born in England about 1590, and died in 1645. He inherited an estate near Braintree, Essex county, England, and married, August 8, 1611, Annie Pew. After his death his widow and three sons came to New England, where two sons had already located. One of their sons was Joseph, of further mention.

(II) Joseph Fitch, son of Thomas and Annie (Pew) Fitch, was born in England, whence he removed to the New World. He settled in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1652, removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1655, and to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1660. He married Mary Stone, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stone, a founder of Hartford, Connecticut. Subsequently Joseph Fitch removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where his death occurred February 18, 1697.

(III) Joseph (2) Fitch, son of Joseph

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(1) and Mary (Stone) Fitch, was a resident of Windsor, Connecticut, in which section of the State he spent his entire lifetime, honored and respected. Among his children was John, of further mention.

(IV) John Fitch, son of Joseph (2) Fitch, was born in East Windsor, Connecticut, March 14, 1702. He later located in Hatfield, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his days. He married Lydia Scott, of Hatfield, born February 24, 1708, and among their children was Ebenezer, of further mention.

(V) Ebenezer Fitch, son of John and Lydia (Scott) Fitch, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, December 16, 1745, and died January 16, 1838. He was an active participant in the Revolutionary War. He married Abigail Taylor, born in Suffield, Connecticut, in 1745, died September 5, 1818, in Hatfield, Massachusetts. Among their children was John, of further mention.

(VI) John Fitch, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Taylor) Fitch, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, July 7, 1781, and died March 4, 1847. He married Rachel Appleby King, born in Williamsburg, Massachusetts, April 28, 1786, died in Hatfield, Massachusetts, April 9, 1833. Among their children was George Clinton, of further mention.

(VII) George Clinton Fitch, son of John and Rachel A. (King) Fitch, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, June 6, 1828, and died October 7, 1903. He married Sarah Root Kingsley, born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, September 9, 1827, died in Amherst, Massachusetts, March 3, 1902. Among their children was Cora Belle, of further mention.

(VIII) Cora Belle Fitch, daughter of George Clinton and Sarah Root (Kingsley) Fitch, was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, and became the wife of Edwin Cowles Spear. (q. v.).

TUCKER, Andrew Jackson

As president of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, and a director of the Hampden Brass Company, both of Springfield, Andrew Jackson Tucker comes of a very old family. The name Tucker is from the old English word "tucker" meaning a trade, which is now obsolete, the word "fuller" being used instead. It is derived from the Teutonic word "tuck" signifying "cloth," hence the term tucker, a fuller of cloth, and is variously spelled "Tuker," "Tooker," "Tocker," etc. The earliest known record of the Tuckers is found in the report of visitation in County Kent, England, for the years 1619-20-21, preserved in the Harleian Manuscripts, and when these records were compared with the registry of baptisms of the ancient Church of SS. Peter and Paul, dating back to 1558, the records concerning the Tuckers were found to be accurate. The ancient Tucker families of New England are from several ancestors not known to be related to each other. The family to which Andrew Jackson Tucker belongs was early located in Massachusetts, Swallow Tucker, his great-grandfather, having removed from Massachusetts to New Hampshire about 1760, he being the son of Josiah Tucker, from whom descent is traced as follows:

(I) Josiah Tucker lived in Groton (now Pepperell), Massachusetts, and had wife Abigail. They had children, among whom was a son, Swallow.

(II) Swallow Tucker, son of Josiah and Abigail Tucker, removed from Groton (now Pepperell), Massachusetts, about 1760, to Brookline, New Hampshire, took an active part in all the affairs of his day and time, and showed his patriotism by serving in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the Committee of Safety, and at various times filled nearly all of the important civic offices in the gift

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of the people. His death occurred April 29, 1809, bringing sorrow to his many friends and associates, and he was greatly missed in the community in which he had been so helpful a citizen. He married (first) Lucretia Carter; he married (second) Anna Sanders. He was the father of four children, among whom was Josiah.

(III) Josiah (2) Tucker, son of Swallow and Anna (Sanders) Tucker, was born July 6, 1779, in Roby (now Brookline), New Hampshire. He and his wife Joanna were the parents of a son, Josiah (2).

(IV) Josiah (3) Tucker, son of Josiah (2) and Joanna Tucker, was born in Brookline, New Hampshire, November 19, 1805, and died in 1871, in Westminister, Massachusetts. When a young man he learned the trade of blacksmith and followed that trade, also operating a farm. He resided at various times in Pepperell, Gardner and Westminister, Massachusetts. He married (first) Miss Baker; (second) Hannah Stone, of Fitchburg. To the first marriage two children were born: George and Martha. To the second marriage one child was born, Andrew Jackson, of whom further.

(V) Andrew Jackson Tucker, son of Josiah (3) and Hannah (Stone) Tucker, was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, May 30, 1858. He received his education in the schools of Westminister and of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and then was employed on the farm until 1876. The following year he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1882 entered the employ of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, which at that time employed only five or six men. At the present time this concern has one of the best equipped plants of the kind in the country and employs 180 men. This concern was started in 1852 by Cheney Bigelow and has now (1922) been doing business constantly for over sixty

years. They manufacture paper machinery and Fourdrinier wires, which are used in paper mills, and their products go to all parts of the world. Mr. Tucker began when the business was in its infancy and has steadily worked his way up, his experience and skill growing with the growth of the concern, and his ability winning him one promotion after another, until he reached the office of president, which position he has held for many years. In addition to the responsibilities of his office as president of the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, Mr. Tucker is a director of the Hampden Brass Company, also of Springfield.

Faternally he is a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he is a member of all the York Rite bodies, including Springfield Commandery; also all the Scottish Rite bodies up to and including the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In September, 1892, he married Lena A. Richards, of West Brookfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Smith) Richards.

MILLER, William Howland

For more than thirty years William Howland Miller has been associated with the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, first as clerk of the corporation, later as salesman, and finally as a member of the company, actively engaged in the work of expanding and enlarging the business by the establishment of agencies throughout the country.

Mr. Miller is a descendant of old Colonial stock, which came to New England at a very early date. The surname is common in both England and Scotland, and belongs to the class of names known as occupational. At least a dozen of the

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name came to Massachusetts before 1650, among these being Thomas Miller, immigrant ancestor of William Howland, and Obadiah Miller, his brother, who married Joanna, surname not known, and died in November, 1695. Obadiah Miller was industrious and capable, often in the employ of Governor Pyncheon, and was the father of three children: Lazarus, Obadiah, and Joanna.

(I) Thomas Miller settled in Springfield, and was killed by the Indians October 5, 1675, during King Philip's War. He married, October 12, 1649, Sarah Marshfield, sister of Samuel Marshfield, who married (second) Edward Foster. His children were: Sarah, married Jonathan Ball; Thomas, married Rebecca Leonard; Samuel, married (first) Ruth Beamon, (second) Catherine Halliday, widow; John, of whom further; Joseph, died November 10, 1659; Josiah; Deborah, married James Gerald; Martha, died young; Martha, married John Ferry; Ebenezer, married Hannah Keep; Mehitable, married John Clemmons; Joseph, died December 26, 1671; and Experience, who married Samuel Frost.

(II) John Miller, son of Thomas and Sarah (Marshfield) Miller, was born April 23, 1657. He married Mary Beamon, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Captain Joseph.

(III) Captain Joseph Miller, son of John and Mary (Beamon) Miller, was born in 1698, and died April 5, 1760. He married Mary Combs, and among their children was Joseph (2).

(IV) Joseph (2) Miller, son of Joseph (1) and Mary (Combs) Miller, was born in May, 1724, and died April 8, 1803. He married Catherine Ferry, and they were the parents of: Sybil, Aaron, Leonard, Martha, Moses, Joseph, of whom further; Catherine, died young; George, Catherine, Polly, and Margaret.

(V) Joseph (3) Miller, son of Joseph (2) and Catherine (Ferry) Miller, was born September 1, 1756, and died April 1, 1829. He married Mary Wilder, who was born in 1757, and died in 1845. They were the parents of eight children: Sylvester, Joanna, Joseph (4); Daniel, of whom further; Charlotte, John, Maria, and Polly.

(VI) Daniel Miller, son of Joseph (3) and Mary (Wilder) Miller, was born October 30, 1789, and died May 21, 1870. He removed to South Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was a successful farmer, and he was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married (first) Pamela Jones, born April 22, 1793, died January 10, 1828, daughter of Stephen and Ray (Cooley) Jones; (second) Lucy Carr Smith. His children were: Almerin D., of whom further; Simeon, Harriett, Samuel, Francis, Calvin, Josiah S., Joseph, and Edward.

(VII) Almerin Daniel Miller, eldest son of Daniel and Pamela (Jones) Miller, was born January 21, 1813, and died October 4, 1885. In early life he was engaged in farming, but later engaged in the wholesale meat business, also buying wool and hides for a large wholesale house in Boston. He was a successful and notably efficient man, who took an active interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived. As a member and one of the founders of the Memorial Church, he gave freely of his time and of his money for the advancement of the religious and moral life of the community, teaching in the Sunday school, and in various other ways contributing a valuable share to the work of that organization. He married (first), May 7, 1835, Asenath M. Smith. She died February 4, 1860, aged forty-five years, and he married (second), in August, 1860, Martha Lane, who was born August 13, 1837, and died June 21, 1883. Children of the first

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marriage were: Pamela Jones, died August 8, 1867, married Seth M. Coe; Harriet Atwood, died October 9, 1845; Mary Smith, died January 25, 1845; William H., died February 3, 1846; Joseph Condit; William H., of whom further; and Mary Jane, deceased.

(VIII) William Howland Miller, son of Almerin Daniel and Asenath M. (Smith) Miller, was born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, September 1, 1849, and was brought to Springfield by his parents when he was one year of age. He received a good, practical education in the public schools of Springfield, and when school days were passed became associated with his father in the wholesale meat, wool, and hide business. This connection he maintained for several years, and then made a change, severing his connection with his father's business, and entering the office of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, where he remained for a number of years. After a long and valuable experience in the latter position he returned to the meat business, taking charge of the Armour business in Springfield. In March, 1890, he associated himself with the Cheney Bigelow Wire Works, engaged in the manufacture of wire, acting for a time as corporation clerk. Later he became a successful salesman, and finally devoted his entire time to the sales department, organizing agencies, stimulating the members of the sales force, infusing energy into the general management of the sales department, and contributing a large share to the development of the great plant and the extensive business now operated by the company. At the time Mr. Miller became a member of the firm there were only five or six looms engaged in the weaving of wire; to-day sixty looms do the work of the firm. Mr. Miller travels extensively, west and north, establishing new

agencies, and stimulating and energizing old ones, and it is to his excellent work in this field that much of the steady and satisfactory growth of the business is due.

It is not alone in business activities and interests, however, that Mr. Miller is known and recognized as a successful man among men. He is especially active in Masonic circles, being a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the Scottish Rite bodies, including the thirty-second degree. He is also a charter member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Country Club, the Colony Club, and the Fish and Game Club. He gives his support to the activities of the Memorial church, and is a member of the parish committee.

Mr. Miller married (first), in October, 1886, Gertrude L. Meserve, of Thompsonville, Connecticut. She died July 21, 1899, and he married (second), April 22, 1902, Meribah Hall Tyce, of Bristol, Pennsylvania.

MILLER, George W.

The strength of character, unflinching perseverance, and competent business methods which brought to George W. Miller success in his line of work, tin-smithing, were early manifest in his career. The elements which go to make up an upright manhood are his. Energetic and trustworthy in business and public life, genial and kindly in his intercourse with his fellowmen, a champion of all that tends to promote the material, social, intellectual and moral welfare of the community, his life record commends him to the good will and regard of all.

George W. Miller was born in New York City, September 9, 1852, the son of John A. and Catherine (Huft) Miller. His father, a tailor and cutter by trade,

came to New York City from Hesse-Cassel, Germany, when twelve years of age. His mother was also a native of Germany, born in Baden-Baden, and was brought to this country when an infant a year old, her parents residing in New York City, where she was reared, educated and married. In 1861 Mr. and Mrs. John A. Miller removed from New York City to Easthampton, Massachusetts. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, George W., of this review, being the eldest son.

George W. Miller attended the public schools of his native city and Easthampton, also the high school of the latter place, then served an apprenticeship to the trade of tinsmith, after which he worked as a journeyman tinsmith in New York City for a period of two and one-half years. The following year was spent in Meriden, Connecticut, in the same line; the two years following that were spent in Florence, Massachusetts, where he was employed in a stove store in the capacity of tinsmith, and about the year 1878 he took up his residence in Springfield, Massachusetts. Here he entered the employ of D. B. Montague, whose place of business was located on Main street, and for more than a year had charge of his shop, faithfully attending to every detail connected with the work. In the following year, 1879, he removed to Indian Orchard, a section of Springfield, and there, in partnership with Albert H. Halford, engaged in the same line of business, under the style of Halford & Miller, so continuing successfully until the year 1890, when the business was disposed of to G. G. Makepeace. In 1885 a branch shop was established by the firm at Ludlow, Massachusetts, Mr. Halford assuming charge of this, and Mr. Miller remaining in charge at Indian Orchard. The partners always held to the highest standards in their mechanical work, and were respected

throughout the community for their unflinching integrity and for their personal worth.

While conscientiously devoted to his business interests, Mr. Miller took a keen interest in public matters, and in 1884 was chosen by his fellow-citizens of Springfield to serve as a member of the Board of Aldermen, his faithful service gaining for him reelection in 1886. He served on various committees, among them the committee on sewers, drains and highways, of which he was chairman two years. He also served as clerk and caucus clerk of the precinct, rendering efficient service. Mr. Miller is firm in his advocacy of Republican principles, but so great was his popularity that his nomination was often indorsed by the other great party, the Democratic. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Miller was elected to the State Legislature for the Sixth Hampden District, and in 1890 was reelected to the same office, discharging the duties to the satisfaction of his constituents, and serving on the committee on cities, banks and banking. In the meantime he was put in charge of the roads and sewers of Ward Eight, his territory extending from Chicopee Falls to Wilbraham, this being the largest district in the city of Springfield under the control of one man, but Mr. Miller has been equal to the task, performing the work in a highly efficient manner, now (1922) having been in this position thirty-two years.

He is a member of the Evangelical church, and served in the capacities of superintendent and assistant superintendent of the Sunday school connected therewith. Mr. Miller has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years of age, now nearly fifty years. He was made a Mason in Ionic Lodge, of Easthampton, Massachusetts, coming from New York to take his degrees. He is a charter member of Brigham Lodge, of

Ludlow, serving as its third master; a charter member of Indian Orchard Lodge, serving as its first master; a charter member and first patron of Dwight Clark Lodge, Order of the Eastern Star; was the first sachem of Wallamout Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and was a charter member of the American Legion of Honor, serving as its first commander.

While residing in Easthampton Mr. Miller was a member and clerk for five years of the old Hand Engine Company, No. 5. For many years he has been a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Springfield, and was its president for nine years; also president of the Connecticut Valley Veteran Firemen's Association, and for some years has been a delegate to the New England Veteran Firemen's Association. He was also on the building committees for the erection of Masonic halls for Brigham and Indian Orchard lodges, and is now clerk of the Indian Orchard Masonic Building Association.

Mr. Miller married, at Easthampton, Massachusetts, January 27, 1875, Eugenia Oberempt, a native of Barmen, Germany, daughter of John H. and Rosalie (Rellensman) Oberempt, she accompanying her parents to the United States in the year 1856. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller, as follows: 1. Mary Helen, became the wife of Samuel Merton Harris, and they are the parents of three children: Helen Lucy, Alice Eugenia, and Edward Miller. 2. Grace Eugenia, became the wife of Edward Brownell, who is a conductor on the Boston & Albany railroad; they reside at Indian Orchard. 3. Alice Catherine, became the wife of Rev. Charles E. Herring, now deceased; Mrs. Herring resides at Indian Orchard.

HYDE, Arthur Salisbury

Among the prominent manufacturers of Springfield, Massachusetts, is Arthur S. Hyde, a well known citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, where he resides. He is a worthy representative of an old and noted family, resident for many years in the State of Connecticut, their connection therewith tracing back to the early part of the seventeenth century, their record worthy of emulation by their descendants.

(I) William Hyde, the first of the line herein followed, was one of the original founders of Hartford, Connecticut, where his name is found on the records in 1636, and where he was a man of considerable prominence. Later he was one of the founders and a resident of Norwich, Connecticut, but he is not known to be connected with any others of the same name who came from England to America. He was the father of two children: Samuel, of whom further; Hester, who became the wife of John Post.

(II) Samuel Hyde, son of William Hyde, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about the year 1637, and later removed to Norwich, Connecticut. He married, in June, 1659, Jane Lee, daughter of Thomas Lee, her mother a member of the Brown family. Children: Elizabeth, born 1660; Phebe, born 1663; Samuel, born 1665; John, born 1667; William, born 1670; Thomas, of whom further; Sarah, born 1675; Jabez, born 1677.

(III) Thomas Hyde, son of Samuel and Jane (Lee) Hyde, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in July, 1672, and died April 9, 1755. He settled in Norwich West Farms, and followed agriculture as a means of livelihood. He married, in December, 1697, Mary Backus, daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Gardner) Backus. She died March 27, 1752. Their children were: Mary, born 1698; Thomas, born



Arthur S. Hyde

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1699; Phebe, born 1702; Jacob, of whom further; Jane, born 1704; Abner, born 1706.

(IV) Captain Jacob Hyde, son of Thomas and Mary (Backus) Hyde, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, January 20, 1703, and died January 22, 1782. He followed the same occupation as his father, deriving from his agricultural pursuits a good livelihood. He married, October 11, 1727, Hannah Kingsbury, born in 1709, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Ruth (Denison) Kingsbury. Their children were: Jacob, born 1730; Mary, born 1732; Ephraim, of whom further; Joseph, born 1736; Hannah, born 1738; Ruth, born 1740; Jonathan, born 1742; Silence, born 1744; Rebecca, born 1745; Phebe, born 1750.

(V) Ephraim Hyde, son of Captain Jacob and Hannah (Kingsbury) Hyde, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, April 23, 1734. He married Martha Giddings, and they settled in Stafford, Connecticut, where they spent the remainder of their days, their deaths occurring there. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hyde: Nathaniel, of whom further; Hannah, born 1758; Lydia, born 1761; Ephraim, born 1763; Martha, born 1765; Jacob, born 1767; Jasper, born 1769; Eunice, born 1772; Eli, born 1777.

(VI) Nathaniel Hyde, son of Ephraim and Martha (Giddings) Hyde, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, March 7, 1757, and died there in 1825. He was an iron founder by trade, an active, public-spirited citizen, honored and esteemed by his neighbors and friends. He married (first) Sarah Strong, daughter of Lieutenant Strong. She bore him one child, Alvan, of whom further. He married (second) Cynthia Palmer, a widow. She bore him three children, as follows: Nathaniel, born 1800; Sarah, born in Stafford, became the wife of David Rockwell;

Martha, born in Stafford, became the wife of Joseph Phelps Pinney.

(VII) Alvan Hyde, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Strong) Hyde, was born in Stafford, Connecticut, October 26, 1786, and died October 4, 1841. His active career was devoted to the occupation of manufacturing iron and running blast furnaces, being the first in the country in this line of business. He took an active interest in all that concerned the community in which he resided. He married Sarah Pinney, born January 9, 1793, died September 13, 1848, daughter of Daniel Pinney. Six children were born to them, as follows: Edward G., married Sarah A. Bumstead; Alvan Pinney, prominent attorney in Hartford, married Elizabeth Waldo, and several of their sons have been prominent in Hartford, one serving in the capacity of mayor; Henry, died young; Salisbury, of whom further; Jenny, became the wife of Charles Fox; Maryette, became the wife of James S. Kent.

(VIII) Salisbury Hyde, son of Alvan and Sarah (Pinney) Hyde, was born in Stafford Springs (Hydeville), Connecticut, in 1830, and died in 1906. He followed in his father's footsteps, choosing manufacturing as his life work, pursuing that line of work in Hartford, Connecticut, and Worcester, Massachusetts, and served as president and treasurer of the Washburn Car Wheel Company, discharging these duties in a highly creditable manner. He was noted for honesty and integrity, was active and public-spirited, and won for himself a high reputation. He married Charlotte Cross Henry, of Waterford, Vermont, born in 1840, died in 1893, aged fifty-three years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde: Arthur Salisbury, of whom further; Jennie Elizabeth, deceased, she the wife of Russell C. Northam, and the mother of two

children, Russell Hyde and Barbara; Gertrude, became the wife of Arthur D. Newton, and they have one son, Duane Hyde Newton.

(IX) Arthur Salisbury Hyde, only son of Salisbury and Charlotte Cross (Henry) Hyde, was born in Chicago, Illinois, October 5, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Connecticut, and the first years of his active career was associated with his father in the manufacturing business, thereby gaining a wide experience in that line of work. For the following ten years he was connected with the American Writing Machine Company, of Hartford, beginning at the bottom and working his way upward, and was secretary of the company. In 1897 he became connected with the Whitlock Coil Pipe Company, of Hartford, was interested in its development, and was called upon to fill the offices of president and treasurer of the company, which he did in an acceptable manner. He was a director of the City Bank, now the City Bank and Trust Company, of Hartford. In 1910 Mr. Hyde retired from active business on account of impaired health. In 1917 Mr. Hyde became actively interested in the management of the Baush Machine Tool Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and at the present time (1921) is vice-president and treasurer of this well known and successful corporation. He is a member of the Episcopal church; member of Lafayette Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Hartford; and a member of the Farmington Country Club.

Mr. Hyde married, November 27, 1894, May Holbrook, of Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of George Holbrook, her mother a member of the Goodrich family. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde: 1. Marion, born February 15, 1896. 2. Henry Holbrook, born May 6, 1897; he was educated

in Hartford schools, including the high school, and entered Yale College. He married, October 20, 1920, Dorothy Pope Gillette, of Hartford. Before the outbreak of the World War, in 1917, Henry H. Hyde went to the Plattsburg school, and was recommended for a commission when of age. He enlisted as a first class private in Cavalry Troop B, 101st Machine Gun Battalion, 26th Division, went to France, and participated in all the battles of his division, including Chateau-Thierry and the Argonne Forest, and received the five bars as a reward for his bravery.

The 26th Division, under Major-General Clarence R. Edwards, embarked in September, 1917. They went through the prescribed course of instruction until early in 1918. When brigaded with the 11th French Army Corps they entered the line for a month and a half further training north of Soissons, then into the firing line at Chemin des Dames, February 6, 1918, and were forty-six days in first line trenches. Withdrawn for rest when the German offensive of March 21 necessitated immediate return, they went to live in the La Reine and Boucy sectors, north of Toul. Here it had two important engagements—one in Agremont Forest, where it repulsed with considerable loss a heavy German raid, and one at Seicheprey, where casualties on both sides amounted approximately to two thousand men. On July 18, 1918, the division was thrown into battle between the Aisne and Marne, advancing in seven days more than seventeen kilometers against determined enemy opposition and capturing the towns of Epieds, Trugny, Torcey, Belleau and Givry. They next took part in the American offensive in September at St. Mihiel; captured Bois-des-Eparges, Hattonchatel and Vigneulles. Later, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, the division attacked



H. A. Bryant

northeast of Verdun, and aided in the storming of Etrayes Ridge, capturing Bois-de-Belleu and Bois-de-Ormont, one of the most formidable heights in that region, and was in this sector when the armistice was declared.

The 26th was the first full division to be organized and transported to France, and was the first to occupy a sector as a full division. Ten months of almost continuous service was theirs, they taking part in the bloodiest battles of the war. Time and again they achieved what the veteran French commanders believed impossible. Thousands of men were cited for bravery or won Croix de Guerre medals, and they led all other divisions in decorations received. Their operations were carried out with skill, endurance, tenacity and nerve never surpassed, and at one time they were the only troops between the Germans and Paris.

BRAYTON, Hezekiah A.

Among the very oldest of American families is that which bears the name of Brayton, which was established in the Colony of Rhode Island some time before the middle of the seventeenth century, probably in the year 1643, when its founder was received as an inhabitant of Portsmouth. The members of the Brayton house have been extremely prominent in connection with the development of Southeastern Massachusetts, particularly with that region centering about the city of Fall River, and the early territory which went to form that city. The great industries which have grown up thereabout are not a little indebted to the enterprise and intelligence of the early Braytons, various members of the family having been numbered among the most prominent business leaders, financiers, and promoters of the colossal milling industries of the region.

Brayton Arms—Azure, two chevrons between as many mullets or.

Crest—A mullet or.

Motto—*Catus semper vivet.*

(I) Francis Brayton, immigrant ancestor and founder of the family in America, was born in England in 1611-12. He came to this country as a young man, and was admitted as an inhabitant of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, as early as the year 1643. Twelve years later, in 1655, he was made a freeman, and in 1662-63 was chosen to represent Portsmouth in the General Court. He served as deputy to the General Court in 1669-70, 1678, and 1684. In 1667 he enlisted in the troop of horse which was maintained for the common defense, and generally played an important part in the life of the community.

Francis Brayton married Mary ———, who died about the year 1692. He died in the same year. Children: 1. Francis, died in 1718. 2. Mary, married Joseph Davol. 3. Stephen, mentioned below. 4. Martha, married John Pearce. 5. Elizabeth, married Jared Bourne. 6. Sarah, married Thomas Gatchell.

(II) Stephen Brayton, son of Francis and Mary Brayton, was a resident of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, probably all his life, although the date of his birth is not known, and it is possible that he may have been a native of England. He was a freeman in the year 1678, and a member of the grand jury in 1687.

Stephen Brayton married, March 8, 1679, Ann Tallman, daughter of Peter and Ann Tallman, of Portsmouth, and died in 1692. Children: 1. Mary, born February 12, 1680. 2. Elizabeth, born December 8, 1681. 3. Ann, born July 6, 1683. 4. Preserved, mentioned below. 5. Stephen, born August 2, 1686. 6. Israel, died about 1756.

(III) Preserved Brayton, son of Ste-

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phen and Ann (Tallman) Brayton, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, March 8, 1685. He became a freeman at Portsmouth in 1706, the year in which he attained his majority, and lived there until 1714, when he purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land in the settlement of Swansea, Massachusetts. He made that place his home during the remainder of his life. This farm came to be known as the Brayton homestead, by which name it is called to the present day. It is situated on the west bank of the Taunton river, in what is now the town of Somerset, which was set off from Swansea in the year 1790. The first definite agreement in regard to his purchase of this farm from William Little was embodied in articles drawn up and signed July 21, 1714. The terms of agreement between the two proved satisfactory, and the deed was signed and transferred on March 2, 1714-15. Evidence is uncertain as to when the Brayton homestead was built. Elizabeth Hitchcock Brayton, in her interesting sketch of the "Brayton Homestead," published in 1914, says:

* * * we find evidence of its foundation upon which site has been placed a stone, presumably the old stepping stone of the original dwelling. "The Great Room," "in the Southeast corner," "the chamber over said rooms," "the great door," "through the entry and up the stairs to the chamber overhead," "to cook in the Kitchen," "and store meat and sauce in the cellar," form for us only a fragmentary description of that first house upon the hill to which Preserved Brayton brought his wife and two older children, and which was the birthplace of his younger children. In 1724 Preserved Brayton enlarged his farm by purchasing of William Slade the south half of the original lot 13 of the Shawomet purchase, and half the roadway between the 13th and 14th lots, thus making the whole of the Homestead Farm about one hundred and sixty-eight acres.

The original lot was No. 12. Miss Brayton continues:

The total purchase price of the farm, as paid by Preserved Brayton, was, therefore, thirteen hundred and twenty pounds. Assuming that the colonial pound (whose value to-day would be about three and one-third dollars) was used in these transactions, the amount paid for the Homestead Farm would be about forty-four hundred dollars of our money. Preserved Brayton was a true lover of the soil, and for forty-seven years after his removal to Swansea, as we shall call it now, was spared to enjoy the fruits of his labors upon the place he termed the Homestead Farm, all unconscious of adopting a name that would be perpetuated for so many generations. At the time of his death in Swansea, May 21, 1761, Preserved Brayton was an extensive landholder. * * *

He owned in addition to the Homestead Farm another farm in Swansea, besides property in Freetown, Rehoboth and Smithfield, Rhode Island.

Preserved Brayton married, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Content Coggeshall, daughter of John (2) Coggeshall, and granddaughter of John (1) Coggeshall, one of the first settlers of Rhode Island, and one of the foremost figures in the early life of the colony. (See Coggeshall III). Preserved Brayton and his wife died in Swansea, the former on May 21, 1761, and the latter in 1759.

(IV) Israel Brayton, son of Preserved and Content (Coggeshall) Brayton, was born on the Homestead Farm, October 13, 1727. He inherited the Homestead Farm on his father's death, and like his father was an extensive landowner and prosperous farmer. In addition to the farm, he acquired property in Swansea, including a shipyard, and land he purchased in 1766 from Samuel Lee. In 1759 he bought of Richard and Susanna Gifford a large farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Tiverton, which at the time of his death he gave to his son, Baulton Brayton. Israel Brayton spent his entire life in Swansea, and was a well-known figure in its affairs for several decades.



Brayton

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Israel Brayton married (first), April 19, 1752, Mary Perry, who, tradition claims, was a relative of Oliver Hazard Perry. They were the parents of nine children, among them John, mentioned below. Israel Brayton married (second) Mrs. Mary Read Bowers. He died in Swansea in 1791.

Perry Arms—Quarterly, gules and or, on a bend argent, three lions passant, proper.

Crest—A lion's head proper, ducally crowned or.

(V) John Brayton, son of Israel and Mary (Perry) Brayton, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, April 12, 1762. Too young to serve during the Revolution, he nevertheless was old enough to see and remember the hardships of the times. The Brayton homestead was on the route of travel. Many of the troops on their way to Tiverton crossed the Taunton river at Slade's Ferry and thus came very near to the home of his father. One night a company camped not far distant, and the next morning, in filling their canteens, drew the well dry at the Homestead Farm. One canteen, accidentally left, is now in existence and is in the possession of one of the present owners of the Homestead Farm, the great-great-grandson of Israel Brayton. The war brought great deprivation to the inhabitants of the towns round about, and in 1779 there was a great scarcity of provisions, and these sold at very high prices. The following winter the intense cold caused much suffering, and for two months the ice completely locked the rivers and bay. The price of wood advanced to twenty dollars per cord and corn sold at four silver dollars a bushel. It was during this winter that John Brayton, not yet eighteen years of age, "Loaded wood upon sleds at his farm and with oxen drew the same in a direct line upon the ice to Newport." On August 2, 1780, when eighteen years of age, John

Brayton enlisted in Captain Peleg Peck's company of Colonel Thomas Carpenter's regiment.

On September 21, 1782, John Brayton married Sarah Bowers, the daughter of Philip Bowers, a lineal descendant of three of the Pilgrim band who came on the "Mayflower" on her first voyage in 1620. They were the parents of eleven children. On the death of his father, about 1791, John Brayton inherited the Brayton homestead, and resided there until his death. It was during his lifetime that Somerset was set apart from Swansea, and in the former town he died May 12, 1829.

About 1796, finding the old house too small for his rapidly growing family, John Brayton erected the present house. The original house was left standing, and early in the nineteenth century part of it was moved near the new house.

John Brayton was one of the first members of the Methodist church of Swansea, joining soon after its organization, and remaining throughout his life a useful and influential factor in its affairs. He contributed generously to its support, and tendered cordial hospitality to the itinerant ministers. At the centenary celebration of that church, held March 2, 1902, as a memorial to John Brayton, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren gave to the church the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, the income to be used for the support of the gospel.

(VI) Israel (2) Brayton, son of John and Sarah (Bowers) Brayton, was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, on the Brayton homestead, July 29, 1792. He spent his entire life there, and died November 5, 1866. In early life, however, he had for a time resided in Swansea and Fall River, and although he returned to the Homestead Farm on the death of his father, he retained his associations in

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these places. He continued his membership in the Central Congregational Church of Fall River, and was one of its most regular attendants. The "Fall River News," of November 9, 1866, describes the funeral services of Israel Brayton and pays tribute to him as a man:

It was a scene long to be remembered, as the family and friends gathered around the grave on that serene and most beautiful Indian summer morning, and united with bowed heads and sympathizing hearts in the simple, heartfelt and deeply impressive prayer which was there offered; and we could but feel how grand a lesson is taught us when a good man is called from earth to heaven; a man who has filled the measure of his days in his Master's service, and whose memory will be cherished by his friends and kindred as among the best of earthly treasures.

Israel Brayton married, August 19, 1813, Keziah Anthony, daughter of David and Submit (Wheeler) Anthony, they the parents of nine children. (See Wheeler and Anthony). Keziah (Anthony) Brayton was the last to reside permanently upon the Homestead Farm, where she died October 24, 1880, aged eighty-nine years. She was a direct descendant of John Anthony, one of the pioneer settlers of Rhode Island, who came from England in the year 1634. The Anthony family was prominent in Rhode Island affairs, and had become allied with many of the most important families of the colony. Israel and Keziah (Anthony) Brayton were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born in Foxboro, Massachusetts, May 9, 1814; married (first), in 1842, Major Bradford Durfee, of Fall River, who died in 1843, leaving one son, Bradford Matthew Chaloner Durfee, born June 15, 1843, died, unmarried, in 1872. His mother gave in his memory the B. M. C. Durfee High School in the city of Fall River. She married (second), in 1851, the Rev. Jeremiah S. Young, who

died in 1861. She died in Fall River, March 22, 1891. 2. William Bowers, born in Swansea, April 6, 1816; married Hannah Turner Lawton, of Tiverton, Rhode Island. 3. Nancy Jarrett Bowers, married Daniel Chase, and their only child died in infancy. 4. Elizabeth Anthony, married Rev. Roswell Dwight Hitchcock, and they were the parents of the following children: Roswell, Mary B., Harriet W., and Bradford W. 5. David Anthony, born in Swansea, April 2, 1824, died August 20, 1881; married Nancy R. Jenckes, of Fall River. 6. John Summerfield, born in Swansea, December 3, 1826; married Sarah J. Tinkham, of Middleboro, Massachusetts. 7. Israel Perry, born in Swansea, May 24, 1829, married Parthenia Gardner, of Swansea. 8. Hezekiah Anthony, mentioned below.

(VII) Hezekiah Anthony Brayton, one of the most vital figures in the history of the industrial development of Fall River, son of Israel (2) and Keziah (Anthony) Brayton, was born June 24, 1832, on Main street, Fall River, Massachusetts. Here he passed his childhood, and attended local schools for his education. Later he was entered as a student at the East Greenwich Academy, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and after being graduated from that institution, returned to his native State and taught school for one year in the town of Seekonk. He did not find in this profession the opportunity which he desired, however, and at the end of the first year secured a position in a railroad office where, besides the work involved in his duties, he continued the study of mathematics, specializing in that branch of the science which bears directly on civil engineering. His character was of the type with which New England has made us familiar; determined to advance, he perfected himself sufficiently in the study of mathematics to qualify as a sur-

Cathedral View of Montreal, Canada





Effigy of the Knight Panmister
with rest of arms and shield
in Warrington Church

veyor. In this capacity he went West and worked for a considerable time in Texas. On his return to Massachusetts, he settled for a time in Lawrence, where he was engaged in the carding and mechanical engineering department of the Pacific Mills.

It was around this period that there occurred in the East what was known as the "Westward Movement," and this Mr. Brayton joined, in association with his brother, Israel Perry Brayton, establishing himself in Chicago, and engaging in the grain and commission business on the Chicago Broad of Trade. This business was afterward transferred to New York and was carried on in connection with the Produce Exchange there. Mr. Brayton spent nearly twenty-five years in Chicago and New York, and in 1872 returned to Massachusetts, where he remained until the close of his life. In the industrial, financial and business life of Fall River from 1872 onward, he played a vital and influential part. He was vice-president of the First National Bank of Fall River, in which institution he also held the office of cashier. A number of years later, upon the failure of the Sagamore Mills, he was appointed one of the trustees in charge of that property, and took an active and important part in the settlement of the affairs of this concern. Upon its reorganization as the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, he was elected treasurer and a member of the board of directors. These two offices he continued to hold until his death, and the large growth of the business was due in no small measure to his capable management. In addition to his heavy interests and responsibilities in the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, he was also prominently identified with the Durfee Mills, of which he was president and a member of the board of directors. Mr. Brayton was regarded by his asso-

ciates in Fall River, and throughout the milling industry in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, as one of the most successful mill operators of this section of New England. During the period of his management the Sagamore Manufacturing Company did a most extraordinary business, and established a record that has not been surpassed. His great success in large affairs was undoubtedly due to the fact that he found the keenest pleasure in business combinations and organization, and he was in a great measure a prototype of the great captains of industry of to-day. His conception of mill operations was intensive in character, and he carried the efficiency of his mills to a high point, keeping equipments and conditions up to the very latest and most modern standards. He possessed the gift of mechanical genius, which combined with a thorough knowledge of every phase of the business in which he engaged, and executive and organizing ability of the first order, made him one of the ablest mill men in New England in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. He rarely made an error of judgment, and his advice consequently was much sought in financial matters. At the time that he assumed charge of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, one mill was in operation and the foundation of a stone mill had been laid. The results were quickly discernible, and one after another he erected the requisite buildings. Mr. Brayton was succeeded in the office of treasurer by his son, William Lawton Slade Brayton, who had previously engaged in business as a cotton broker.

Hezekiah A. Brayton was deeply interested in the welfare of the city of Fall River, and devoted much time to work in its behalf. He possessed great faith in the future of the city, and did all he could to improve its fortune. He was always

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conceiving new combinations in the business world, and was ever ready to aid in the development of new and promising enterprises. There can be no doubt that the present great prosperity of the city owes much to his judgment and foresight, his energy and enthusiasm, which were contagious. It is interesting to note that the last cotton corporation formed in Fall River prior to his death had his backing, and that he was a large subscriber to its stock.

The death of Mr. Brayton occurred at his home on North Main street, Fall River, March 24, 1908, in his seventy-sixth year. The board of directors of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company passed the following resolutions to his memory at the meeting convened the day after his death:

Hezekiah A. Brayton, treasurer of this corporation since the 6th day of November, 1879, died after a short illness, on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1908, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The ability and signal success with which he managed the affairs of this corporation are recognized by every one familiar with it, and by the community-at-large. His personality dominated the entire organization and impressed upon it his own belief in honest work and fidelity to every-day duty. It was his pride to make good, and to keep his word absolutely. A contract was to him a matter of personal honor, as well as of dollars and cents. He was a man of strong and unique individuality, direct and straightforward in his dealings, frank of speech, absolutely honest and with a rare touch of humor. As the years passed, he acquired in an extraordinary and ever increasing degree the confidence of those who associated and dealt with him. He was fortunate in his life, and he died at the height of his success, before age had dulled his interest or impaired his mental vigor. His death is a serious loss to this corporation, and to us, his associates.

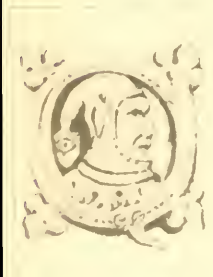
Mr. Brayton married, March 25, 1868, Caroline Elizabeth Slade, of Somerset, Massachusetts, a daughter of the late Hon. William Lawton and Mary (Sherman) Slade. Mrs. Brayton survives her

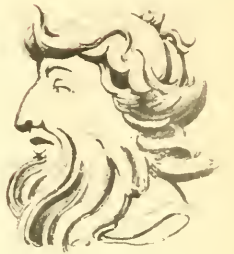
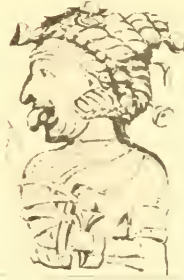
husband and resides at the Brayton home in Fall River. (See Slade VII). Mr. and Mrs. Brayton were the parents of the following children: 1. Caroline Slade, born March 10, 1869, in New York City; resides in Fall River, Massachusetts. 2. Abby Slade, born November 10, 1870, in New York City; married Randall Nelson Durfee, of Fall River, and they are the parents of four children: Randall Nelson, Jr., born March 13, 1897; Bradford Chaloner, born August 12, 1900; Caroline, born March 12, 1904; Mary Brayton, born March 4, 1909. 3. William Lawton Slade, born November 13, 1873, in New York City; now treasurer of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company, in which office he succeeded his father; he married, June 18, 1903, Mary Easton Ashley, daughter of Stephen B. and Harriet Remington (Daval) Ashley, of Fall River; their children are: Lawton Slade, born June 20, 1904; Lincoln Davol, born October 20, 1905; Constance, born March 22, 1907; Ruth Sherman, born April 17, 1908; Perry Ashley, born May 25, 1910; Mary Elizabeth, born June 11, 1912; Richard Anthony, born June 19, 1913; Harriet, born December 26, 1916; Sherman, born July 19, 1919. 4. Israel, born August 5, 1874, in Fall River; is now a member of the law firm of Wood & Brayton; married Ethel Moison Chace, of Fall River, and they are the parents of three children: Charlotte, born March 24, 1913; Philip Sherman, born December 3, 1914; Roswell, born April 14, 1917. 5. Mary Durfee, born May 1, 1877, died March 18, 1889. 6. Stanley, born March 20, 1879, died June 29, 1902, in Caux, Switzerland. 7. Arthur Perry, mentioned below. 8. Margaret Lee, born December 14, 1883. 9. Dorothy, born December 19, 1885; married, February 23, 1916, Dr. William Russell MacAusland, of Boston, Massachusetts; they are the parents of three chil-



Worley Hall









dren: Dorothy, born April 16, 1917; Donald, born June 17, 1918; and a son, born May, 1920. 10. Katharine, born December 16, 1887; married Andrew Roy MacAusland, June 2, 1920, and has a daughter, Katharine.

Mr. Brayton was no less happy in his domestic relations than in his business. His home was always the abode of hospitality, and expressed in its appearance the culture and refinement of its dwellers. He was a devoted husband and father, and the same characteristics which made him so popular among his friends kept his household in an ever cheerful state.

(VIII) Arthur Perry Brayton, son of the late Hezekiah A. and Caroline E. (Slade) Brayton, and the descendant of several of the oldest and most influential families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, May 25, 1881. He was educated in the B. M. C. Durfee High School, and later attended the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Connecticut. On completing his studies he engaged in business pursuits in Fall River, and devoted his attention to the management of the Durfee farm in South Somerset, of which he was owner. In connection with the Durfee farm he conducted a highly successful dairy business. Following the entry of the United States into the war, and up to the time of his death, he served the government in an official capacity in the training of women for agricultural work, and employed many on his farm in Somerset. He also supplied farmerettes to the neighboring farmers. An able business man and an active worker in charitable and religious fields, he had crowded into his comparatively brief span of years a wide range of interests which but seldom characterizes the man who has attained three score and ten. Business was not his field—he was successful in

the ventures which he entered, a keen, sagacious investor, and an able manager, yet he resented the demands which large affairs almost invariably make to the exclusion of other interests. He was a man of broad-minded tolerance, a keen observer, widely travelled, who had weighed the frenzied rush and specialized effort of commercialism against the well-ordered, well-rounded life of the man who engages in many pursuits, and finds the zest of life in widely diversified channels.

A sincere desire to be of aid to humanity, to do the greatest good for the greatest number, inspired the entire career of Arthur P. Brayton. In 1896 he became a member of the First Congregational Church, and until his death maintained an active interest in the church and Sunday school. For many years he was clerk of the church, president of the Young People's Society, and librarian of the Sunday school. He was also one of the founders of the Adams and Junior Adams clubs, church societies for men. He was prominently identified with many church organizations, and for many years was treasurer of the Seaside Home. His gifts to charitable causes were large, and no reasonable appeal to him was ever refused. He gave impulsively, and for this reason the actual extent of his gifts to charities and philanthropic causes never became known. He was a man well loved by hundreds, for he had the social instinct, the gift of making and holding a friendship, an earnest sincerity and warmth which drew men to him instantly. Mr. Brayton was a favorite in club circles. He was a member of the Quequechan Club, the Fall River Country Club, and numerous business organizations. Yachting was his favorite sport, and he was the owner at different times of several yachts and speed boats. As commodore of the Fall River Yacht Club for several years.

he did much to promote its interests. He was also president of the Narragansett Bay Yacht Racing Association from February 14, 1917, until his death.

Mr. Brayton was unmarried. His death in Fall River, Massachusetts, October 14, 1918, was the cause of sincere and widespread grief.

(The Coggeshall Line).

The early Coggeshalls formed one of the wealthiest and most prominent of the families of Rhode Island. John Coggeshall, the progenitor of the family in America, was born in the year 1599, in Essex, England. The family, which had been established there for centuries, was of Norman origin and possessed large estates in Essex and Suffolk, including the manor of Little Coggeshall, and Codham Hall, Wethersfield, in the vicinity of Coggeshall-on-the-Blackwater. The oldest Coggeshall families followed the usages of the Normans, writing the name de Coggeshall, as Thomas de Coggeshall, who was the owner of the above-named vast estates in the reign of King Stephen of Blois, grandson of the Conqueror, 1135-1154. Five of the family, several of whom were knights, were sheriffs of Essex, which until 1556 included Hertfordshire. Coggeshall, the most famous of the Cistercian Order, was built by King Stephen in 1142, and endowed by his queen, Matilda, of Boulogne, and his son Eustace, with their lands in France.

(I) John Coggeshall, immigrant ancestor and founder of the Coggeshall family in America, arrived in Boston on the ship "Lyon," September 16, 1632, and settled eventually in Newport, Rhode Island, where he died. He settled first in Roxbury, Massachusetts, removing in the spring of 1634 to Boston, where he held many important offices in church and State. "On the 11th of Sept., 1634, he

appears as one of the first Board of Selectmen of Boston, together with Winthrop, Coddington, Underhill, Oliver, etc., etc. * * * At the first General Court of Massachusetts, that of May 14, 1634, he heads the list of deputies from Boston, who were John Coggeshall, Edmund Quincy and John Underhill." On the banishment of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, Coggeshall, who was one of the most staunch supporters and defenders, was removed from office and compelled to depart—1637-38. Eighteen men, including William Coddington, John Clarke, the Hutchinson family and himself, by the advice of Roger Williams, who was already in Providence, now purchased the Island of Aquidneck from the Narragansett sachems, and there a civil organization was effected based upon the principle of religious liberty. They laid the foundations first of the little town of Portsmouth, near the north end of the island. This little colony grew so rapidly that enlargement soon became necessary, and a settlement was made on the south end of the island which resulted in the founding of Newport. In 1647 Coggeshall was elected president of Rhode Island, with Roger Williams as assistant for Providence, William Coddington for Newport, and Randall Holden for Warwick. John Coggeshall assisted in the founding of two cities, two States, and two separate and independent governments. He died in office, November 27, 1647, aged about fifty-six years, and was buried upon his estate in Newport. Here also lies his wife Mary, who survived him thirty-seven years, dying December 19, 1684, aged eighty-seven years. John Coggeshall, Jr., who succeeded to his father's estate, and filled various important offices in the colony for more than forty years, is also buried here, as are Abraham Redwood, founder of the Redwood Library,

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and his wife, Martha (Coggeshall) Redwood; William Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Over the grave of the first president of the Rhode Island Colony has been erected a granite obelisk. The name of John Coggeshall, with the date of his presidency, may be seen in one of the memorial windows of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

(II) Major John (2) Coggeshall, son of John (1) Coggeshall, was born in England in 1618, the eldest son. He was fourteen years old at the time of the arrival of the family in America in 1632. Upon the death of his father, in 1647, he came into possession of his large estate. Major John Coggeshall was long and often in office, for nearly half a century exhibiting eminent executive ability. He was commissioner of Newport, upon the union of the four towns and reorganization of the government, August 31, 1654, also at the last election under the old charter, May 22, 1663. He was one of the original grantees of the royal charter of 1663, and at the first general election under the charter, May 4, 1664, he was elected one of the five assistants, with Governor Benedict Arnold and Deputy Governor William Brenton; also in 1665, 1670, 1671, 1674, 1676, he held the same office. He was treasurer of the colony in 1664, 1665, 1666, 1683, 1684, 1686; and was deputy for Newport, October 25, 1665. In 1684 he was chosen major-general for the forces of the island. He was deputy governor in 1686, and in several elections was proposed for governor, but declined to serve. But few men of the time exerted greater influence or rendered the colony such faithful service.

(III) Content Coggeshall, daughter of Major John (2) and Elizabeth (Baulstone) Coggeshall, married, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Preserved Brayton.

(See Brayton III). She died in Swansea, Massachusetts, in 1759.

(The Luther Line).

The name of Luther has been perpetuated forever in the minds of mankind since the age when the greatest of its bearers, Martin Luther, the leader of the Reformation, originated his earth-shaking doctrines. Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, November 10, 1483. The events which led up to the publication of his famed ninety-five theses are historical, and these were followed by his excommunication from the Church of Rome in 1520; the translation of the New Testament, which permanently established the literary language of Germany, was published in March, 1522, and his first hymn-book was printed in 1524, the whole number of his works being sixty-seven volumes. In 1525 Luther married Catherine von Bora. It is a deplorable circumstance that the history of his posterity should have been allowed to sink into oblivion. Students of the family history claim descent from the brother of Martin Luther for the American family of the name.

Johannes Luther, brother of Martin Luther, was born in Eisleben, and spent his life there. His descendants in the third or fourth generation emigrated to Holland, whence a century later some of them removed to Sussex, England, among them one Wilhelm Luther, who attained the venerable age of one hundred and eight years. After the settlement in England, some branches of the family amassed great wealth, and became the owners of extensive landed estates. The family was known in local parlance as Luton, but in all legal papers the name was spelled Luther, and it is under this form that it is found in early American records.

The surname Luther was originally derived from two sources, one local and the other baptismal. The first source was the place name, signifying literally "of Luther" or "Lowther," the second, the font name, signifying "the son of Lothar." The name never became popularized in England under its German form, but came into use in the Italian form, Lothario, and the French, Lothaire.

The founding of the Luther family in America occurred but fifteen years after the coming of the "Mayflower." Through the progenitor, Captain John Luther, and his sons, Samuel and Hezekiah Luther, have descended all of the name whose lineage is traced to the early decades of our history. The family first had its seat in the town of Rehoboth in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, whence it spread throughout New England.

(I) Captain John Luther, the founder, was born in Shrewsbury, England. There has been a difference of opinion as to the place of his birth, the late Rev. Mr. Root, of Providence, genealogist, stating that Captain Luther was a native of Germany, whence he emigrated to New England in 1635. No proof, however, has been found to substantiate the theory. John Luther is first of record in Boston in 1635, having sailed in the same year from Great Canford, County Dorset, England. In 1637 he was one of the first purchasers and settlers of Swansea, Massachusetts, and his ninety acres of land are said to have been purchased from the Indians for a peck of white beans. It is quite possible that the land was assigned by the colonial authorities, and the peck of beans quieted any claim of the Indians. In the same year he was one of the first forty-six purchasers of land in Taunton, Massachusetts, but in 1642 he disposed of his lands there and became one of the original settlers of Gloucester. He was a mas-

ter mariner, and was employed by the merchants of Boston as captain of a vessel to go to Delaware bay on a trading voyage. He was killed there by Indians in 1644. It is thought that his son, John Luther, Jr., was captured at the time of his father's death, for on May 2, 1646, the General Court of Massachusetts awarded to the Widow Luther the balance of her husband's wages, according to sea custom, ruling that the merchants should retain the sum paid to the Indians for the redemption of her son. Although early records mention only two sons of Captain John Luther, genealogists incline to the theory that he must have had a son considerably older than Samuel and Hezekiah Luther, who were eight and four years old respectively at the time of their father's death. It is probable that the John Luther, of Attleboro, Massachusetts, in 1658, who sold land to Samuel Millitt, and in 1667, with Millitt and several others, was one of the purchasers of Swansea, and captain of militia there in 1682, was the elder son of the progenitor.

Children of Captain John Luther: 1. John, of Attleboro and Swansea. 2. Samuel, born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1636, died December 20, 1716; of Rehoboth; on October 19, 1672, he made a claim or demand for his father's purchase in Taunton. Samuel Luther succeeded Rev. John Miles as elder of the Baptist church of Swansea, in 1685, two years after the latter's death. He is referred to as Rev. Captain Samuel Luther, which would indicate military rank. He continued at the head of the Swansea Church for thirty-two years, and was buried in the Kickemuit Cemetery in what is now Warren, Rhode Island. 3. Hezekiah, mentioned below.

(II) Hezekiah Luther, son of Captain John Luther, was probably born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1640. He and his

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brother, Samuel, were among the first settlers of Swansea, Massachusetts, and many of his descendants lived in that town, in the adjoining town of Rehoboth, and in various parts of Rhode Island. Hezekiah Luther was a carpenter by trade. He married (first) in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 30, 1661, Elizabeth ———; (second) Sarah Butterworth, who died August 22, 1722. He died in Swansea, July 23, 1723.

(III) Lieutenant Hezekiah (2) Luther, son of Hezekiah (1) and Sarah (Butterworth) Luther, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, August 27, 1676, and died there October 27, 1763. In 1723 he was chosen town clerk, and filled the office continuously throughout the long period until 1761. He also held the rank of lieutenant in the local militia. In March, 1704, he married Martha Gardner, who died November 2, 1763. (See Gardner IV). They were the parents of Martha, mentioned below.

(IV) Martha Luther, daughter of Lieutenant Hezekiah (2) and Martha (Gardner) Luther, was born November 28, 1721, died November 7, 1796. She married Benjamin Anthony, son of William and Mary (Coggeshall) Anthony. (See Anthony VI).

(The Gardner Line).

The Gardners were among the earliest settlers of New England, and take prominent rank among the notable Colonial families of this historic section of the country. Richard Gardner, a seaman, came in the "Mayflower," but returned to his native land; Thomas Gardner, a native of Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, where the family had flourished for three centuries, came in 1624 with Rev. John White and other companies, and settled at Cape Ann, where he was overseer of the plantation. These are but two of the

many representatives of this notable name who before 1700 were represented in the New World colonies by prominent and influential members of communities in which they had taken up residence.

The surname Gardner is placed by the authority, Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., in the occupative class to which the masculine ending "er," denoting occupation or profession, properly assigns it. Another authority states that the name is Saxon in origin, derived from two Saxon words, the first *gar*, signifying a weapon, dart, javelin, etc., and the second syllable, *dyn*, indicating a sound, noise, or alarm. The "er" ending is declared to denote merely the habitation of a specified place. Among the knights who accompanied the Conqueror to England was one des Jardines. This name translated literally means "of the gardens," is of local derivation, and is not to be confused with Gardner.

Arms—Or, a griffin passant azure, on a chief sable three pheons argent.

Crest—A griffin's head couped or, gorged with a chaplet vert between two wings azure.

(I) Thomas Gardner, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of Dorsetshire, England, and his migration to the New World was made in association with one of the most famous colonization movements for which the century was notable. He was a member of the historic "Dorchester Company" and came with the members of that expedition in the vessel chartered for their use in company with the Rev. John White and others in 1624. Fourteen colonists were landed at Cape Ann, and among these was the pioneer, Thomas Gardner. He was a man so well endowed mentally and so highly esteemed by the company that he was placed in leadership over the pioneer enterprise, and after making the landing, he began at once to oversee the

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planting of the new settlement. The hardships of life at Cape Ann were too great to be overcome, and in 1626 the colony was moved to Naumkeag, and a settlement was made there and called "Salem." Thomas Gardner became a freeman, and continued prominent in the affairs of the community until his death, having several grants of land in Salem and also at Danvers. He died in 1635. Thomas Gardner brought with him from England his son, Thomas, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas (2) Gardner, son of Thomas (1) Gardner, came to America with his father in 1624, and removed with him to Salem in 1626. He became a freeman, March 17, 1637, and in the same year was appointed one of the "Twelve Men," of the town. On July 26, 1637, he was elected to represent Salem in the Massachusetts General Court. He also served as juror, was overseer of highways, 1638; town surveyor and "constable," 1639; and in later years appears to have been chosen to fill almost every one of the principal offices in the town. He was owner of a bull, and in 1640 "was given XX's for its use in the herd of the season." He was known as "The Planter" and had large grants of land made to him in Salem. His will was dated 7th, 10, 1668, and was probated March 29, 1675; his widow Damaris was bequeathed the estate she brought him and a yearly income of eight pounds; to his daughter, Sarah Balch, he bequeathed fifteen pounds; to his daughter, Seeth Grafton, he gave fifteen pounds; and the balance of his estate was distributed among his other sons and daughters, as well as his grandchildren. He died October 29, 1674, and was buried in the Gardner burying ground. He married (first) Margaret Fryer or Friar. He married (second) Damaris Shattuck, a widow with several

children, who died September 28, 1675. Issue (by first wife) among others: Samuel Gardner, mentioned below.

(III) Samuel Gardner, son of Thomas (2) Gardner, was probably born in County Dorset, England, as indicated by sworn statements in various affidavits on file. His public service in the colonies was rendered as town surveyor, beginning on March 7, 1667, to lay out the Salem-Lynn boundary, and a heap of stones is still pointed out as place where he located an angle. On February 23, 1673, he laid the bounds for Reading and Salem; September 12, 1673, he was appointed "to lay out the Comon Lieng nere Beverly;" and June 1, 1677, was named to lay the bounds between Ipswich and Manchester; and between Salem and Marblehead on March 27, 1679. He was appointed appraiser of estates in 1665; served on juries frequently, 1661-1679; made coroner, 1686; constable, 1671; appointed selectman of Salem, March 12, 1677; chosen deputy to the General Court, representing Boston, May 11, 1681; admitted a freeman on May 12, 1675; commissioner, June 27, 1680, and was licensed as "innholder," November 30, 1687; owned much land in Salem. Samuel Gardner died about October, 1689.

Samuel Gardner married (first) Mary White, daughter of John and Elizabeth White; she died July 12, 1675. He married (second), August 2, 1680, Widow Elizabeth Paine. Issue (by second wife): Martha, mentioned below.

(IV) Martha Gardner, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Paine) Gardner, was born November 16, 1686, and died November 2, 1763. She married, in Taunton, Massachusetts, March 23, 1704, Hezekiah Luther, son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Butterworth) Luther, who was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, August

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27, 1676, and died there October 27, 1763. They had issue twelve children, among them Martha Luther, who became the wife of Benjamin Anthony. (See Luther and Anthony).

(The Wheeler Line).

Historically, the name of Wheeler found its rise during the Saxon ascendancy in England; as early as the eighth century, a chieftain of the Saxons is discovered named "Wielher," and the progressive changes in the name thereafter proceeded steadily onward until the Norman Conquest, at which period, when the Domesday Book was made, one Weleret is cited as the possessor of land at that time. Later, in 1273, Hugh Le Welere is cited in the Hundred Rolls, and Richard le Whelere appears on the Close Rolls in 1348. Of the origin and meaning of the name, search must be conducted in the age of the Saxons; its early Saxon spelling was "Wielher," and represented evidently a combination of two Anglo-Saxon words; the first syllable derived from "wel" or "wiel," signified prosperous or fortunate, whence the modern words "weal" and "wealth" may be traced; the last syllable, derived from the Saxon "hari" or "heri" signified a warrior, from which root is also traceable the modern "hero." Thus the name of Wheeler represents the ancient "Wealhero" or "Welhari," that is, "the lucky warrior" or "the prosperous hero." Precedent forms to that of Wheeler were Wheler and Whaler, and in the Colonial records, the family name was rendered in such variety as Whelor, Wheelar, Wheeler, Wheler, Whaler, Whealer, Whealor and Wheller.

Arms—Or, a chevron between three leopards' faces sable.

Crest—On a ducal coronet or, an eagle displayed gules.

Families bearing the surname of Wheeler were long of aristocratic standing in England; a line of noblemen existed in that kingdom in uninterrupted descent for over four hundred years, and during the reign of King Charles II., Sir Charles Wheeler, noted English admiral, for his gallant services was given a grant of land by the crown in America; he was also appointed captain-general of the "Caribbee Islands," and in 1693 was in command of the English fleet which then went to Boston. Several of the Wheeler surname came almost coincidentally to America, and traditionally it is claimed that they were all nearly connected and members of a distinguished and ancient family in England, of which Sir Francis Wheeler was a member, and were doubtless attracted to the New World settlements by their kinsman's connection therewith.

Among the most notable of all the settlers of the name of Wheeler who came to America was John Wheeler, the founder, ancestor of the line of Wheeler hereinafter traced.

(I) John Wheeler, the founder of the family in America, was, according to reputed authority, born in Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, and was of a family long resident in that locality. Previous to his departure from England he had married. On March 24, 1633-34, he sailed for the Massachusetts Bay Colony on the ship "Mary and John," bringing with him his wife, Ann, and six of his children, but leaving in his native land four of his sons. The first settlement of John Wheeler in America was made in Agawam (later Ipswich), in the Massachusetts Bay Colony; there he resided for about a year, and thence removed to the north bank of the Merrimac river, at the place which was called Salisbury after 1640. The influence of the founder, Wheeler, may

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be traced in the selection of the name Salisbury (being that of his English birthplace) for the New World township. He was one of the original proprietors; he received a tract of land there in 1641, and although he removed to Newbury before 1650, held and paid taxes on his allotment in Salisbury as late as 1652. After establishing himself in Newbury, John Wheeler did not again remove, but remained at that place until his death.

He died in Newbury, Massachusetts, August 29, 1670. He married, in England, Ann ———, who died August 15, 1662. Issue (among others), his eldest son, Henry, mentioned below.

(II) Henry Wheeler, son of John and Ann Wheeler, was born in England. He was a resident of Salisbury, Massachusetts, where he joined the church, August 26, 1694. His wife Abigail was admitted to membership in the same church in 1687. Henry Wheeler died before 1696. He married, about 1658, Abigail Allen, born in Salisbury, January 4, 1639-40, daughter of William and Ann (Goodale) Allen. Issue twelve children, of whom the sixth was James, mentioned below.

(III) James Wheeler, son of Henry and Abigail (Allen) Wheeler, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, May 27, 1667. He removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where all his children, with the exception of Mary, were born. He died in Rehoboth, in April, 1753. He was domiciled in Swansea in 1738. He married (first) Grizzell Squire, daughter of Philip and Rachel (Ruggles) Squire. He married (second), October 2, 1738, Elizabeth Brintnal, of Norton. Issue seven children, of whom the third was James, mentioned below.

(IV) James (2) Wheeler, son of James (1) and Grizzell (Squire) Wheeler, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 27, 1697, and he died at that place, April

23, 1740. He married, March 8, 1716, Elizabeth West, born in Rehoboth, November 30, 1694, daughter of John and Mehitable West, of Swansea. Issue (born at Rehoboth) eight children, of whom his youngest son was Jeremiah, mentioned below.

(V) Jeremiah Wheeler, son of James (2) and Elizabeth (West) Wheeler, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 23, 1731. He was long a notable resident of his native place, and identified in some prominence with its affairs. He became active early in military organizations of the district, and was commissioned second lieutenant of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Militia, September 3, 1767. He died in Rehoboth, February 26, 1811. He married (first) in Rehoboth, January 4, 1753, Submit Horton; she died April 18, 1778. He married (second) in Brooklyn, Windham county, Connecticut, October 27, 1778, Elizabeth Troop. Issue ten children, the fourth being Submit, mentioned below.

(VI) Submit Wheeler, daughter of Jeremiah and Submit (Horton) Wheeler, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 17, 1760. She married, July 25, 1779, David Anthony, of Swansea, son of Benjamin and Martha (Luther) Anthony. Issue ten children, of whom their daughter, Keziah Anthony, married Israel (2) Brayton. (See Anthony, Luther, Brayton).

ANTHONY, David

This surname is of the baptismal class, signifying literally "the son of Anthony;" the "h" is intrusive. In the thirteenth century the name enjoyed a fair degree of popularity in England, as the name of the great hermit of the fourth century, St. Anthony, later became the patron of swineherds. As early as the

Hundred Rolls the name is found with frequency in records and registers.

Dr. Francis Anthony, progenitor of the American Anthonys, was a physician of no little note and prominence in London toward the close of the sixteenth century. His grandson, John Anthony, became the founder of the Anthony family in America, and the head of a house which has made a deep mark on the history of American affairs. The Anthonys of New England are a notable race, and have produced in many generations and branches men who have been notable leaders in almost every walk of life.

(I) Dr. Francis Anthony, born in London, England, April 16, 1550, is the first of the direct line of whom we have authentic information. He was a very learned physician and chemist. His father was an eminent goldsmith in London, and was employed in a post of great responsibility in the jewel office during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After receiving the early portion of his education at home under private tutors, Francis Anthony entered Cambridge University, about 1569, where he was graduated in 1574, taking the Master of Arts degree. During this time he especially devoted himself to the theory and practice of chemistry, and continued the study after graduation, leaving the University of Cambridge at the age of forty years. He gave to the world soon afterward a series of publications embodying the results of his chemical studies. His first treatise, appearing in 1698, gave the merits of a medicine compounded from the precious metal gold. Moving to London, he commenced the practice of medicine without license, and six months later was called for by the president and censors of the College of Physicians, in London, in 1600. He was then disbarred from practice, but disregarded their injunction, and was

fined five pounds and committed to prison. A warrant of the lord chief justice released him, and he continued practicing, regardless of the college authorities. He performed numerous cures of distinguished persons, which brought him not a little celebrity. Proceedings were again threatened, but not carried through. His chief practice grew up in the prescription and sale of his famous secret remedy, called "Aurum Potabile," or potable gold, which he claimed was a cure for all diseases. The college regarded him with distrust, both because he practiced without a license, and because he refused to make public the formula for his remedy. Dr. Anthony's career and the hostility of the college to him illustrate the condition of the medical profession in the seventeenth century in England, a time of great popular ignorance. He gathered a considerable fortune from his medicine, and is thought to have been a man of considerable intellectual attainments, excellent character, and great generosity toward the poorer classes. He died at the age of seventy-three years, and was buried in an aisle of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in London, where a handsome monument was erected with the following remarkable inscription to his memory:

Sacred to the memory of the worthy and learned
Francis Anthony, Dr. of physick.
There needs no verse to beautify thy praise
Or keep in memory thy spotless name;
Religion, virtue, and they skill did raise
A threefold pillar to thy lasting fame.
Though pois'nous envy ever sought to blame
Or hide the fruits of they intention;
Yet shall they commend that high design
Of purest gold to make a medicine,
That feel thy help by that thy rare invention.

Dr. Francis Anthony married twice, the second time, Elizabeth Lante, of Trinity, Menaries, London, widow of Thomas Lante, at the Church of the Savoy, Mid-

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dlexex, September 23, 1609. By his first marriage he had children: John, Charles Frances. Both sons became physicians, Charles settling in Bedford, England. The daughter, Frances, married Abraham Vicars, of St. Olave, Old Jewry, London, April 28, 1608.

(II) Dr. John Anthony, son of Dr. Francis Anthony, was born in England, in 1585, and died in 1655. He was graduated at Pembroke College with the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, in 1613, and in 1619 took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was admitted licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, in 1625. He served in the Civil War on the parliamentary side, as surgeon to Colonel Sandays. He was also an author, issuing a devotional work, "The Comfort of the Soul, laid down by way of Meditation." In the British Museum is a small note book bound with the coat-of-arms of Charles I, belonging to him. His son, John (2), born in Hampstead, England, in 1607, was the American immigrant.

(III) John. (2) Anthony, son of Dr John (1) Anthony, was born in Hampstead, England, in 1607, and died in 1675. He resided for a time in the village of Hampstead, near London, England, but removed to come to America. He sailed for New England in the barque, "Hercules," April 16, 1634. In 1640 he is recorded in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman, "14th 7 mo., 1640." He was made a corporal of the military company, and had land assigned to him at the "Wadding river," in 1644. He had authority granted to him, May 25, 1655, to keep a house of entertainment in Portsmouth. John Anthony later rose to prominence in the affairs of the community, and was appointed commissioner in 1661. From 1666 to 1672 he occupied the post of deputy to the General Court. He mar-

ried Susanna Potter, who died in 1675. Their children were: 1. John, born in 1642. 2. Susanna, born in 1644. 3. Elizabeth, born in 1646. 4. Joseph, born in 1648. 5. Abraham, mentioned below.

(IV) Abraham Anthony, son of John (2) and Susanna (Potter) Anthony, was born in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1650, and died October 10, 1727. He was made a freeman in 1672, and was deputy much of the time between the years 1703 and 1711, being speaker of the House of Deputies in 1709-10. Like his father he was a prominent figure in the life of early Portsmouth. He married, December 26, 1671, Alice Wardwell, born February 10, 1650, daughter of William and Alice Wardwell. They resided in Portsmouth, where his wife died in 1734. Children: 1. John, born November 7, 1672. 2-3. Susanna and Mary, twins, born August 29, 1674. 4. William, mentioned below. 5. Susanna, born October 14, 1677. 6-7. Mary and Amey, twins, born January 2, 1680. 8. Abraham, born April 21, 1682. 9. Thomas, born June 30, 1684. 10-11. Alice and James, twins, born January 22, 1686. 12. Amey, born June 30, 1688. 13. Isaac, born April 10, 1690. 14. Jacob, born November 15, 1693.

(V) William Anthony, son of Abraham and Alice (Wardwell) Anthony, was born October 31, 1675, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and died December 28, 1744. He resided during the early part of his life in Portsmouth, but later removed to Swansea, Massachusetts. William Anthony married, March 14, 1694, Mary Coggeshall, who was born September 18, 1675, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Timberlake) Coggeshall, of Portsmouth. She was a descendant of John Coggeshall, founder of the family in America, through his son, Major John Coggeshall, who married Elizabeth Baulstone, and John, who married Elizabeth

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Timberlake. Children of William and Mary (Coggeshall) Anthony: 1. William, born May 14, 1695. 2. Abraham, born September 29, 1696. 3. Elizabeth, born May 2, 1698. 4. Mary, born December 8, 1699. 5. John, born September 12, 1702. 6. Alice, born May 22, 1705. 7. Ann, born March 17, 1707. 8-9. John and Amy, twins, born November 16, 1709. 10. James, born November 9, 1712. 11. Job, born April 10, 1714. 12. Benjamin, mentioned below. 13. Daniel, born May 19, 1720.

(VI) Benjamin Anthony, son of William and Mary (Coggeshall) Anthony, was born June 10, 1716. He settled on a farm in Somerset, Massachusetts. He married Martha Luther, daughter of Hezekiah and Martha (Gardner) Luther, of Swansea, Massachusetts. (See Luther IV). Children: 1. Aber. 2. Peleg. 3. Rufus. 4. Reuben. 5. Hezekiah. 6. James. 7. Benjamin. 8. Luther. 9. Caleb. 10. Nathan. 11. David, mentioned below.

(VII) David Anthony, son of Benjamin and Martha (Luther) Anthony, was born August 3, 1760. He married Submit Wheeler, daughter of Jeremiah and Submit (Horton) Wheeler, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. (See Wheeler VI). Their children were: 1. Elizabeth. 2. Nathan. 3. David. 4. Hezekiah. 5. Elisha. 6. Keziah, mentioned below. 7. Submit. 8. Benjamin. 9. Mary B.

(VIII) Keziah Anthony, daughter of David and Submit (Wheeler) Anthony, was born in 1791, and died October 24, 1880, aged eighty-nine years. She married, August 19, 1813, Israel Brayton, of Somerset, Massachusetts. (See Brayton VI).

WARDWELL, William

The watch tower and the watch hill were institutions of primary importance

in the life of early England. Every border town of any size and prominence kept the "watch and ward," and had its guardians of the life and peace of its inhabitants. The institution was made necessary by an age in which sudden warfare, attack, wholesale pillage and rapine, were the order of the day, and the safety of a town or village depended upon the haste with which it could summon and prepare its defenders. The incursions of the wild Scottish tribes of the borderland were constant, and it was along this boundary line that the "watch and ward" flourished until a late date. The surname of Wardwell originated in this custom. The earliest ancestors of the family came into England in the train of the Conqueror, and attained great prominence under that monarch, receiving at his hands great estates under the feudal system in Westmoreland. According to the custom among the Norman nobles, the first ancestor of the family assumed the surname of Wardell, or Wardwell, from an old watch tower or watch hill which stood on his estate on the northern borders of Westmoreland.

William Wardwell, the founder of the American family, first appears in the American colonies in the year 1634. Since that time the family has been prominent in life and affairs in New England. From the earliest generations, intermarriages with the proudest families of New England have been frequent, and the present Wardwells count their descent from many notable patriots.

(I) William Wardwell, immigrant ancestor and founder of the American family, was a native of England, whither he emigrated to America early in the third decade of the seventeenth century, and is first of record in the New England colonies in 1634. In that year his name appears on the records of the church at Bos-

ton. He became a member there on February 9, 1634, about a year after his arrival in the town. William Wardwell, at a later date, was one of those who with their families were turned out of the old Boston Second Church with Wheelwright, and accompanied him to Exeter, New Hampshire, before going to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where they finally settled. William Wardwell returned to Boston, however, where his first wife, Alice Wardwell, was buried. He married (second) Elizabeth, widow of John Gillet, or Jillett, December 5, 1687. On January 12, 1643, he and ten others bought of Miantonomi for 144 fathoms of wampum, the tract of land called Shawomet (Warwick). On September 12, 1643, he with others of Warwick were notified to appear at the General Court at Boston to hear complaint of two Indian sachems, Pomham and Soconocco, as to "some unjust and injurious dealing toward them by yourselves." The Warwick men declined to obey the summons, declaring that they were legal subjects of the King of England and beyond the limits of the Massachusetts territory, to whom they would acknowledge no subjection. Soldiers were soon sent who besieged the settlers in a fortified house. In a parley it was not said "that they held blasphemous errors which they must repent of," or go to Boston for trial. On October 5, 1643, William Wardwell was at Portsmouth, where he had a grant of ten acres. On November 3, of the same year, he was brought with others before the court at Boston charged with heresy and sedition. They were sentenced to be confined during the pleasure of the court, and should they break jail or preach or speak against church or state, on conviction, they should die. Wardwell was sent to Watertown, but not to prison, and remained at large until the following March, when he

was banished both from Massachusetts and Warwick. He thereupon returned to Portsmouth. Most of his companions in the trial suffered close imprisonment for several months. In 1655 he became a freeman, and in 1656-63 was commissioner. In 1664-65-66-67-69-70-72-73-74-75-80-81-82-83-84-86, he served as deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly. On April 4, 1676, it was voted "that in these troublesome times and straits in this colony, this Assembly desiring to have the advice and concurrence of the most judicious inhabitants if it may be had for the good of the whole, do desire at their next sitting the company and counsel of Mr. Benedict Arnold," and fifteen others, among whom was William Wardwell. On May 5, 1680, he was appointed as a committee to put the laws and acts of the colony "into such a method that they may be put in print." In 1684 he was chosen assistant, but refused to accept the office. William Wardwell died some time before May, 1693. His will, which was dated September 8, 1692, was proved May 2, 1693. In it he mentions his daughter Alice, mentioned below. The will was recorded both at Portsmouth and Taunton.

(II) Alice Wardwell, daughter of William Wardwell, was born February 10, 1650. On December 26, 1671, she married Abraham Anthony, son of John and Susanna (Potter) Anthony. After her husband's death, October 10, 1727, she removed to the home of her son, William Anthony, and remained there until her death in 1734. (See Anthony). They had issue thirteen children, of whom their fourth child, William Anthony, was the father of Benjamin Anthony, who married Martha Luther (see Luther), and whose youngest child, David Anthony, left a daughter, Keziah Anthony, who married Israel Brayton. (See Brayton).



Wm. Lawton Storer

SLADE, Hon. William Lawton

The following is the heraldic description of the Slade arms:

Arms—Per fesse argent and sable a pale counterchanged, and three horses' heads erased, two and one, of the second, a chief ermine. Thereon two bombs fired proper.

Crest—On a mount vert a horse's head erased sable, encircled with a chain in form of an arch, gold.

Motto—*Fidus et audax.* (Faithful and bold).

The Slade coat-of-arms as it was originally registered during the time of Queen Elizabeth was:

Arms—Argent, three horses' heads sable, a chief gules.

Crest—A horse's head erased, sable.

The Slade family of America is descended from the lineage of that name in England, distinguished ancestral lines of which are discovered in Cornwall, Salop, Dorset, Warwick, Somerset, Derby, Huntingdon, Norwich, Oxford, Bedford, and other counties. These county families were all offshoots of the ancient de la Slades, mentioned in the Hundred Rolls, and the arms borne by nearly all the branches display a similarity of emblazonment which indicates their common ancestral root.

The Somersetshire lineage, as well as the Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire Slade, bore on their escutcheons:

Arms—Argent, three horses' heads erased sable, and a chief gules. To this was added in the Bedfordshire house a crest.

Crest—A horse's head erased, sable.

The Cornwall branch of the Slades bore similar arms slightly elaborated but bearing the same three horses' heads (therein termed nags), as follows:

Arms—Gules, a fesse between three nags' heads coupled looking to the dexter, argent and maned sable.

Crest—A lion guardant, erased, holding three ostrich feathers proper.

The name of Slade itself signifies a "small strip of green plain within a woodland;" it is one of the most ancient of surname designations existent in England at the present day, and has undergone but slight differentiation in its orthography in the many centuries of its history. Upon the ancient records of England is found (in addition to the original or parent form of the name, Slade), such compounds as Richard dela Wyt-slade (of the white-slade); Michael de Oclslade (the oak-slade); William de la Morslade (of the Moorland-slade); and Robert Greneslade (of the green-slade).

From the Slades of Somersetshire derive the Slades of New England as well as the line of Slade Baronets of England, both descending from the ancient Slades of that county, who were also very probably the ancestors of the Slades of Cornwall and Huntingdon. In County Cornwall, that branch of the lineage held for many generations the manor of Trevennen, and they were, states Sir Bernard Burke, noted English authority, "a family of considerable antiquity and were certainly settled at Trevennen in the reign of Elizabeth if not at a much earlier date." As early as the reign of Richard III appears an amusing item in regard to one Alianore Slade, of Somerset, who, states the chronicle, was then "fine one penny," which sum, together with another penny fine against another person, formed a two-penny total "as the sole receipts of the court for that twelve-month."

(The Ancient Lineage)

(I) Nicholas de la Slade, of County Somerset, appearing in the Parliamentary Writs A. D. 1300. The ancient estates in Somerset are indicated by the hamlet or district formerly, in olden times, called Slade; thus we read in the *Pedes Fimium*, commonly called "the Feet of Fines," for

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the county of Somerset, of the 31st Henry III. (A. D. 1247-8), held at Westminster in the octave of St. John the Baptist, between Adam and Geoffrey de Cusington, respecting several virgates of land in Cusington; that Geoffrey conceded to Adam, half a virgate and half an acre of land "Whereof two acres and a half lye in the tall ground on the Lusbell; * * * and three * * * in * * * Slade."

(II) Henry de la Slade, mentioned in the Parliamentary Writs A. D. 1327, and then of Somersetshire.

(III) Nicholas (2) Slade, of Cusington, County Somerset, living temp. Edward III. and Richard II.; married Margareta Leetes, daughter of Richard Leetes, of Comberton.

(IV) Richard Slade, of Spetchley, Somerset, who dying about 1420, was succeeded by:

(V) Richard (2) Slade, of Bruton, who married Agnes ———. He was succeeded by:

(VI) John Slade, of Spetchley; married Christina Leweston, daughter of John Leweston, of a distinguished family of Dorset. His monument stands in Spetchley Church and shows his arms and those of his wife.

(VII) William Slade, of Bruton and Taunton; married Matilda Slade, daughter of ——— Slade, of Taunton.

(VIII) William (2) Slade, of Somerset and Cornwall, in the Exchequer Depositions for Cornwall, in the 31st of Elizabeth's reign, appears a suit by Nicholas Cortney against Richard Bennett, John Slade and William Slade, upon a plea of lands at Tremaynon and Goodorock.

(IX) Edward Slade, of Somerset, and later of Northamptonshire, where he married Alice ———, who was deceased before 1610.

(X) Edward (2) Slade, of Somerset, and later of Penzance, Cornwall, and

Wales, but who returned to Somerset, where he may have married again and have been the Edward Slade who, January 14, 1663, married, at Taunton, Elizabeth Lisant.

(XI) William (3) Slade, believed to have been born in Wales during his parents' sojourn there, the founder of the family.

Through this same ancient line branched, it is believed, at some time during its course, the Slades of Dorsetshire and of Somersetshire, in the line of the Baronets of the name in England at the present day. Of the latter Baronet line was:

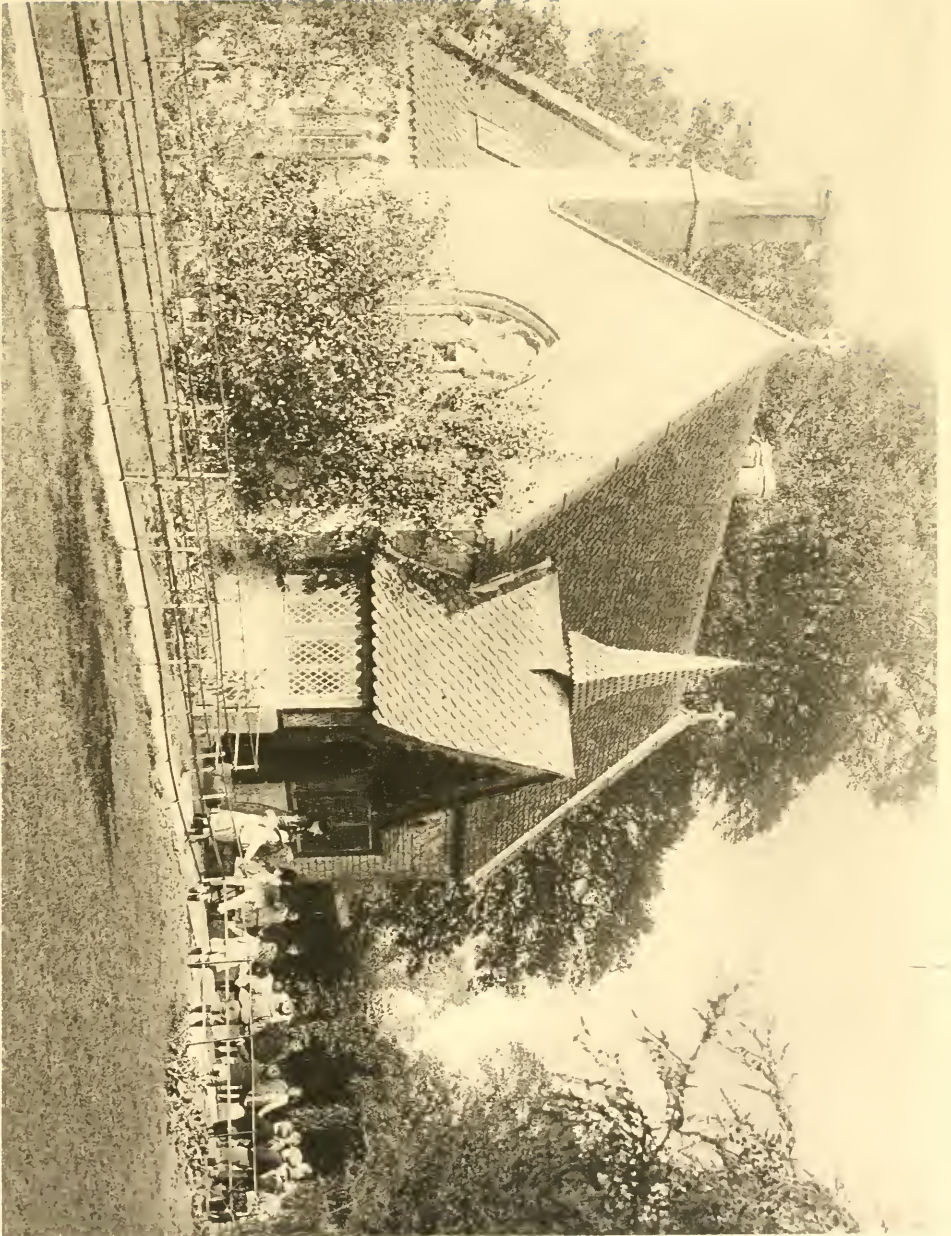
Sir John Slade, First Baronet, born December 31, 1762; entered the military service of England as Cornet in the 10th Hussars, 1780, and served in the Peninsular campaign under Sir John Moore, at the battle of Corunna, and subsequently under Duke of Wellington, from the year 1809 to 1813 inclusive, when he had command of a brigade of cavalry. He was twice honored with the thanks of the House of Commons. He also received the gold medal and one clasp for Corunna and Fuentes d'onor, where he had his horse shot from under him, and the silver war medal with two clasps for Sahagun and Busaco. Sir John Slade was a general in the army and a colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Dragoon Guards. He was one of the equeries to the Duke of Cumberland from the formation of His Royal Highness' household in 1800. Created Baronet 30th September, 1831. Married (first), September 20, 1792, Anna Eliza Dawson; married (second), June 17, 1822, Matilda Ellen Dawson, daughter of James Dawson, of Fork Hill, Armagh, from whom have descended: Sir Frederick William Slade, Second Baronet, born January 21, 1801; married, December 23, 1822, Barbara Maria Brown.



Slade



WEST-PENNARD CHURCH (XIV CENTURY)



INFANTS' DEPARTMENT OF WEST PENNARD SCHOOL
ENDOWED BY ROBERT SLADE





REMAINS OF MONUMENTAL EFFIGY OF RICARDOUS DE SLADE (RICHARD SLADE) ANCIENTLY STANDING IN SPETCHLEY CHURCH

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daughter of Charles Brown, of Mostyn, Kiddington. Sir Alfred Frederic Adolphus Slade, Third Baronet, born May 28, 1834; married, September 6, 1860, Mary Constance Cuthbert, daughter of William Cuthbert. Sir Cuthbert Slade, Fourth Baronet, born April 10, 1863; married, December 2, 1896, Kathleen Scovell, daughter of Rowland Scovell. Sir Alfred Fotheringham Slade, Fifth Baronet, born January 17, 1898, the present representative of the title.

Still another branch of the family was distinguished and anciently landholding in Huntingdonshire, where an ancient pedigree gives:

Richard Slade de Huntingdon, *Consiliarius ad Legem*; married Elizabetha, *filia* Joh'nes Spencer de Patenham in Bedfordshire. Issue: 1. Thomas Slade de Huntingdon, *Consiliarius ad Legem*; married Claves Bellikin Clamp, *uxor ejus*. Issue: Johanna, *filia, ob. s. p.*; Anna, *nupta* Ambrosio Mason de Hemingford. 2. Robertus Slade de Elington, in County Huntingdon. 3. Rosa, *nupta* Thomas Spillwater de Leighton.

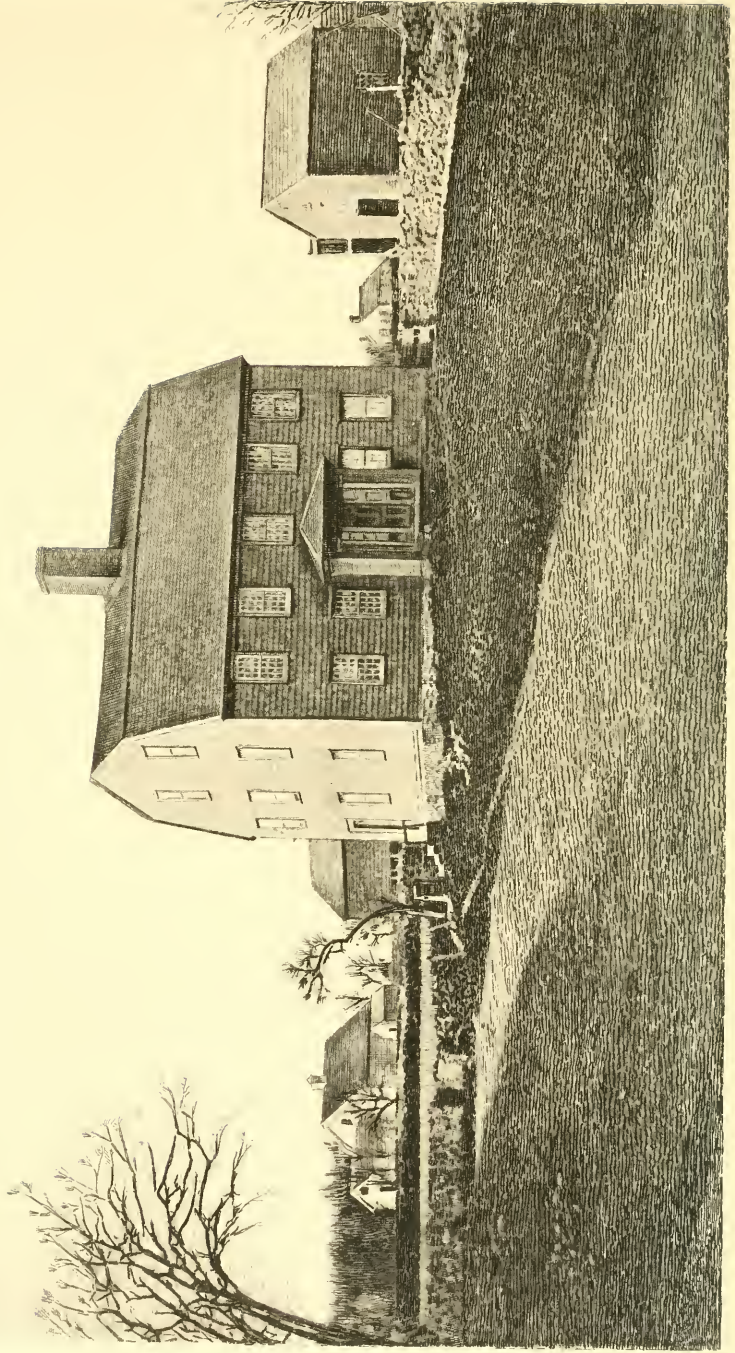
The Slades of Somersetshire may rightly be considered the most distinguished of the lineage of Slade. They were long conspicuous in the affairs of the community; in the parish of Bewdley, Samuel Slade was several times mayor of the town, and of much interest appears an item in the year 1707 regarding the charter of the corporation (i. e., borough) of Bewdley, where, on discovering the charter of James II. to be void (for, states the historian, "the bailiff and burgesses of Bewdley had surrendered their old charter in 1684" * * * as "it is well known that Charles II. and James II. were very fond of granting new charters to such corporations as could be persuaded to surrender their old ones." * * *), it was found that only one "capital

burgess, Mr. Slade," was alive, who had acted under the ancient charter. Among ecclesiastics who have derived their lineage from this family were William Slade, who, preceding the Reformation, was "clerke" at the "Chautrie at Estcoker," and later was in receipt of a pension of five pounds, and, at a more modern period, Rev. James Slade, incumbent of Winsford (in the patronage of Emanuel College, Cambridge) on the river Ex, near Dulverton. There is also found, in West Pennard Parish, County Somerset, a charity school, endowed by Robert Slade, Esq., with "ten pounds per annum for teaching ten poor children to read;" and among the lists of governors of Bath Hospital appears John Slade, Esq., who contributed a donation to the hospital. Of the church foundation at Bruton, Somerset, there are extant two valuations of conventual property, the first, the Taxatio Pope Nicholas I. of A. D. 1281, made for the Crusades, and the second, the Valor Ecclesiasticus of the 26th year, temp. Henry VIII., in which latter we find Giles Slade as the collector of the monastery rents. This Giles Slade was of Bruton Parish, Somerset, and was buried there, January 17, 1562-63. His probable son (or near kinsman) was John Slade, M. A., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, who became a Fellow in 1544, and is described in the College books as "ecom. Somerset." He was Master of Magdalen College School (founded in 1519), during 1548 and 1549, and on September 6, 1550, the president and fellows of Magdalen granted leave of absence for a half-year to Mr. Slade "profecturo ad aperiendum Ludum grammaticalem pueris Brutonie." Of his further history we learn that in 1559, he had ceased his connection with Magdalen School, and he probably thereafter became involved in the political troubles of the times, for he has been

identified by some writers as the same John Slade who on the 30th of October, 1583, was executed at Winchester for denying the Queen's supremacy. That there have been members of the lineage prominent also in the ranks of the "dissenters" or "Puritans" is shown by the presence of Daniel Slade as elder of the "Independent" Church of Bideford in 1658. There have been likewise many collateral lines established by the Slades in Somersetshire. Particularly is this true of the daughters of the name. Katherine Slade, daughter of Richard Slade, Esq., of Wotton Hall, County Salop, proprietor of that estate, united the name in marriage with the ancient family of de Botevyle, and left a numerous progeny. Elizabeth Slade married Philip Sheldon, of an old county family, and through this marriage eventually inherited a portion of the ancient manor of Spetchley. This manor was, in the reign of Edward IV., in the ownership of "that most renowned father of the laws," Sir Thomas Lyttleton (Littleton), Knight of the Bath, through whom the property passed for several generations until the manor and lands were deeded to Richard and Katherine Sheldon for ninety-nine years at four pounds rent per annum, the aforesaid Richard Sheldon being a son of Daniel Sheldon, of Spetchley, living temp. Henry VII., who married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John Grove, of Fordhall, Warwickshire, and had issue: Baldwin, living 1502; and Richard, living 1508, who married Katherine, daughter of Thomas Littleton, and sister and heir of William Littleton; the said Richard having issue: Jane, who married Anthony Atwood, of Park Atwood; Cicily, who married Robert Gower; Walter; and Philip, who married Elizabeth Slade, of Ruston, County Derby. Subsequently, Philip Sheldon

and his wife Elizabeth (Slade) Sheldon removed to Dorsetshire, where they acquired a large estate. The Sheldon family was of Royalist sympathies, and during the Parliamentary War, one of its members was among those who surrendered to Cromwell at the taking of Worcester.

The Somersetshire estates of the Slades were large and have a most interesting history. Members of the lineage came into possession of the ancient manor of Murtock, in that township, the identical lands which in Saxon times had been held by Edith, Queen of Edward the Confessor; after the Conquest, King William gave the same to his Norman follower, Eustace, Earl of Bulloigne, in Picardy, from whom it passed to the de Fieules, progenitors of the Barons Dacre. In the reign of Edward III., the manor was confiscated to the Crown, and thereafter given by the King to William de Montacute, Earl of Sarum, down through whose family line it descended until the attainder of Sir John de Montacute. Once more restored to the Crown, it was granted to John Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset, and thence passed to Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who being attainted in 1483, the manor again reverted to the Crown. No further kingly grants of the manor were made until the reign of James I., when that monarch presented it in fee to Lord Morly Montague as a reward for his discovery of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605. The vicissitudes in the ownership of the manor at last came to an end, when it was divided and sold, Henry and John Slade, Esqrs., of Ash, acquiring a considerable portion of the historic domain, and with that family it now rests. A very interesting description is given of the old manor house on this estate: "The old mansion house of the Fieules and Montacutes was



SLADE HOMESTEAD

moated round, and the walls embattled and crenellated. Its site occupied the space of two acres. Nothing remains thereof, save a double arched stone porch over the moat, which served as the principal entrance. In emptying the moat some years ago there were found several cannon shot, the offspring probably of Cromwell, or some of his coadjutors."

Still another ancient manor held by the Slades was that of North-Petherton, originally a possession of the Norman family of de Erleigh (de Erleia in the old muniments of titles), and later given by Edward VI., to John, Duke of Northumberland, and whence, after many changes, it passed to the Slade family. Not far from this estate is another possession of the family, the estate of St. Michael's of Michaelchurch, which is mentioned in the Domesday Book: "Ansgar holds Michaelcescere. Alwi held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for half a hide. The arable is one carucate. It was formerly and is now worth five shillings." (Liber Domesday). In process of time, the Norman de Erleighs, lords of Petherton and Durston, incorporated the lands with their other possessions, and after their enjoyment by the families of St. Maur, Bampsylde and Stowell, it passed to the Slades.

The history of these estates strikingly illustrates the temporal character of power of the early Norman barons; both they and their estates passed away, and this is again portrayed by the estate of Mansel, long in the Slade family, which, according to the records of Somersetshire, was for more than twenty generations in the hands of the Mansel family, records of whom hardly exist, and are now, as states an old chronicle, "a family of oblivion." Among other holdings of the Slades are portions of the vast estates of the Monastery at South Brent, dispersed

at the Reformation, the particular part held by the Slades having been granted to the Duke of Somerset, after whose attainder it passed through various hands until acquired by the Slades.

At the present date, the representatives in England of the ancient Slade line ably support the excellence of their family station. Among others may be mentioned Major-General Sir John Ramsay Slade, K. C. B., notable in the Diplomatic Corps, and commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, of Italy, and a grand officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He was a son of the equally noted Lieutenant-General Marcus John Slade, and was raised to the Baronetcy in 1907. Still another well known member of the family was the Rev. George Fitzclarence Slade, eleventh son of the first Baronet Slade, of Maunsell, whose son, Admiral Sir Edmond John Warre Slade, was a noted navy officer. The Slade arms of the Maunsell line are:

Arms—Per fesse argent and sable a pale counterchanged, and three horses' heads erased, two and one, of the second, a chief ermine. Thereon two bombs fired proper.

Crest—On a mount vert, a horse's head erased sable, encircled with a chain in form of an arch, gold.

Motto—*Fidus et audax.*

(The Family in America).

(I) William Slade, founder of the family, is said to have been born in Wales, and was the son of Edward Slade. The family appears to have been but temporarily located in Wales. William Slade is first of record in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1659, when he was admitted a freeman of the Colony. He later became one of the early settlers of the Shawomet purchase, which included that part of Swansea, Massachusetts, which became the town of Somerset in 1790. As early as 1680, when the first record of the

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town begins, Mr. Slade was a resident of Swansea, and the meetings of the proprietors were held at his house after their discontinuance at Plymouth, in 1677. He was a large landholder, his domain including the ferry across the Taunton which has ever been known as Slade's Ferry. This ferry remained in possession of the family until the river was bridged in 1876, at which time it was operated by William Lawton and Jonathan Slade. William Slade married Sarah Holmes, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes, of Rehoboth. (See Holmes II). Their children were: 1. Mary, born May, 1689. 2. William, born in 1692. 3. Edward, mentioned below. 4. Elizabeth, born December 2, 1695. 5. Hannah, born July 15, 1697. 6. Martha, born February 27, 1699. 7. Sarah. 8. Phebe, born September 25, 1701. 9. Jonathan, born August 3, 1703, died aged about eighteen. 10. Lydia, born October 8, 1706; through her, Abraham Lincoln traced descent.

(II) Edward Slade, son of William and Sarah (Holmes) Slade, was born in Swansea, Massachusetts, June 14, 1694. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He married (first), in 1717, Elizabeth Anthony, who bore him one son, William, born September 25, 1718. He married (second), December 6, 1720, Phebe Chase, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Chase. (See Chase IV). He married (third) Deborah Buffum. The children of the second marriage were: 1. Samuel, mentioned below. 2. Elizabeth, born April 29, 1723. 3. Joseph, born November 16, 1724. Children of the third marriage: 4. Edward, born November 11, 1728. 5. Philip, born April 19, 1730. 6. Phebe, born July 4, 1737. 7. Mercy, born in 1744.

(III) Samuel Slade, son of Edward and Phebe (Chase) Slade, was born November 26, 1721, in Swansea, where he lived

and received from his uncle, Captain Jonathan Slade (who died without issue), the ferry previously alluded to as Slade's Ferry. Besides conducting the ferry he also engaged in agriculture and blacksmithing. He married Mercy Buffum, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy Buffum, born July 3, 1723, in Salem, Massachusetts, died November 18, 1797, in Swansea. (See Buffum). Children, all born in Swansea: 1. Jonathan, mentioned below. 2. Robert, born October 7, 1746. 3. Henry, born August 20, 1748. 4. Edward, born September 27, 1749. 5. Samuel, born January 20, 1753. 6. Caleb, born June 24, 1755. 7. Buffum, born May 31, 1757. 8. William, born October 18, 1759. 9. Benjamin, born March 14, 1762.

(IV) Jonathan Slade, son of Samuel and Mercy (Buffum) Slade, was born August 12, 1744, in Swansea, Massachusetts. He passed his entire life there, and died November 16, 1811. He married Mary Chase, daughter of Daniel and Mary Chase, born 15th of 12th month, 1746, in Swansea, died there September 7, 1814. Children: 1. Jonathan, born 10th of 2nd month, 1768, died 8th of 12th month, 1797. 2. Mercy, born 30th of 6th month, 1770. 3. Mary, born 15th of 4th month, 1772. 4. Anna, born 20th of 1st month, 1775, died 19th of 5th month, 1805. 5. Patience, born 5th of 5th month, 1777, died 26th of 10th month, 1798. 6. William, mentioned below. 7. Nathan, born 10th of 2nd month, 1783. 8. Phebe, born 15th of 5th month, 1785. 9. Hannah, born 18th of 1st month, 1788, died 23rd of 5th month, 1805. 10. Lydia, born 3rd of 4th month, 1791, died 26th of 10th month, 1804.

(V) William (2) Slade, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chase) Slade, was born June 4, 1780, in Swansea, Massachusetts, and resided in that part of the town which later became Somerset, all his life. Here



The American Historical Society

Phoebe (Lawton) Glade

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all his children were born, and here he died September 7, 1852. He was an influential and active citizen of the community, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. In 1812 he was one of the purchasers of the land on which was built the Pocasset Company's mill, one of the first two mills in what was then the town of Troy, now the city of Fall River. These mills were the subsequent pioneers in the cloth-making industry, established in 1813. Mr. Slade was one of the original stockholders in the Fall River Manufacturing Company, and in 1822 was one of the eight incorporators of the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, which gave great impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry of Fall River. He was also an original proprietor of the Watuppa Manufacturing Company. In 1826 he began the operation of a horse boat at the ferry, and in 1846 adopted steam as a motive power.

William Slade married Phebe Lawton, daughter of Dr. William and Abigail (Farrington) Lawton, born August 21, 1781, in Newport, Rhode Island, died March 18, 1874, in her ninety-third year. (See Lawton). Children, all born in Somerset: 1. Abigail L., born January 22, 1809. 2. Lydia Ann, born September 17, 1811. 3. Amanda, born December 2, 1813. 4. Jonathan, born September 23, 1815. 5. William Lawton, mentioned below. 6. David, born September 4, 1819. 7. Mary, born September 30, 1821.

(VI) Hon. William Lawton Slade, son of William (2) and Phebe (Lawton) Slade, was born September 6, 1817, in Somerset, Massachusetts. He was reared upon the homestead farm, attending the common schools of the section and later the Friends' School at Providence. He continued to operate the ferry, and was an extensive farmer, acquiring in his lifetime several fine farms. In 1871 he purchased the ferry property of the Bright-

mans, lying on the east side of Taunton river, and in company with his brother, Jonathan Slade, was the last to operate the ferry which had been in the family more than two centuries, and was discontinued on the construction of the bridge in 1876.

He early became interested in the manufacturing concerns of Fall River, and was a member of the first board of directors, and later, president of the Montaup Mills Company, organized in 1871 for the manufacture of duck and cotton bags, then a new industry in Fall River. He was one of the promoters in 1871 of the Slade mill, the first of a group of factories erected in the southern district of the city built on a Slade farm, of which he was director and president. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Stafford Mills, and held stock in several other manufacturing enterprises of Fall River. In 1860 he was made a director of what subsequently became the Fall River National Bank.

For many years he served as a selectman of the town of Somerset, his long continuance in this office testifying to his efficiency. In 1859 and again in 1864 he represented the town of Somerset in the General Assembly of the State, and was a member of the committee on agriculture during his first term, and on public charitable institutions in his second. He was a member of the committee of arrangements for the burial of Senator Charles Sumner. In 1863 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, in which body he served as a member of the committee on agriculture. His political affiliations were with the Republican party; though not an office seeker, he accepted public office as a part of his duty as a good citizen. He was often called upon to engage in the settlement of estates and served as a commissioner for that pur-

pose. In him the cause of temperance ever found a staunch and energetic supporter. He was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Slade died July 29, 1895, and two days later the board of directors of the Slade Mill paid the following tribute to him as a man and as an executive:

William Lawton Slade was one of the originators of this company, and has been its president since the date of its incorporation in 1871. He has always identified himself with its interests, and its welfare has been his constant care. He gave freely of his time and thought to the business of the corporation. Every subject presented to his attention received from him calm consideration and mature deliberation, and his judgment was universally respected. He was broad in his views, far-seeking in his suggestions, and looked not alone to the present, but to the future.

He was a man of noble presence, high character, sound judgment, and unswerving integrity. He was pleasant in his manner, and was universally esteemed and respected.

This corporation has lost in him a firm friend, a wise counsellor and a sagacious advisor, and its directors, each and every one, feel a keen sense of personal bereavement.

It is resolved that we attend his funeral in a body and that copies of this record be furnished to his family and for publication.

HENRY S. FENNER, Clerk.

Mr. Slade married, October 5, 1842, Mary Sherman, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. (See Sherman VI). She was born September 16, 1815, in Portsmouth, and died March 29, 1900, in Somerset, Massachusetts. Children: 1. Caroline Elizabeth, mentioned below. 2. Abigail L., born March 15, 1848; married James T. Milne; died November 5, 1872. 3. Mary, born July 12, 1852, died August 15, 1877; married Velona W. Haughwout, and left three children: Mary, Alice and Elizabeth; of these, Mary and Elizabeth died in young womanhood, and Alice is the wife of Preston C. West, and resides in Sas-

katchewan, Canada. 4. Sarah Sherman, died young. 5. Anna Mitchell, died young.

(VII) Caroline Elizabeth Slade, eldest child of Hon. William Lawton and Mary (Sherman) Slade, was born January 3, 1846, in Somerset, Massachusetts, and became the wife of the late Hezekiah Anthony Brayton, of Fall River. (See Brayton VII).

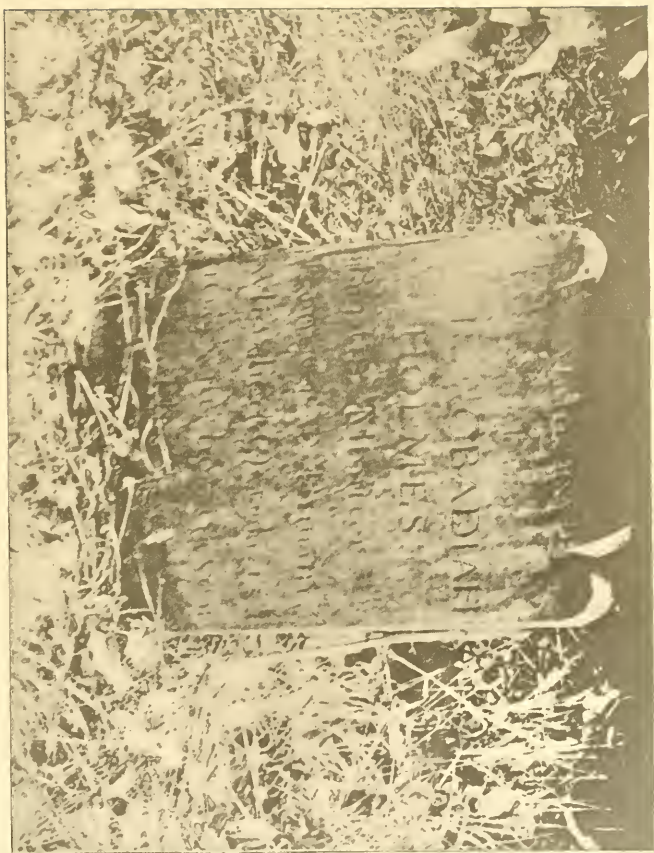
HOLMES, Rev. Obadiah

Rev. Obadiah Holmes, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of this family in America, was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, about the year 1606. Of his early life we have been unable to obtain any information. He came to this country about the year 1639, and settled first in Salem, Massachusetts, and then in Rehoboth, where he resided eleven years. While living here he became a convert to the distinctive views of the Baptists, and was especially strenuous in rejecting infant baptism, and in maintaining the doctrine of "soul liberty." He became a member of the Baptist church of Newport, of which Dr. John Clarke was the pastor, and in July, 1651, was the companion of his minister in the visit to Lynn, Massachusetts, which brought such horrible consequences upon him. He was fined thirty pounds by the magistrates of Boston for his part in the affair. The alternative was the payment of the fine or to be publicly whipped. The fines of Dr. Clarke and his companion, Mr. Crandall, were provided for, but that of Mr. Holmes was not paid. He was kept in prison until September, 1651, when he underwent the cruel penalty of the sentence which had been pronounced against him. According to the testimony of Governor Joseph Jenks, he "was whipped thirty stripes, and in such an unmerciful manner that, in many days, if not some



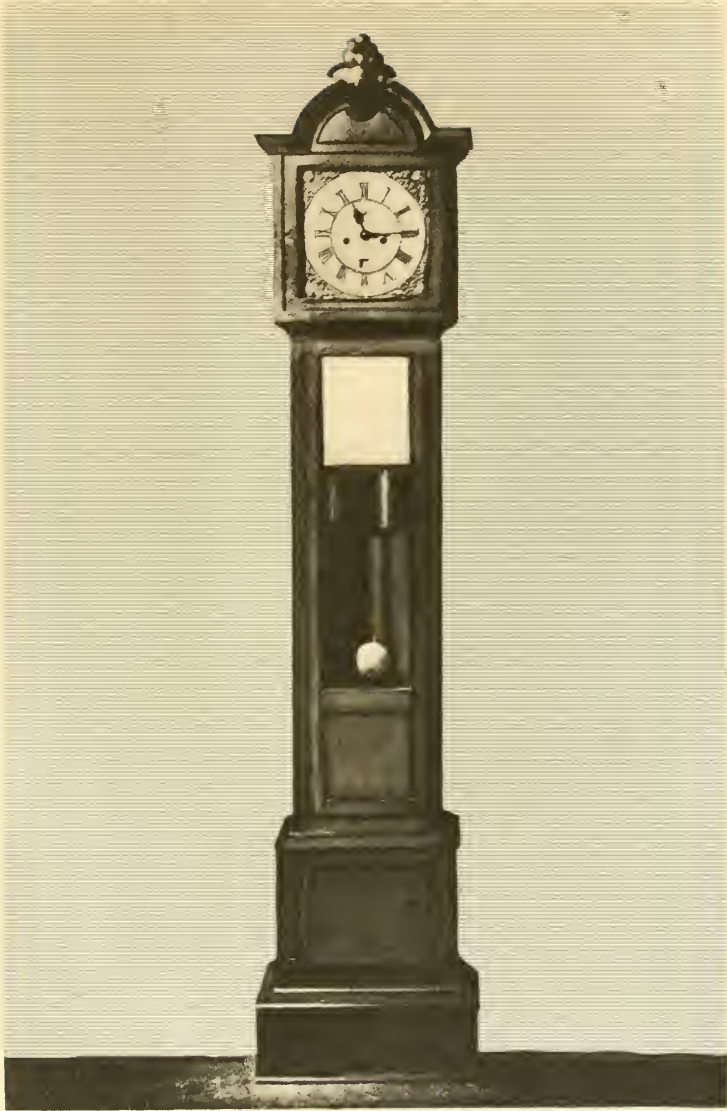
Mary Sherman Wade

Gravelstone of Chadok Shima





*Site of the Whipping Post
Boston*



Clock of Obadiah Holmes

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

weeks, he would take no rest but as he lay upon his knees and elbows, not being able to suffer any part of his body to touch the bed whereon he lay." On recovering he removed from Rehoboth to Newport, and there assumed the pastorate of Dr. Clarke's church during the latter's absence in England. His connection with the church as pastor and as assistant to Dr. Clarke on his return from England, continued until 1682, when he died at the advanced age of seventy-six years. He was buried in a grave on his own property, over which a monument with suitable inscription was later raised to his memory.

Holmes Arms—Barry, wavy of six, or and azure, on a canton, gules, a lion passant of the first.

Crest—Out of a naval crown, or, a dexter arm embowed in armor, holding a trident, proper, spear gold.

Motto—*Justum et tenacem propositi.*

(II) Sarah Holmes, daughter of Rev. Obadiah and Katherine (Hyde) Holmes, became the wife of William Slade. (See Slade I).

(II) Lydia Holmes, daughter of Rev. Obadiah and Katherine (Hyde) Holmes, became the wife of Major John Bowne. Through them was descended the Martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, in the following line: (III) Richard and Sarah (Bowne) Salter. (IV) Mordecai and Hannah (Salter) Lincoln. (V) John and Rebecca (——) Lincoln. (VI) Captain Abraham and Bathsheba (Herring) Lincoln. (VII) Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln. (VIII) Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln Arms—Argent, a lion rampant proper.

(The Chase Line).

The surname Chase is of ancient French origin, and had its source in the French verb, *chaser*, to hunt. In the intermingling of the Anglo-Saxon and

Norman-French tongues, the word chase was adopted in its original meaning, and later came to be applied to that part of a forest or park termed the chase, an open piece of ground for the herding of deer and other game. Residents near these large deer enclosures, of which every knight or noble had at least one under the Feudal régime, adopted the name Chase as a surname, when the custom spread to the middle classes. Chase families had before this date, however, wielded large power among the landed gentry and nobility. The ancestral seat of the American branch of the ancient English family was at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, through which passes the river Chess. Several immigrants of the name were in the New England colonies in the first half of the seventeenth century. Their progeny is large and prominent, and is to-day found in every part of the United States. One of the most notable descendants of the early Chase family was the Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, and successor of Judge Roger B. Taney as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(I) William Chase, immigrant ancestor and founder of the line herein under consideration, was born in England, and came to America in the year 1630 in company with John Winthrop. Thomas and Aquila Chase, who settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639, were brothers, and are thought by many authorities to have been cousins of William Chase, the first comer. The record of Rev. John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, of "such as adjoined themselves to this church," the first church of Roxbury, has this entry: "William Chase, he came with the first company, bringing with him his wife Mary and his son William." "He later had a daughter which they named Mary,

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born about the middle of 3rd month 1637, after which date he removed to Scituate, but went with a company who made a new plantation at Yarmouth." On October 19, 1630, William Chase applied for admission as a freeman in Roxbury, where he subsequently became a town officer. In 1634 he was made a freeman in Boston. In 1639 he was constable in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, whither he had removed the year previous, and where he died. His will, proved May 13, 1659, was dated May 4th of that year, and the court ordered Robert Dennis to divide the estate as he ordered. Benjamin, his son, received the third part. In October, 1659, his widow Mary was found dead, and a coroner's inquest decided that she had died a natural death. In 1645 William Chase served against the Narragansett Indians. In 1643, his name as well as that of his son appears on the list of males able to bear arms, between the ages of sixteen and sixty. In 1645 he was a drummer in Myles Standish's company that went to the banks opposite Providence.

(II) William (2) Chase, son of William (1) and Mary Chase, was born in England about 1623, and accompanied his parents to America in 1630, at the age of about seven years. In 1638 he removed with his father's family to Yarmouth, where he resided during the remainder of his life, and where he died on February 27, 1685. His home was near the Herring river in the vicinity of what was later known as Denniss or Harwich. The records of his activities have nearly all been lost through the total destruction of the records of the town of Yarmouth by fire. In 1643 he was enrolled as able to bear arms, and in 1645 saw service, and was in Captain Myles Standish's company "that went to the banks opposite Providence." Many of his large family of

children became affiliated with the doctrines of the Society of Friends, subsequently removing to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and to Swansea, Massachusetts.

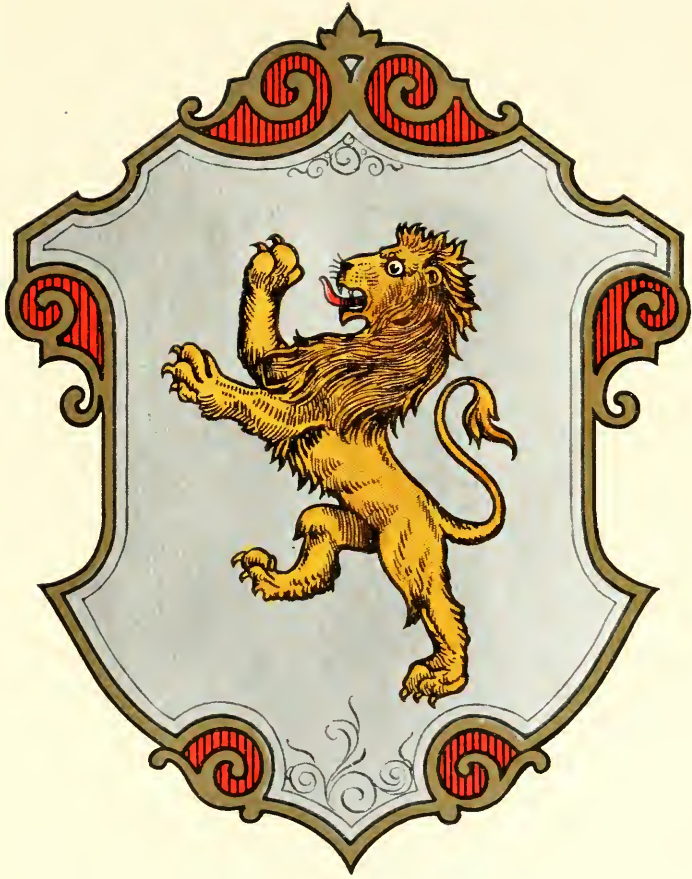
(III) Samuel Chase, son of William (2) Chase, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts. He married, in 1699, Sarah Sherman, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Tripp) Sherman. He was a prosperous farmer and large landholder in Yarmouth

(IV) Phebe Chase, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Sherman) Chase, was born January 22, 1700. She married, December 6, 1720, Edward Slade, son of William and Sarah (Holmes) Slade. (See Slade II).

(The Buffum Line).

(I) Robert Buffum, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of a family which has been continuous and prominent in New England for more than two hundred and seventy years, was born in Yorkshire or Devonshire, England, and was in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as the year 1638. He was a yeoman and to some extent a trader. All the family, except Robert Buffum, through sympathy with the Quakers who were then being persecuted, became Quakers themselves. On one occasion Deborah Buffum, youngest daughter of the founder, through great religious fervor and excitement, removed nearly all of her clothing, and marched through the streets of Salem, proclaiming that she was bearing testimony against the nakedness of the world. She was later tried and condemned to walk through the streets of Salem, in the same manner, at the "tail end" of a cart, accompanied by her mother.

Robert Buffum was a husbandman by principal occupation, and the trade he carried on was the sale of garden seeds, which was continued by his widow after his death. She, Tamosin Buffum, was



LINCOLN



MORTEM
VINCERE
VIRTUTE

Sherman

appointed to administer the estate, which was inventoried at two hundred and seventy pounds. He made a will disposing of his worldly estate in manner prescribed by law, but when it was offered for probate the subscribing witnesses, being Friends, would only affirm, and not swear "on the book," hence the instrument was refused probate by the court. Robert Buffum died in 1669, and his wife, who was born in 1606, died in 1688. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph, born in 1635; on account of sympathy with the Quakers he was banished from the colony, and returning to England laid his case before the King, who ordered the Salem authorities to take him back, and it is a fact worthy of note that the first Quaker meeting held in New England was later held at his house; he married Damaris Pope. 2. Lydia, born in 1644; married (first) John Hills; (second) George Locker. 3. Margaret, married John Smith. 4. Sarah, married William Beane. 5. Mary, born in 1648; married Jeremiah Beale. 6. Caleb, mentioned below. 7. Deborah, married Robert Wilson.

(II) Caleb Buffum, son of Robert and Tamosin Buffum, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, July 29, 1650, and died in 1731. He and his brother Joseph were executors of their mother's will, which was proved June 19, 1688. Under the will Caleb Buffum received two acres of meadow and a great pewter basin. He married, March 26, 1672, Hannah Pope, who was born about 1648, daughter of Joseph and Gertrude Pope. Their children were: 1. Caleb, born May 14, 1673. 2. Robert, born December 1, 1675. 3. Jonathan, mentioned below. 4. Benjamin. 5. Hannah. 6. Tamosin.

(III) Jonathan Buffum, son of Caleb and Hannah (Pope) Buffum, was born about 1677. He married Mercy ———,

and they were the parents of several children, among whom the following are recorded: 1. Jonathan, born December 8, 1713, died young. 2. Deborah, born February 1, 1716-17. 3. Jonathan, born September 16, 1719. 4. Mercy, mentioned below. There were probably others, but no record of them can be found.

(IV) Mercy Buffum, daughter of Jonathan and Mercy Buffum, was born July 3, 1723, in Salem, Massachusetts, and died November 18, 1797, in Swansea, Massachusetts. She married Samuel Slade. (See Slade III).

SHERMAN, Asa

The following is an heraldic description of the coat-of-arms of the Shermans of Yaxley, County Suffolk, given under Henry VII. to Thomas Sherman:

Arms—Or, a lion rampant, sable, between three oak leaves vert.

Crest—A sea lion, sejant, sable, charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.

Motto—*Mortem vince virtute.*

Of the London Shermans, descendants of the Yaxley house:

Arms—Same arms. An annulet for difference.

Crest—A sea lion, sejant, per pale, or and argent, guttee-de-poix, finned, of the first, gold, on the shoulder a crescent for difference.

Of Ipswich, County Suffolk; brother of Thomas Sherman, of Yaxley:

Arms—Azure, a pelican or, vulning her breast proper.

Crest—A sea lion, sejant, per pale, or and argent, guttee-de-poix, finned, gold.

The surname of Sherman in England is of German origin, and at the present time in Germany and adjacent countries the name is found spelled Schurman, Schearman, and Scherman. It is derived from the occupation of some progenitor who was a dresser or shearer of cloth. The family bore arms, and probably lived

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in the County of Suffolk until the fifteenth century, when branches were established in Essex. The name is found in England as early as 1420, and through wills and other documents is traced as follows:

(I) Thomas Sherman, Gentleman, was born about 1420, and resided in Diss and Yaxley, England, dying in 1493. He had a wife Agnes, and a son, John.

(II) John Sherman, Gentleman, born about 1450, died November, 1504. He was of Yaxley. He married Agnes Fullen, daughter of Thomas Fullen. They had a son Thomas.

(III) Thomas (2) Sherman, son of John and Agnes (Fullen) Sherman, was born about 1480, and died in November, 1551. He resided in Diss, on the river Waveney, between the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. His will mentions property including the manors of Royden and Royden Tuft, with appurtenances, at Royden and Bessingham, and other properties in Norfolk and Suffolk. His wife, Jane, who was probably not his first, was a daughter of John Waller, of Wortham, Suffolk. Children: 1. Thomas. 2. Richard. 3. John. 4. Henry, mentioned below. 5. William. 6. Anthony. 7. Francis. 8. Bartholomew. 9. James.

(IV) Henry Sherman, son of Thomas (2) and Jane (Waller) Sherman, was born about 1530, in Yaxley, and is mentioned in his father's will. His will, made January 20, 1589, proved July 25, 1590, was made at Colchester, where he lived. His first wife, Agnes (Butler) Sherman, was buried October 14, 1580. He married (second) Margery Wilson, a widow. (Children: 1. Henry, mentioned below. 2. Edmund, married Anna Clere, died 1601; his son Edmund was the father of Rev. John Sherman, of New Haven, Connecticut, where Edmund died in 1641. 3. Dr. Robert, of London. 4. Judith, mar-

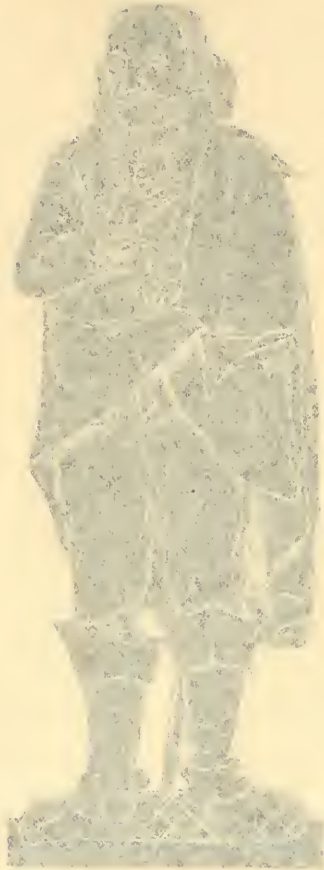
ried Nicholas Fynce. 5. John, died without issue.

(V) Henry (2) Sherman, son of Henry (1) Sherman, was born about 1555, in Colchester, and resided in Dedham, County Essex, England, where he made his will, August 21, 1610. It was proved on September 8th following. He married Susan Hills, whose will was made ten days after his, and proved in the following month. Six of the sons mentioned below were living when the father died. Children: 1. Henry, born 1571, died in 1642. 2. Samuel, mentioned below. 3. Susan, born in 1575. 4. Edmund, or Edward, born about 1577. 5. Nathaniel, born 158—, died young. 6. Nathaniel, born in 1582. 7. Elizabeth, born about 1587. 8. Ezekiel, born July 25, 1589. 9. Mary, born July 27, 1592. 10. Daniel, died in 1634. 11. Anne, married Thomas Wilson. 12. Phebe, married Simeon Fenn.

(VI) Samuel Sherman, son of Henry (2) and Susan (Hills) Sherman, was born 1572, and died in Dedham, England, in 1615. He married Philippa Ward.

(The Shermans in America).

(I) Philip Sherman, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the American branch of the Shermans, was the seventh child of Samuel and Philippa (Ward) Sherman, and was born February 5, 1610, in Dedham, England. He died in March, 1687, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. He came to America when twenty-three years old, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Here he was made a freeman, May 14, 1634, standing next on the list after Governor Haynes. In 1635 he returned to England, remaining a short time, but was again in Roxbury, November 20, 1637, when he and others were warned to give up all arms because "the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson have seduced and led



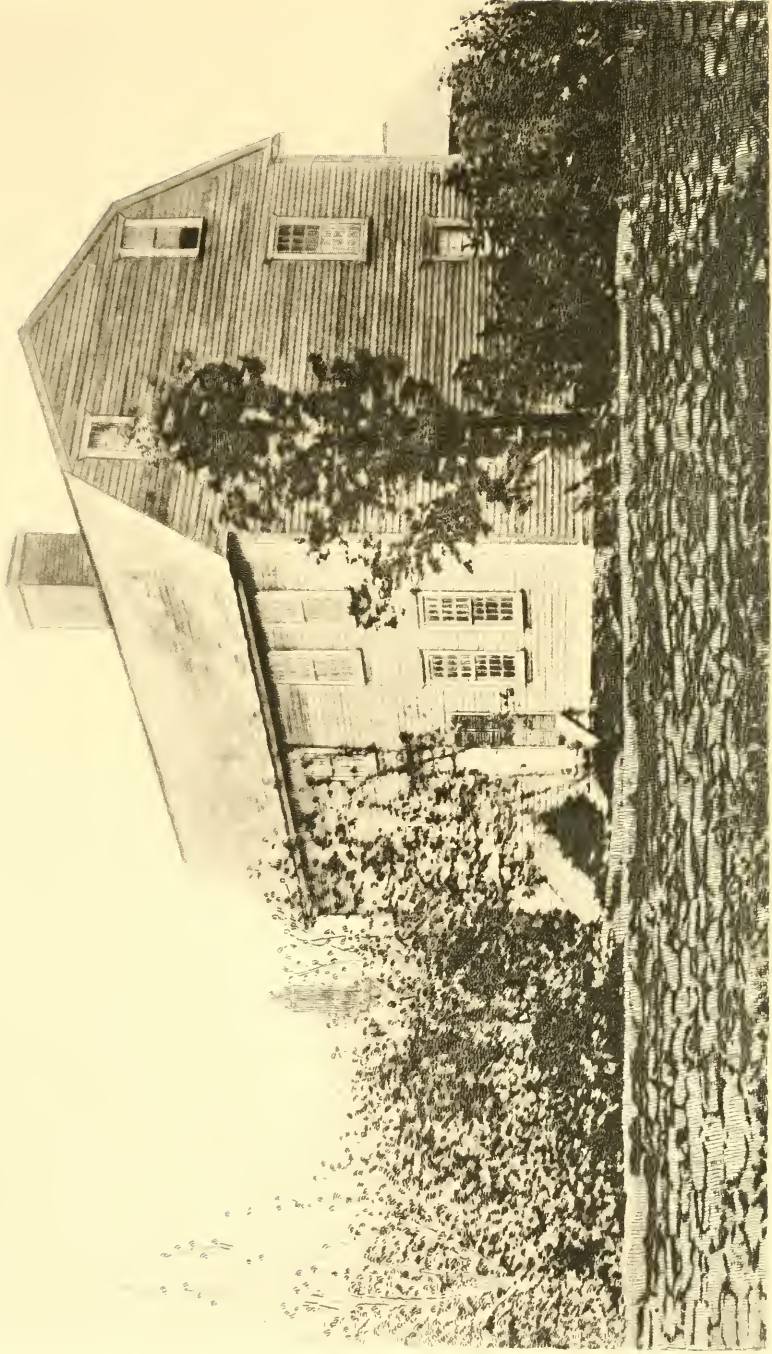
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ÆT MEMORIA.

IOANNIS SHERMAN, GENEROSI, GVILIELMI FILIJ EIVS,
ET RICHARDI NEPOTIS QVI EX IPSORVM VOTO, VNA REQVIESCVT
TRES TEGIT HOC VNVM MARMOR: VIRTVIBVS OMNES,
VTVMVLO, MERITIS, SANGVINE, LAUDE PARES.
HIC PATER, HIC NATVSQ;, NEPÔSQ;, PROPAGINE CLARA
SHERMANNI, OTTRÆO, NOMINA CHARA SOLO,
SANCTA DEI CVLTV, CVRÂQ;, CELEBRIA EGENVÏ
QVEIS PIA SVBSIDIJ HÏC MVNERA IN ÆVA DABANT.
QVILIBET OCTO ANNOS DECIES PROPE VIXIT, AT AVLÂ
VIVIT IAM ÆTERNÂ SPIRITVS ORBE DECVS.
HÏC VNÂ EX VOTO RECVBANT; VNÂ VNDE RESYRGANT,
AC VNÂ A CHRISTO LAVREA PARTA BEET.





SHERMAN HOMESTEAD

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

into dangerous errors many of the people here in New England." The church record says that he was brought over to "Familism" by Porter, his wife's step-father.

In 1636 he was one of the purchasers of the Island of Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, and on the formation of a government, became secretary under Governor William Coddington. The Massachusetts authorities evidently believed he was still under their jurisdiction, for, on March 12, 1638, though he had summons to appear at the next court "to answer such things as shall be objected," he did not answer this summons, but continued to be a prominent figure in Rhode Island affairs. He continued to serve in public office, and was made a freeman March 16, 1641; general recorder from 1648 to 1652, and deputy from 1665 to 1667. He was among the sixteen persons who were requested, on April 4, 1676, to be present at the next meeting of the deputies to give advice and help in regard to the Narragansett campaign. He was public-spirited and enterprising, a man of substance and evidently of considerable influence in local affairs. After his removal to Rhode Island he left the Congregational church and became a member of the Society of Friends. Tradition affirms that he was "a devout but determined man." The early records prepared by him still remain in Portsmouth, and show him to have been a very neat and expert penman, as well as an educated man. His will shows that he was wealthy for the times. In 1634 he married Sarah Odding, stepdaughter of John Porter, of Roxbury, and his wife Margaret, who was a Widow Odding at the time of her marriage to John Porter.

Philip Sherman's children: 1. Eber, born in 1634, lived in Kingstown, Rhode Island; died in 1706. 2. Sarah, born in 1636, married Thomas Mumford. 3.

Peleg, born in 1638, died 1719, in Kingstown, Rhode Island. 4. Mary, born 1639, died young. 5. Edmond, born 1641; lived in Portsmouth and Dartmouth; died in 1719. 6. Samson, mentioned below. 7. William, born 1643, died young. 8. John, born 1644; a farmer and blacksmith in what is now South Dartmouth; died April 16, 1734. 9. Mary, born 1645; married Samuel Wilbur. 10. Hannah, born 1647; married William Chase. 11. Samuel, born 1648; lived in Portsmouth; died October 9, 1717. 12. Benjamin, born 1650; lived in Portsmouth. 13. Philippa born October 1, 1652; married Benjamin Chase.

(II) Samson Sherman, son of Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, was born in 1642, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he passed his life, and died June 27, 1718. He married, March 4, 1675, Isabel Tripp, born in 1651, daughter of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp. (See Tripp and Paine). She died in 1716. Children: 1. Philip, born January 16, 1676. 2. Sarah, born September 4, 1677. 3. Alice, born January 12, 1680. 4. Samson, born January 28, 1682. 5. Abiel, born October 15, 1683. 6. Isabel, born 1686. 7. Job, mentioned below.

(III) Job Sherman, son of Samson and Isabel (Tripp) Sherman, was born November 8, 1687, in Portsmouth, and died there November 16, 1747. He married (first), December 23, 1714, Bridget Gardiner, of Kingstown, and (second), in 1732, Amie Spencer, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. Children of the first marriage: 1. Philip, born October 12, 1715. 2. Israel, born October 31, 1717. 3. Mary, born January 16, 1719. 4. Job, born May 2, 1722. 5. Bridget, born May 7, 1724. 6. Sarah, born October 29, 1726. 7. Alice, born April 25, 1728. 8. Mary, born October 13, 1730. Children of the second marriage: 9. Amie, born May 27, 1734. 10.

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Benjamin, born September 14, 1735. 11. Samson (2), mentioned below. 12. Martha born November 28, 1738. 13. Walter, born August 20, 1740. 14. Dorcas, born November 2, 1742. 15. Abigail, born September 10, 1744.

(IV) Samson (2) Sherman, son of Job and Amie (Spencer) Sherman, was born July 23, 1737, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he spent his life, engaged in agriculture and died January 24, 1801. He married, December 9, 1761, Ruth Fish, daughter of David and Jemima (Tallman) Fish, of Portsmouth. Children: 1. Walter, born April 4, 1763; married Rebecca Anthony, of Portsmouth. 2. Amy, born January 6, 1764; married Daniel Anthony, of Portsmouth. 3. Job, born January 21, 1766; married Alice Anthony. 4. Susanna, born October 19, 1767; married Peleg Almy, of Portsmouth. 5. Hannah, born January 27, 1769; married Jonathan Dennis, of Portsmouth. 6. Anne, born November 19, 1770; married Nathan Chase, of Portsmouth. 7. David, born June, 1772; married Waite Sherman, of Portsmouth. 8. Ruth, born October 21, 1773, died in infancy. 9. Ruth, born February 20, 1778; married Obadiah David, of New Bedford, Massachusetts. 10. Asa, mentioned below. 11. Abigail, born April 2, 1782; married Abram David, of Fairhaven, Massachusetts. 12. Mary, born November 18, 1783; married David Shove, of Berkley, Massachusetts.

(V) Asa Sherman, son of Samson (2) and Ruth (Fish) Sherman, was born December 22, 1779, in Portsmouth, and died in Fall River, December 29, 1863. His remains were interred in the Friends' Cemetery, Portsmouth. He was a birth-right member of the Society of Friends, was a farmer and landowner in Portsmouth. He married, at Friends' Meeting, in Newport, November 11, 1805, Eliz-

abeth Mitchell, born October 17, 1782, in Middletown, Rhode Island, daughter of Richard and Joanna (Lawton) Mitchell. (See Mitchell VII). Children: 1. Ruth, born November 21, 1806. 2. Joanna, born July 30, 1808, died in Fall River, September 9, 1863. 3. Sarah, born February 30, 1810; married, November 20, 1839, Abner Slade, of Swansea, Massachusetts. 4. Amy, born September 16, 1811; married, October 21, 1839, Mark Anthony, of Taunton, Massachusetts. 5. Richard Mitchell, born September 16, 1813. 6. Mary, mentioned below. 7. Asa, born December 23, 1817. 8. Daniel, born June 25, 1820. 9. William, born April 19, 1823. 10. Annie, born July 17, 1826, died in Fall River, January 15, 1849.

(VI) Mary Sherman, fifth daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, was born September 16, 1815, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island. She married, October 5, 1842, Hon. William Lawton Slade, of Somerset, Massachusetts. (See Slade VI).

(The Paine Line).

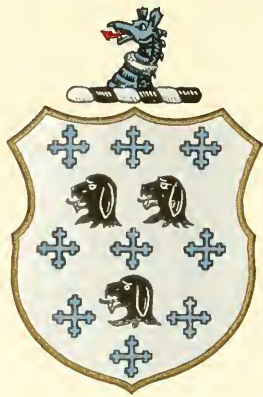
For the origin of the surname Paine we must trace far beyond the opening of the surname period into the Graeco-Roman civilization. In the classical Latin of Tacitus "paganus" (from which Payne and Paine were ultimately evolved) is frequently found in contradistinction to miles or armatus, where comparison is made between a regular enrolled soldier (armatus) and the raw half-armed rustics who sometimes formed a rude militia in Roman wars, or, more widely, between a soldier and a civilian. Paganus retained its original significance, although this was lost sight of during the ages which followed the introduction of Christianity. The name meant literally in the beginning, a villager, the resident of a pagus, a canton, country district or commune. In



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Elizabeth Mitchell Sherman



Hall



Paine



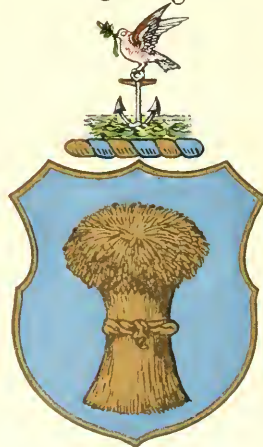
Tripp



Fish



Tallman



Hazard



Hall



Paine

Hall Arms—Argent, three talbots' heads erased sable, between nine cross crosslets azure.

Crest—A dragon's head couped azure, collared argent.

Paine Arms—Paly of six argent and vert, on a chief azure three garbs or.

Crest—A lion rampant proper, supporting a wheat sheaf or.

Tripp Arms—Gules, a chevron between three nags' heads erased or, bridled sable.

Crest—An eagle's head gules, issuing out of rays or.

Fish Arms—Azure, a fesse wavy or, between two crescents in chief, and a dolphin embowed in base, argent.

Crest—On a rock proper a stork ermine, beaked and legged gules, charged on the breast with an increscent of the last.

Tallman (Talman) Arms—Gules, a chevron, in chief two daggers, points downward, in base a sword, point upwards, or.

Crest—An arm embowed in armor proper, holding a battle axe.

Motto—*In fide et in bello fortis.*

Hazard Arms—Azure, a garb or.

Crest—On the top of an anchor in the sea, a dove holding in the beak an olive branch proper.



Tallman



Hazard

its early application *paganus* was used by the Christian church to denote those who refused to believe in the one true God. It has long been accepted that the application of the name *paganus*, *villager*, to non-Christians was due to the fact that it was in the rural districts that the old faiths lingered longest.

The English form comes to us through the French *Pagan* or *Payan*, a countryman. This was a favorite fontname in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, which would account for its great popularity as a surname. *Payan* and *Payn* came into England with the Norman Conquest. The following verse from Chaucer illustrates the use of the word:

The Constable and Dame Hermegile, his wife,
Were *payenes* and that country everywhere.
—*Man of Lawes Tale*.

Arms—Paly of six argent and vert, on a chief azure three garbs or.

Crest—A lion rampant proper, supporting a wheat sheaf or.

There were several immigrants of the name in the New England colonies before the close of the seventeenth century, the majority of whom became the founders of families which have left the impress of the name on the history of the communities in which they settled. The Rhode Island family comprises the descendants of Anthony Paine, who was among the earliest settlers of the town of Portsmouth.

(I) Anthony Paine, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England. He is first of record in the American colonies in 1638, when he is recorded as an inhabitant of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. On April 30, 1639, he was one of the twenty-nine signers of the following compact for a form of civil government for Portsmouth: "We whose names are underwritten, do acknowledge ourselves the legal subjects of His Majesty,

King Charles, and in his name do hereby bind ourselves into a civil body politic, unto his laws according to matters of justice." On November 10, 1643, he entered into an agreement with Rose Grinnell, prior to their marriage, that upon the death of either, the property of the one deceased should go to the children of that person. Anthony Paine died in 1650; his will bears the date, May 6, 1649. He was twice married. His first wife died before 1643, in which year he married (second) Rose Grinnell, daughter of Matthew Grinnell; she later married James Weeden, and died some time after 1673.

(II) Mary Paine, daughter of Anthony Paine, became the wife of John Tripp, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. She survived her husband, and married (second), April 4, 1683, Benjamin Engell, and died February 12, 1687. From Mary (Paine) Tripp the line descends to Caroline E. (Slade) Brayton, through her son, James Tripp, and her daughters Elizabeth and Isabel Tripp.

(The Line Through James Tripp).

(III) James Tripp, son of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, married Mercy Lawton, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Hazard) Lawton.

(IV) Elizabeth Tripp, daughter of James and Mercy (Lawton) Tripp, became the wife of Richard Mitchell, founder of the Mitchell family in Rhode Island. (See Mitchell I).

(V) James Mitchell, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, married Anna Folger, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Starbuck) Folger. (See Folger V).

(VI) Richard Mitchell, son of James and Anna (Folger) Mitchell, married Joanna Lawton, daughter of John and Sarah Lawton.

(VII) Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of

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Richard and Joanna (Lawton) Mitchell, married Asa Sherman. (See Sherman V).

(VIII) Mary Sherman, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, became the wife of the Hon. William Lawton Slade, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and mother of:

(IX) Caroline Elizabeth Slade, daughter of Hon. William Lawton and Mary (Sherman) Slade, became the wife of the late Hezekiah Anthony Brayton, of Fall River. (See Brayton VII).

(The Line Through Elizabeth Tripp).

(III) Elizabeth Tripp, daughter of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, became the wife of Zuriel Hall.

(IV) Mary Hall, daughter of Zuriel and Elizabeth (Tripp) Hall, married Robert Fish.

(V) David Fish, son of Robert and Mary (Hall) Fish, married Jemima Tallman, daughter of James and Hannah (Swain) Tallman.

(VI) Ruth Fish, daughter of David and Jemima (Tallman) Fish, married Samson (2) Sherman. (See Sherman IV).

(VII) Asa Sherman, son of Samson (2) and Ruth (Fish) Sherman, married Elizabeth Mitchell, daughter of Richard and Joanna (Lawton) Mitchell.

(VIII) Mary Sherman, married Hon. William Lawton Slade.

(IX) Caroline Elizabeth (Slade) Brayton.

(The Line Through Isabel Tripp).

(III) Isabel Tripp, daughter of John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, married Samson Sherman. (See Sherman II).

(IV) Job Sherman, son of Samson and Isabel (Tripp) Sherman, married Amie Spencer.

(V) Samson (2) Sherman, son of Job

and Amie (Spencer) Sherman, married Ruth Fish.

(VI) Asa Sherman, son of Samson (2) and Ruth (Fish) Sherman, married Elizabeth Mitchell.

(VII) Mary Sherman, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Sherman, married Hon. William Lawton Slade.

(VIII) Caroline Elizabeth Slade, daughter of Hon. William Lawton and Mary (Sherman) Slade, became the wife of the late Hezekiah Anthony Brayton, of Fall River. (See Brayton VII).

MITCHELL, Richard

Among prominent persons of the Mitchell family are to be named the following:

Sir Andrew Mitchell was vice-admiral of the British fleet that forced the entrance to Texel Island, Holland, in the war against the French and Dutch, in 1794. He captured the Dutch fleet, helping to establish the naval supremacy of Great Britain.

Sir Charles H. B. Mitchell, high commissioner of the State of Perak, one of the Malay States, was directly responsible for the first meeting of the native chiefs and the British residents for the purpose of friendly discussion, in 1897.

James Mitchell, Scotchman, who perfected an ingenious amplification of the Maelzel metronome.

John Mitchell, who perfected and manufactured the first machine that made steel pens.

J. A. Mitchell, one of the founders and the first editor of the weekly magazine, "Life."

J. C. Mitchell, one of the most famous of the early racquet players.

J. K. Mitchell, one of the pioneers of the liquid gas field. He first froze sulphurous acid gas to a solid.

Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, member of the Zoölogical Society of London, a



Swain



Weir



Swain Arms—Azure, a chevron between three pheons or, on a chief gules as many maidens' heads couped proper, crined of the second.

Crest—A maiden's head couped proper, crined or.

Weir Arms—Argent, on a fess azure three mullets of the field

Crest—A demi-horse in armour proper, bridled and saddled gules.

Briggs Arms—Gules, three bars gemelles or, a canton ermine.

Crest—On the stump of a tree a pelican or, vulning herself proper.

Morrill (Morrell) Arms—Azure, on a cross argent a lion rampant gules.

Crest—The horns of a bull adhering to the scalp proper.

Ward Arms—Azure, a cross flory or.

Crest—A wolf's head erased proper, langued gules.

Motto—*Non nobis solum.* (Not for ourselves alone).

Hills Arms—Ermine, on a fess sable a tower with two turrets proper.

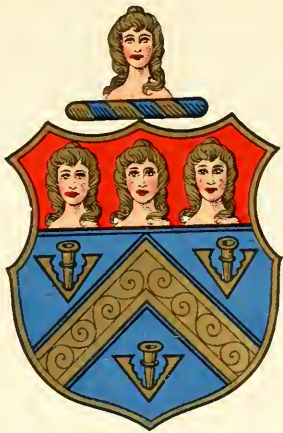
Crest—A tower, as in the arms.



Ward



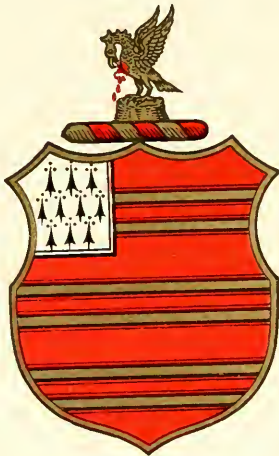
Hills



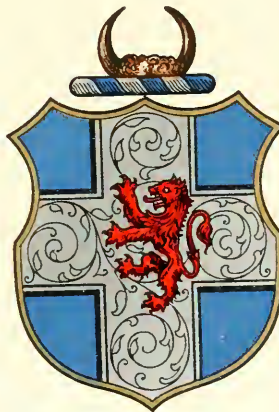
Swain



Weir



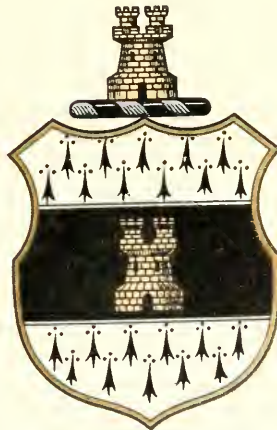
Briggs



Morrill



Ward



Hills



Mitchell.

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recognized authority in the study of mammalia.

R. A. H. Mitchell, Eton, Oxford, Hants, prominent Britainer, and the greatest cricket player of all times.

W. M. Mitchell, well known astronomer, specializing in the study of the sun.

Maria Mitchell, of the Rhode Island branch, prominent American astronomer and educator.

Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchell, of the Long Island branch, United States Senator and author, who urged the adoption of Fredonia as the proper name for this country in his "Address to the Fredes or People of the United States."

Stephen Mitchell, a tobacco manufacturer of international repute, who founded the second largest library in Scotland.

(The Mitchells in America).

Arms—Sable, a fess wavy between three mascles or.

Crest—A phoenix in flames proper.

Motto—*Spernit humum.*

There are many branches of this family scattered throughout the United States, founded in the early Colonial days by several representatives of the house who came from England and Scotland and settled principally in the New England States. The descendants were numerous, and migrated from one part of the country to another as new regions were opened. Almost invariably, however, members of the various branches are to be found within a short distance of the original location of the progenitor.

The Mitchells of Rhode Island form one of the oldest as well as one of the most distinguished branches of the family in the United States. They comprise the descendants of Richard Mitchell, of Newport.

The Mitchells of Roanoke county, Virginia, founded in the early part of the seventeenth century, have continued to

live on and in the vicinity of the old family estate. They are related by marriage to the family of Colonel Zachary Lewis, whose father was a messmate of General Washington during the war with the French. They are connected in the same degree with the Thomas and Graham families, the latter that of a governor of North Carolina, William Graham.

The Pennsylvania family was founded by the descendants of William Mitchell and his wife Elizabeth, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and settled in Bermuda. Offspring of this branch also settled in Baltimore. Another branch of York county, Pennsylvania, claims George Mitchell, born in Scotland in 1734, as progenitor.

The Long Island family, of ancient origin, has furnished many famous public men. The Nantucket stock, of which Professor Maria Mitchell, and her brother, Henry Mitchell, were descended, has been highly distinguished. The Connecticut Mitchells claim kin with Rebecca Motte, of Revolutionary fame; with Governor Saltonstall and Governor Dudley, and also with the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island.

One western branch of the family claim "Honest John Hart," one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, as an ancestor. James Mitchell, a Scotch settler from Glasgow in 1730, founded the family which produced among other well known men, Stephen Mitchell, who was one of the settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and a member of the first Continental Congress held at Philadelphia. He was also chief justice of Connecticut. Donald Mitchell, best known as "Ike Marvel," the essayist, was of the third generation in America. Stephen Mitchell had six sons, all college graduates. Matthew Mitchell was the progenitor of another family in Connecti-

cut. He was a passenger on the "James" in 1635, together with his wife and child, and settled in Connecticut, near Wethersfield, of which place he became town clerk in 1639. He was a representative at court from Saybrook; he took an active part in the Pequot War, and removed to Hempstead, Long Island, in 1643. The town of Hingham, Massachusetts, was probably named by Edward Mitchell, a passenger on the ship "Diligent" from Hingham, England, in 1638.

Experience Mitchell, who lived in Plymouth, Duxbury, and Bridgewater, Massachusetts, came from England on the "Ann," in 1623. He married Jane Cook, daughter of Francis Cook, one of the "Mayflower" passengers.

Many of the famous figures of the Revolution were members of the Mitchell family. They include: Major Abiel and Colonel Mitchell, from Massachusetts; Captain Alexander Mitchell from New Jersey; Nathaniel Mitchell, captain of a battalion of the Flying Camp, from Delaware; Captain Joseph Mitchell, from Virginia; Captain James and Major Ephraim Mitchell, of South Carolina, and Lieutenant John Mitchell, of Georgia.

(The Rhode Island Mitchells).

(I) Richard Mitchell, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of Bricktown, in the Isle of Wight, Great Britain, born in 1686. There he learned the trade of tailor, and on attaining his majority decided to go into business for himself in his native place. He visited London in order to obtain the necessary materials, and while there was seized by a press gang, and taken on board a man-of-war. Tailors were not then exempted, as were mechanics, from impressment. The vessel on which he sailed spent some time at Newport, Rhode Island, and here Richard Mitchell found opportunity to escape.

Tradition runs to the effect that he made a suit of clothes for the governor's son, which so pleased the latter that he secreted him and kept him in concealment until after the vessel had sailed. He continued to reside in Newport, and became a member of the Society of Friends, later taking a prominent part in local affairs.

In 1708 he married Elizabeth Tripp, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, born in 1685, daughter of James and Mercy (Lawton) Tripp, granddaughter of James and Mary (Paine) Tripp, and of George and Elizabeth (Hazard) Lawton; she was the great-granddaughter of Thomas Hazard, founder of the noted Hazard family of Rhode Island. Richard Mitchell died September 24, 1722, at the age of thirty-six years, and his widow married (second), April 18, 1734, William Wood; she died February 13, 1740. Children of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell: 1. Elizabeth, born July 13, 1709; married, December 8, 1726, Jabez Carpenter. 2. Mary, born October 17, 1712; married, May 18, 1732, Caleb Coggeshall. 3. James, mentioned below. 4. Richard, born September 5, 1719; settled in Nantucket, Massachusetts. 5. Joseph, born November 25, 1720.

(II) James Mitchell, first son of Richard and Elizabeth (Tripp) Mitchell, was born April 20, 1715, in Newport, Rhode Island. He was a member of the Society of Friends, in which he was an elder. He lived for a time in Nantucket, Massachusetts, and there married Anna Folger, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Starbuck) Folger, of Nantucket. He moved later to Middletown, Rhode Island, near the Portsmouth line, and continued to reside there until his death on October 5, 1799. Children: 1. Mary, born November 10, 1739; married Matthew Barker, of Newport. 2. James, born August 31, 1743; married Elizabeth Anthony. 3. Elizabeth,



Maria Mitchell

born July 9, 1746; married Giles Hoosier. 4. Hepsabeth, born March 14, 1750; married (first) Peter Chase; (second) David Buffum. 5. Richard, mentioned below.

(III) Richard (2) Mitchell, son of James and Anna (Folger) Mitchell, was born November 25, 1754, in Middletown, Rhode Island, and lived in that town, near what is known as Mitchell's Lane, where he died October 26, 1833, and where he is buried. He married, November 6, 1776, Joanna Lawton, a native of Portsmouth, daughter of John and Sarah Lawton, who died August 6, 1830. Children: 1. Jethro Folger, born March 14, 1778; married Anne Gould. 2. Isaac, born August 21, 1779; married Sarah Gould. 3. John, born January 15, 1781; married Katherine Gould. 4. Elizabeth, mentioned below. 5. Peter, born July 3, 1784; married Mary Wales. 6. Sarah, born May 19, 1787. 7. Joanna, born December 3, 1788; married David Rodman. 8. Ann, born August 6, 1791. 9. Richard, born February 20, 1793.

(IV) Elizabeth Mitchell, eldest daughter of Richard (2) and Joanna (Lawton) Mitchell, was born in Middletown, Rhode Island, October 17, 1782. She became the wife of Asa Sherman, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island. (See Sherman V).

The most prominent member of the Nantucket family of that name, descendant of old Quaker stock, Maria Mitchell, was born August 1, 1818, the daughter of William Mitchell. Her father, William Mitchell (1791-1869) was a school teacher and a self-taught astronomer, who rated chronometers for Nantucket whalers. He was well known in the New England States as a learned man, and held the position of overseer of Harvard University from 1857 to 1865, with all the prestige attached to such an office. For a time he was in the employ of the United States Coast Survey, and did some excellent work in that department.

Miss Maria Mitchell had as early as 1831 (during the annual eclipse of the sun) been her father's assistant, and the progress she made under his tutorage, together with the certain genius she possessed in the science, may be visualized from the fact that sixteen years later, on October 1, 1847, she discovered a telescopic comet, seen by De Vico on October 3, by W. R. Dawes, October 7, and by Madame Rumker, October 11. For this discovery, outstripping as she did the famous astronomers of the world, she received a gold medal with the congratulations of the King of Denmark, and was elected in 1848 to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being the first woman member of the organization. In 1850, as further recognition of her excellent work, she was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

She removed from Nantucket to Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1861, setting up in the latter city the great equatorial telescope which had been presented to her by popular subscription by the women of America. Here she lived and studied until late in the year 1865, when she was chosen professor of astronomy and director of the Observatory at Vassar College. She continued actively in this position until 1888, when she became professor emeritus. For many years she had specialized in the study of Jupiter and Saturn, and in 1874 began to make photographs of the sun. She died in Lynn, Massachusetts, June 28, 1889.

Henry Mitchell (1830-1902), her brother, was a famous hydrographer.

Adjoining the Maria Mitchell home-stand, which is still carefully preserved, stands a memorial astronomical observatory and library erected in Miss Mitchell's honor, by popular subscription, in 1908. In it are kept the valuable collections and records which she and her brother made

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during years of patient research in the fields of their chosen sciences.

(The Folger Line).

The genealogical notes of Benjamin Franklin contain an inference that the Folger family, of which he was a descendant, was of Flemish origin, and was established in England at the time of Queen Elizabeth. His gleanings on the subject constitute all we know of the early records in America, from the time of the immigrant ancestor down, which are very complete, however, and are evidence that the family played an important part in the life and affairs of the early settlement of Nantucket, Massachusetts, from the time of its founding.

(I) John Folger, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England, and possibly a resident of Norwich, County Norfolk, whence he sailed for America in 1635, with his son, Peter Folger. He is said to have come on the same ship with Hugh Peters. In 1642 John Folger owned a homestead and six acres of land in Watertown. Although there is no actual record of the fact, it is probable that John and Peter Folger accompanied Thomas Mayhew, Jr., to Martha's Vineyard in 1641-42. John Folger owned a house, upland, commonage and meadow land at the Vineyard, and resided there until his death, about 1660. His widow was Meribell Folger, whose surname is said to have been Gibbs.

(II) Peter Folger, son of John Folger, was born in England in 1617, and accompanied his father to America in 1635, removing with him to the Vineyard in 1641-42. While here he taught school and surveyed land, also assisting Thomas Mayhew, Jr., in his labors as missionary among the Indians. Rev. Experience Mayhew, in a letter to John Gardner, Esquire, dated 1694, states that when Thomas Mayhew, Jr., left for England

in 1657, he left the care of his church and mission to Peter Folger. At a meeting of the proprietors of Nantucket, held in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in the latter part of 1660 or early in 1661, five persons were chosen to measure the land. Peter Folger was one of these, and as evidence of the remarkable confidence of the people in him, we have the order stating that the proceeding of any three of this body of men should be accounted legal and valid, if Peter Folger was one. In the summer of 1659 he is said to have accompanied Tristram Coffin and others who visited the Island of Nantucket to view it at the time of the purchase from Mayhew. He was there in 1661-62 as a surveyor, and although not one of the first proprietors he may be regarded as a very early settler, having removed to the Island in 1663, at the invitation of the proprietors who deeded him half a share of land on the condition that he would live in Nantucket and act as interpreter among the Indians. The following is the deed of the property, dated Nantucket, July 4, 1663:

These presents witnesseth that we whose names are underwritten do give, and grant unto peter foulger, half a share of accomodations on the land above sayd, that is to say half so much as one of the twenty purchasers, both in respect to upland, meadow, wood, timber and other appurtenances belonging to him and his heirs forever on condition that he com to inhabit the Island aforesayd with his family within one year after the sale hereof. Likewise that the sayd peter shall attend the English in the way of an Interpreter between the Indians and them upon al necessary ocasions, his house lot to be layd at the place commonly called by the name of Rogers field so as may be most convenient

Witness our hands.

John Smyth,	Tristram Coffin, Sr., for
Thomas Macy,	myself and others being
Edward Starbuck,	empowered by them;
John Swayne,	Peter Coffin,
Robert Barnard,	Steven Greenleaf,
Richard Swayne,	Tristram Coffin, Jr.,
John Rolfe,	William Pile, two shares;
Thomas Mayhew,	Nathaniel Starbuck,
	Thomas Coffin.

Cotton Mather describes Peter Folger as an "Able Godley Englishman who was employed in teaching the youth in Reading, Writing and the Principles of Religion by Catechism, being well learned likewise in the Scriptures and Capable of Help in religious matters." On July 21, 1673, he was chosen clerk of the court and recorder, which office he held for many years. To him fell the laurels as the greatest scholar of the early community. His poem, "A Looking Glass for the Times," published April 23, 1676, shows him an advocate of religious liberty and strongly condemns the persecuting spirit of New England. It is believed that when an old man he embraced the views of the Friends. Peter Folger died in 1690. In 1644 he married Mary Morrill, who had been an inmate of the family of Hugh Peters; she died in 1704. Among their children were: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Abiah, who became the wife of Josiah Franklin, of Boston, and mother of Benjamin Franklin.

(III) John Folger, son of Peter and Mary (Morrill) Folger, was born in 1659. He was a miller and a prosperous farmer. His home was in that part of Nantucket now called Polpis. He married Mary Barnard, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Barnard) Barnard. (See Barnard III).

(IV) Jethro Folger, son of John and Mary (Barnard) Folger, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, 17th of 8th month, 1689. He was a large land owner, and a prominent citizen of Nantucket all his life. In October, 1710, he married Mary Starbuck, daughter of Nathaniel and Dinah (Coffin) Starbuck. (See Starbuck IV). Jethro Folger was a member of the Society of Friends.

(V) Anna Folger, daughter of Jethro and Mary (Starbuck) Folger, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts, in 1720. In 1738, she married James Mitchell. (See Mitchell II).

((The Barnard Line).)

The Barnard family in New England was founded by two brothers, Thomas and Robert Barnard, who arrived in the New World about 1630, and subsequently were identified prominently with the foundation and development of the settlement upon the Island of Nantucket. The ancestry hereinafter traced is derived through both of these brothers.

Arms—Argent, a bear rampant sable, muzzled or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-bear rampant sable, muzzled or.

Motto—*Fer et perfer.* (Bear and forbear.)

Thomas Barnard, one of the founders of the Barnard family in America, was born in England about 1612. In the year 1640 he is found of residence in Salisbury, Massachusetts, and later he bought land on the west side of the Powow river (now in Amesbury) and removed thither. In 1659 he joined in one of the most historic transactions preserved in New England history. In that year he entered with others in the purchase of the Island of Nantucket, and acquired there large land holdings. Later, he transferred one-half of his Nantucket possessions to his brother, Robert Barnard. Previously, he had been prominent in the affairs of Salisbury and Amesbury. On May 1, 1654, when the "Articles of Agreement between the Inhabitants of the Old Town and Those of the New Town," were entered into, his signature, among others, was affixed thereto. In the division of land in 1654 he is among those mentioned, and in the "Amesbury Commoners" of 1667-68, Thomas Barnard, Sr. and Jr., appear. Thomas Barnard is also cited as one of the "Brethren of Ye Church." He received land in the first division at Salisbury and also in 1640 and 1643; in 1665, he was a grand juror at Amesbury; and his name appears on various lists as late as 1672. Whether he actually removed

to Nantucket and there resided does not definitely appear; the records of Nantucket simply state that "Thomas Barnard died abroad." This, however, would seem to indicate that he was a resident of Nantucket. A tragic fate awaited him, he being killed by the Indians in 1677. He married Eleanor ———. She administered upon his estate in 1677, and the inventory was taken 21st of 6th month, 1677. She married (second) George Little, of Newbury, and died November 27, 1694. Thomas and Eleanor Barnard were the parents of nine children.

Line of Robert Barnard:

(I) Robert Barnard, other founder of the Barnard family in America, brother of Thomas Barnard, was a resident of Salisbury and Andover, and thence removed to Nantucket. From his brother Thomas he had acquired a considerable interest in Nantucket, whither he went in 1663, and where he died in 1682. He married Joanna Harvey, who survived him, and died in Nantucket, March 31, 1705. Their daughter, Mary Barnard, married her cousin, Nathaniel Barnard, son of Thomas Barnard, and thus joined the two lines of Barnard.

(II) Nathaniel Barnard, son of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard, was born 15th of 11th month, 1642, in Salisbury, Massachusetts. Until about 1665, he continued to reside in Amesbury, but thereafter removed to Sherburn, on the Island of Nantucket, and remained there throughout his life. He is called a "planter" and was a prominent figure in the struggling settlement. By his marriage he joined the two lines of Barnard, his wife being a daughter of Robert Barnard, brother of Thomas Barnard, the two founders of the family in America. Nathaniel Barnard died in Nantucket, May 3, 1718. He married Mary Barnard, daughter of Robert and Joanna (Harvey) Barnard. She died

in Nantucket, March 7, 1717-18. They were the parents of seven children.

(II) Mary Barnard, daughter of Robert and Joanna (Harvey) Barnard, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, April 8, 1658. She died in Nantucket, March 7, 1717-18. She married Nathaniel Barnard, son of Thomas and Eleanor Barnard. Issue seven children.

(III) Mary Barnard, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Barnard) Barnard, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts. She died 6th of 8th month, 1737 (O. S.), aged nearly seventy years. She married John Folger, son of Peter and Mary (Morrill) Folger, the distinguished Nantucket family. (See Folger III).

COFFIN, James

At Fallaise, a town in Normandy, stands the old chateau of Courtitout, once the home of the Norman Coffin family; the name is now extinct in that vicinage, and the chateau is owned by Monsieur Le Clere, who is the grandson of the last Mademoiselle Coffin, who married a Le Clere in 1796. Until her marriage the above mentioned chateau had always remained in the family name. (The above information came through Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, who was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 16, 1759, became an English citizen, was raised to the baronetcy, and granted a coat-of-arms in 1804). The family traces its ancestry to Sir Richard Coffin, Knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in the year 1066, to whom the manor of Alwington in the County of Devon was assigned. There are various branches of the family in County Devon. The English records show the name Covin, whence it was changed to Cophin, Kophin, Cofyn. The surname signifies literally "the bald" and is derived originally from the French *chauve*, which means bald. Be-



TRISTRAM COFFIN,
THE FIRST OF THE RACE THAT SETTLED IN AMERICA.
FIRST CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF
NANTUCKET, 1671.

BE UNITED DO HONOR TO HIS NAME

fore 1254 the family was flourishing at Portledge-near-the-Sea, in the parish of Alwington, five miles from Biddeford, England. The name was early brought to Massachusetts, and has been borne by many leaders of the life and affairs of the Colony and Commonwealth. The Coffin family was not as conspicuous during the American Revolution as they undoubtedly would have been had their location been different. The Island of Nantucket, their home, was visited by British warships frequently, the inhabitants were intimidated and obliged to preserve an unwilling neutrality. Tristram Coffin, founder of the New England family of the name, was beyond doubt a descendant of Sir Richard Coffin of the Conqueror's train; the direct line, however, begins with Tristram Coffin, mentioned below.

Coffin (Coffyn) Arms—Azure, four bezants between five crosses crosslet or.

Crest—A bird or, between two cinquefoils argent, stalked and leaved vert.

(I) Tristram Coffin, a descendant of Sir Richard Coffin, married and lived in Brixton, Devonshire, England. His will mentions Anne and John, children of his son, Nicholas Coffin; Richard and Joan, children of Lionel Coffin; Philip Coffin, and his son Tristram; and appointed Nicholas Coffin, of whom further, as his executor.

(II) Nicholas Coffin, son of Tristram Coffin, lived in Butler's Parish, Devonshire, England, where he died in 1603. In his will, which was proved at Totness, in Devonshire, November 3, 1603, mention is made of his wife Joan, and five children, namely: 1. Peter, mentioned below. 2. Nicholas. 3. Tristram. 4. John. 5. Anne.

(III) Peter Coffin, eldest son of Nicholas and Joan Coffin, was born on the Coffin estate in Brixton, England, about

1580, and died there in 1627-28. He married Joan or Joanna Thember, and their six children were born and baptized in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire, in the following order: 1. Tristram, mentioned below. 2. John, born about 1607; was a soldier and died in the service from a mortal wound received in battle during a four years' siege in the Civil War; died about 1642. 3. John, born about 1609, in England, probably died there. 4. Deborah, died probably in England. 5. Eunice, born in England, came to Massachusetts Bay Colony with her mother; married William Butler, and died in 1648. 6. Mary, married Alexander Adams, and died in 1677 or thereabouts.

The Widow Joan and her children, Tristram, Eunice and Mary, her sons-in-law, her daughter-in-law, Dionis, and five grandchildren, came to Salisbury in 1642. She died in Boston in May, 1661, aged seventy-seven years, and in the notice of her death it is quaintly stated that the Rev. Mr. Wilson, "embalmed her memory."

(IV) Tristram (2) Coffin, son of Peter and Joan (Thember) Coffin, was born in the parish of Brixton, Devonshire, England, probably in 1605. He was the heir of his father's estate in Brixton, and one of the landed gentry of Devonshire. He died at his home on Nantucket Island, Massachusetts, October 2, 1681. It is a strange fact that the Christian name of the immigrant forefather of all the Coffins in America, Tristram, is repeated and multiplied in every generation, while the name of the ancestress, Dionis, is repeated but once in all the time since the founding of the family here. It is not known on which of the early ships conveying passengers to New England the Coffin family took passage. Tristram Coffin settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1642. The early settlers of Salisbury, which town

was established October 7, 1640, commenced a settlement at Pentucket the same year, and the Indian deed for this land was witnessed by Tristram Coffin in 1642, and in 1643 he removed to the place which was established as the town of Haverhill, Norfolk county, and here settled near Robert Clement. Tradition has it that Tristram Coffin was the first man to plow land in the town of Haverhill, and that he constructed his own plow. He changed his residence to the "Rocks" in the following year, and in 1648-49 removed to Newbury, where he kept an ordinary, sold wine and liquor, and kept the Newbury side of Carr's Ferry. In September, 1643, his wife Dionis was prosecuted for selling beer for two pence a quart, while the regular selling price was but two pence, but she proved that she had put six bushels of malt into the hogshead, while the law required only four, and she was discharged. He returned to Salisbury, and was commissioner of the town, and while living there purchased or planned the purchase of the Island of Nantucket, where he and his associates removed on account of religious persecution. At least Thomas Macy, who was one of the pioneer settlers on Nantucket, "fled from the officers of the law and sold his property and home rather than submit to tyranny, which punished a man for being hospitable to strangers in the rainstorm even though the strangers be Quakers." Mr. Macy returned to Salisbury and resided there in 1644, and then he sold his house and lands, and so the story of his flight from persecution would seem to be spoiled, and history perhaps gives the true reason for his migration, the search for a milder climate and better opportunities for cultivating the soil.

Early in 1654 Tristram Coffin took Peter Folger, grandfather of Benjamin

Franklin, then living at the Vineyard, as an interpreter of the Indian language, and proceeded to Nantucket to ascertain the "temper and disposition of the Indians, and the capability of the island, that he might report to the citizens of Salisbury what inducements were offered to emigrants." A grant of the island had been given to Thomas Mayhew by William Earl, of Sterling, and recorded in the secretary's office in New York, July 2, 1659. Thomas Mayhew deeded the island to Tristram Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, William Pike, Thomas Macy, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey, John Swain, retaining an interest of one-twentieth for himself, the consideration being "thirty pounds and two beaver hats, one for myself and one for my wife." Later the same parties purchased from one Manackmamak, head sachem of Nantucket, a large part of their lands, consideration forty pounds. James Coffin accompanied Thomas Macy and family, Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman to the island later in the same year, and they all took up their residence there. The Coffin family that settled in Nantucket included Tristram, Sr., James, Mary, John and Stephen, each the head of a family. Tristram Coffin was thirty-seven years old at the time of his removal to Nantucket. During the first year of his residence there he was the richest proprietor on the island. The property of his son Peter is said soon to have exceeded that of his father, the family together owning about one-fourth of the island, and all of Tuckernock. On June 29, 1671, Francis Lovelace, governor of New York, granted a commission to Tristram Coffin to be chief magistrate on and over the island of Nantucket and Tuckanyckett (Deeds III., secretary's office, Albany, New York). At the same time Thomas Mayhew was appoint-

ed the chief magistrate of Martha's Vineyard through commissions signed by Governor Lovelace of New York, bearing date June 29, 1671, and the two chief magistrates, with two assistants for each island, constituted a general court, with appellative jurisdiction over both islands. The appointment was made by Governor Francis Lovelace. Tristram Coffin's second commission, dated September 16, 1677, was signed by Sir Edward Andros, governor-general of the province of New York. On his death in 1681, he was survived by his widow Dionis, seven children, sixty grandchildren, and a number of great grandchildren. In 1728 one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight of his descendants, which numbered one thousand five hundred and eighty-two, were living.

Tristram Coffin married Dionis Stevens (the diminutive for Dionysia and afterwards Dionys), daughter of Robert Stevens, of Brixton, England. Their children, the first five of whom were born in England, were: 1. Hon. Peter, born in 1631, died in Exeter, New Hampshire, March 2, 1715. 2. Tristram, born in 1632, died in Newbury, February 4, 1704. 3. Elizabeth, married, in Newbury, November 13, 1651, Captain Stephen Greenleaf, and died November 29, 1678. 4. James, mentioned below. 5. John, died in Haverhill, October 20, 1642. 6. Deborah, born November 15, 1643, died December 8th following. 7. Mary, mentioned below. 8. John, born October 8, 1647, died September 5, 1711. 9. Stephen, born May 11, 1652, in Newbury, died in Nantucket, May 18, 1734.

(V) James Coffin, son of Tristram (2) and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born in 1640 in England, and died at Nantucket, July 28, 1720, aged eighty years. He came to Nantucket with the first settlers, but subsequently removed to Dover, New

Hampshire, where he resided in 1668, being a member of the church there in 1671. On May 31, 1671, he was made a freeman in Dover, but soon after this date he returned to Nantucket, and made his home there until his death. He was one of the associate proprietors of Nantucket and filled several important public offices on the island, among them that of judge of the Probate Court, to which he was the first to be appointed (1680).

From James Coffin have descended the most notable representatives of the Coffin family, as doubtless the most numerous and generally scattered. This branch furnished the family that remained on the side of Great Britain during the Revolution. Sir Isaac Coffin, brother of General John Coffin (who rendered active service against the Colonies) did not take active part in the War of the Revolution. He was in the British navy at the breaking out of the war, and at his own request was assigned to the Mediterranean, that he might not have to fight against his own kindred. Although the highest honors had been conferred on him in the Spanish navy, and he had been made a member of Parliament, he cherished a regard for his native land. In 1826 he visited Boston, and Nantucket, and was honorably received. Harvard University conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. At Nantucket he founded a school, chiefly in the interest of the Coffin family. The land on which the school stands was given by Gorham Coffin, who was one of the trustees. The school is still in existence, and at the present time is a Mechanical Training School for the inhabitants of the island. One of the most distinguished women which America has produced, Lucretia Mott, was also descended from this line. James Coffin married, December 3, 1663, Mary Severance, daughter of John and

Abigail Severance, of Salisbury, Massachusetts. They were the parents of fourteen children.

(V) Mary Coffin, daughter of Tristram (2) and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin, was born February 20, 1645, in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and died on the Island of Nantucket, September 13, 1717. She became the wife of Nathaniel Starbuck, of Nantucket (see Starbuck II), and was the mother of the first white child born on the island.

(VI) Dinah Coffin, daughter of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin, became the wife of Nathaniel (2) Starbuck, and was the great-great-great-great-grandmother of Mrs. Caroline E. (Slade) Brayton, of Fall River. (See Starbuck III).

(The Starbuck Line).

The surname Starbuck, according to Lower, quoting Ferguson partially, is derived from the Old Norse, with the following explanation: "In the Old Norse, *bokki* means *vir grandis, corpore et animo*. Hence Stórbocki, from *stór*, great, *vir imperiosus*." The name means, literally, great man or leader, and is first found in English records in the poll tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the year 1379.

The American Starbucks, one of the foremost families of the Island of Nantucket for over two and a half centuries, comprise the progeny of Edward Starbuck, an Englishman of substance, who was among the earliest and most influential settlers of Nantucket.

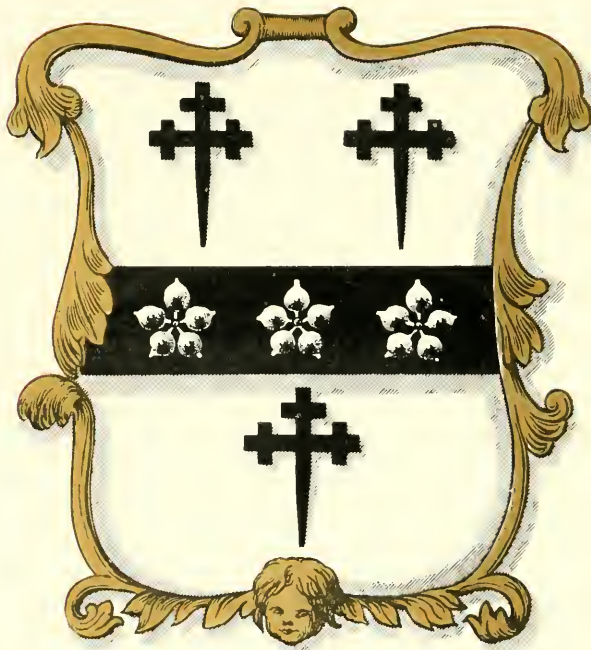
(I) Edward Starbuck, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in 1604, and came to America about 1635, from Derbyshire, England, bringing with him his wife Katharine. He settled in Dover, New Hampshire, where he is first mentioned, June 30, 1643, when he received a grant of forty acres of land on each side

of the Fresh river at Cutchechoe, and also one plat of marsh above Cutchechoe Great Marsh, "that the brook that runs out of the river runs through, first discovered by Richard Walderne, Edward Colcord, Edward Starbuck, and William Furber." He received other grants of land at different times, including one of marsh in Great Bay in 1643, one of the mill privilege at Cutchechoe 2nd Falls (with Thomas Wiggins), and one of timber to "accommodate" in 1650, and various others. He was one of the foremost settlers of Dover, a representative of the town in 1643 and 1646, and undoubtedly would have lived comfortably there until his death, honored and respected by his fellow-townsmen, had he not embraced the Baptist faith. He was the owner of extensive properties, and was in all probability a man of substance as to possessions, as tradition says he was in body. Despite this he fell into disrepute for daring to believe different from the intolerant, bigoted Puritans of his day. In "Provincial Papers of the New Hampshire Historical Society," we find the following:

October 18, 1648.—The Court being informed of great misdemeanor Committed by Edward Starbuck of Dover with profession of Ababaptism for which he is to be proceeded against at the next Court of Assistants if evidence can be prepared by that time & it being very farre for witnesses to travill to Boston at that season of the year, It is therefore ordered bt this Court that the Secretary shall give Commission to Capt. Thomas Wigan & Mr. Edw. Smyth to send for such persons as they shall have notice of which are able to testify in the sd. cause & to take their testimony uppon oath & certifie the same to the secretary as soon as may be, that further proceedings may be therein, if the cause shall so require.

It is not to be wondered at that Edward Starbuck was quite ready to leave Dover, despite his advanced age, and his interests in and around the town. He

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was fifty-five years of age when he joined Thomas Macy in his voyage from Salisbury to Nantucket. They arrived at Nantucket in the autumn of 1659, and remained during the winter at the outskirts of the island, removing later to a more central location, now called Cambridge. In the spring of 1660, Edward Starbuck returned to Dover for his family, all of whom returned with him except his daughters, Sarah Austin and Abigail Coffin. On his return to Nantucket he at once became active in official affairs, and was at one time magistrate. He died at Nantucket, April 12, 1690. His wife was Katharine (Reynolds) Starbuck, a woman of Welsh parentage.

(II) Nathaniel Starbuck, son of Edward and Katharine (Reynolds) Starbuck, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 20, 1645. He was the only son who lived to perpetuate the name. He was a wealthy landowner, and a man of no mean abilities, yet he seems to have been eclipsed by the exceptional brilliancy of his wife, Mary (Coffin) Starbuck.

Mary (Coffin) Starbuck was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, February 20, 1645, daughter of Tristram (2) and Dionis (Stevens) Coffin. (See Coffin V). At the age of seventeen years she was married to Nathaniel Starbuck. She had been baptized by Peter Folger in Waiputquat pond, but years afterward became converted to the principles of the Friends, and their meetings were held at her house. She became a preacher in the Society, as were also several of her children, her grandsons, Elihu and Nathaniel Coleman, and her granddaughter, Priscilla Bunker. On account of her superior judgment, she was often consulted in town affairs, taking an active part in debates, and usually prefacing her remarks with "My husband and I, having con-

sidered the subject, think, etc." She was a remarkable woman, anticipating by two centuries the advanced views of women of to-day. She took an active part in practically every phase of the early life of the town. Mary Starbuck was "as distinguished in her domestic economy as she was celebrated as a preacher."

Nathaniel Starbuck died June 6, 1719. His wife died September 13, 1717, and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Starbuck, son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Coffin) Starbuck, was born in Nantucket, August 9, 1668. He married Dinah Coffin, daughter of James and Mary (Severance) Coffin. (See Coffin VI).

(IV) Mary Starbuck, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Dinah (Coffin) Starbuck, became the wife of Jethro Folger, in October, 1710. (See Folger IV).

LAWTON, Dr. William

The Lawton family is a lineage of historic Cheshire, England, founded since the age of the Conqueror, when the Norman progenitor of the family acquired large landed estates and bestowed his name on the territory. A long and ancient pedigree of the family exists since the reign of Henry VI., when Hugh de Lawton, of Lawton, Cheshire, is found in possession of the Manor of Lawton in that county, his inheritance from his early century ancestors.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable as many cinquefoils of the field.

Crest—A demi-wolf salient regardant argent, vulned in the breast gules.

Motto—*Liberte toute entiere.* (Liberty unfettered.)

(I) Hugh de Lawton, of Lawton, Cheshire, living temp. Henry VI., married Isabella Kernys, daughter of John

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

Madoc, and widow of Bekyn Kernys. Isabella was the heiress of John Madoc, whose only son William died without heirs, and she inherited the whole of her father's large estate.

(II) John de Lawton, surviving son of Hugh and Isabella (Madoc-Kernys) de Lawton, died in the lifetime of his father, having previously married, and left an only surviving son.

(III) Richard Lawton, Esq., of Lawton, son of John de Lawton, and grandson and heir of Hugh de Lawton, of Lawton, and also heir of his grandmother Isabella, married and left a son.

(IV) James Lawton, Esq., of Lawton, son of Richard Lawton, of Lawton, married Eleanora More, daughter of Matthew More, Esq., of The Hall-o'-th'-Heath (otherwise called "Hollowheath"), Cheshire, and had issue.

(V) William Lawton, Esq., of Lawton, son of James and Eleanora (More) Lawton, married Katherine Bellot, daughter of Thomas Bellot, Esq., of Moreton, County Chester, and died 28th December in the 5th year of King Edward VI.; left surviving among other children:

(VI) John (2) Lawton, Esq., of Lawton, son of William and Katherine (Bellot) Lawton, was in enjoyment of the manor of Lawton in 1580. He married (first) Anne Corbet, widow of Robert Corbet, Esq., of Hatherton, and by her had no issue. He married (second) Margaret Dutton, daughter of Fulke Dutton, Esq., and by her had issue:

(VII) John (3) Lawton, of Church Lawton, Cheshire, youngest son and fourth child of John (2) and Margaret (Dutton) Lawton, born about 1582, married and left issue among others:

(VIII) John (4) Lawton, probable son of John (3) Lawton, of Church Lawton, Cheshire, the American settler, of whom below.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Lawton, founder of the family in America, probably born in Cheshire, traditional son of John Lawton, of that county, and descendant of the ancient Lawtons of Lawton, was an early pioneer of the American colonies. It is declared that he had two brothers, George and Thomas, and that all three removed to America and settled there. John Lawton was admitted among the inhabitants of Newport, Rhode Island, on or after May 20, 1638, and in the same year George Lawton was admitted at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and Thomas Lawton then or soon thereafter. Of the founder, John Lawton, no further record than his admission as an inhabitant appears at Newport, and it is probable that he soon removed and became resident at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he appears as early as 1648, and where he had a house and land in 1663. His marriage probably occurred in Ipswich, and in 1677, with his family, he removed to Suffield, then considered a part of Massachusetts, but later within the bounds of Connecticut, and on April 4, 1677, it is recorded that the Committee for Suffield having met, granted to "John Lawton sixty acres, the lot which was intended for Edward Chapman." He died in Suffield, December 17, 1690. He married Benedicta ———, who died November 18, 1692. Issue: 1. James Lawton, of whom below. 2. Benedicta Lawton. 3. Mary Lawton. (Probably other daughters).

(II) James Lawton, son of John and Benedicta Lawton, was born in Suffield Connecticut (then Massachusetts), and has been called the "only son" of the founder, John Lawton. He resided throughout his life in Suffield, where he was of high standing and responsibility, and to his sons he afforded an excellent education. He died respected and



Madoc



More



Madoc (Maddock) Arms—Azure, a bend or, in chief three boys' heads couped at the shoulders argent, each enwrapped about the neck with a snake proper, in base as many griffins' heads erased of the third.

Crest—A lion's head erased or, pierced through the neck with a sword in pale, the point coming out at the top of the head imbrued proper, hilted and pommel'd of the first.



More Arms—Ermine, a fesse gules between five moorcocks proper.

Dutton Arms—Quarterly argent and gules, in the 2nd and 3rd a fret or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a plume of five ostrich feathers, gules, azure, or, vert and tenèe.

Lectes (Lcete) Arms—Argent, on a fesse gules between two rolls of matches sable, fired proper, a martlet or.

Crest—On a ducal coronet an antique lamp or, fired proper.

Leweston (Lewiston) Arms—Gules, three battle-axes argent.

Bellot Arms—Argent, on a chief gules three cinquefoils of the field.

Crest—A fox's head erased sable.



Leweston



Bellot

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

(The Family in America.)

Mother and widow of Beloit Kettles. Isabella was the heiress of John Maloe, whose only son William died without heirs, and she inherited the whole of her father's large estate.

(I) John de Lawton, youngest son of Hugh and Isabella (Maloe-Kettles) de Lawton, died in the lifetime of his father, having previously married, and left an only surviving son.

(II) Richard Lawton, Esq. of Lawton, son of John de Lawton, and grandson the heir of Hugh de Lawton, of Lawton, and also heir of his grandmother Isabella, married and left a son.

(IV) James Lawton, Esq. of Lawton, son of Richard Lawton, of Lawton, married Eleanor More, daughter of Matthew More, Esq., of The Halfpenny Heath, another name called "Halfpenny Heath," in the parish of St. Andrew, in the County of Cheshire.

(V) William Lawton, Esq. of Lawton, son of Richard Lawton, of Lawton, married Anne Corbett, daughter of Thomas Bell, of Newington, in the County of Cheshire, and by her had several surviving issue, among which were—

(1) John (1) Lawton, son of William Lawton, was married to Anne Corbett, daughter of Robert Corbett, Esq., of Matherston, and by her had issue. He married secondly Margaret Burton, daughter of Luke Burton, Esq., and by her had issue.

(2) John (2) Lawton, son of William Lawton, Cheshire, youngest son and fourth child of John (1) and Margaret (Burton) Lawton, born about 1760, married and left issue among which were—

(A) John (A) Lawton, youngest son of John (2) Lawton, of Cheshire, Cheshire, the American settler, is mentioned below.

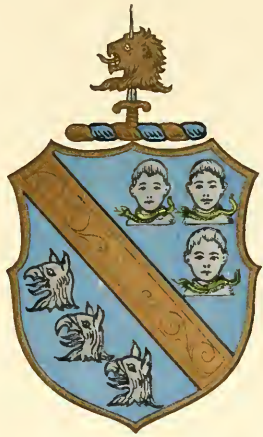
(I) John Lawton, founder of the family in America, probably born in Cheshire, traditional son of John Lawton of that county, and descendant of the ancient Lawtons of Lawton, was an early pioneer of the American colonies. It is declared that he had two brothers, George and Thomas, and that all three removed to America and settled there. John Lawton was admitted among the inhabitants of Newport, Rhode Island on or after May 20, 1639, and in the same year George Lawton was admitted at Portsmouth, Rhode Island and Thomas Lawton then or soon thereafter. Of the founder, John Lawton no further record than his admission is a document appears at Newport, and it is supposed that he soon returned to England.

He is supposed to have been a merchant, and his name is mentioned in a list of the names of the first settlers of Newport, Rhode Island, and in a list of the names of the first settlers of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and in a list of the names of the first settlers of Providence, Rhode Island.

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Issue: 1. James Lawton, of whom below. 2. Benedicta Lawton. 3. Mary Lawton. (Probably other daughters).

(II) James Lawton, son of John and Benedicta Lawton, was born in Suffield, Connecticut (then Massachusetts), and has been called the "only son" of the founder, John Lawton. He resided throughout his life in Suffield, where he was of high standing and responsibility, and to his sons he afforded an excellent education. He died respected and



Madoc



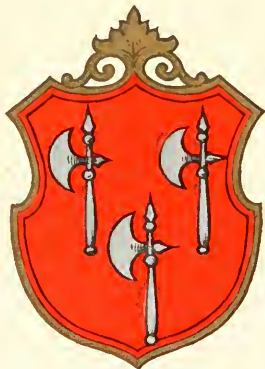
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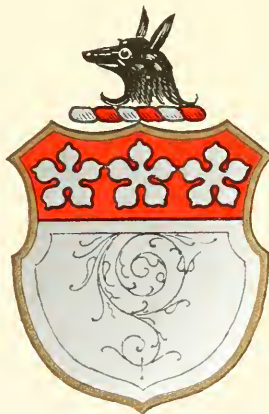
Dutton



Weetes



Newston



Bellot

esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, leaving eight children surviving him, among whom was Jacob (Christopher Jacob), mentioned below.

(III) Christopher Jacob Lawton, son of James Lawton, was born in Suffield, Connecticut, July 20, 1701. He was christened "Jacob," but states an historian "from caprice adopted in his business as a lawyer the name of Christopher Jacob." His youth was passed in Suffield, and there he received his education, early manifesting an inclination for the legal profession, in which he began studies when still a boy, and his entrance to the bar was probably made soon after he attained his majority. He is found in practice at Suffield before 1726. At the period when he began practicing there, the town, together with Enfield, Somers, and Woodstock, was considered under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1726 Mr. Lawton was admitted to the bar of Hampshire county, Massachusetts, though he still continued to reside and practice in Suffield. In 1734 he received the appointment of coroner for the county of Hampshire, and the following year, 1735, left Suffield, and established himself in Leicester, Massachusetts.

Mr. Lawton brought with him a distinguished reputation for his work at the Connecticut bar, and he has been called one of the "noted lawyers" in Connecticut, who "gave early and honorable character" to that provincial bar. In 1735 he purchased a farm in the westerly part of Leicester, the land lying upon both sides of the Great road, the former owners from whom he acquired it having been Josiah Converse, Sr., and his son, Josiah Converse. He made his home upon this farm until 1753, when he conveyed it to his son Pliny. Mr. Lawton was as notably prominent in Leicester as he had been in Suffield; in 1736, 1740, and 1741, he was rep-

resentative to the General Court, and continued in the practice of his profession until 1751, after which he retired from all active pursuits. He was at one time the owner of the town of Blandford, Massachusetts, and was a man of considerable property, according to the valuations of that period.

Mr. Lawton died in Leicester, not long after 1753.

(IV) Dr. Pliny Lawton, son of Jacob (Christopher Jacob) Lawton, was born in Suffield, Connecticut. He removed with his father in 1735 to Leicester, Massachusetts, and there completed his studies for entrance to the medical profession. He attained his degree before 1748, although it is apparent that he did not begin active practice until later, for he was engaged for some fifteen months, during 1748 and 1749, in teaching school in Leicester, although at that time called "Doctor." In 1753 he received from his father a conveyance of the latter's farm in Leicester, lying beside the Great road, and there took up his residence with his wife. Later, however, they removed to the mansion built by Judge Steele, a prominent townsman, at the corner of Flip lane, and here Dr. Lawton continued to live until his death, which occurred in Leicester in 1761 from smallpox. The terror of this dreaded disease was such at the time that he was not allowed burial in the general cemetery, but his body was interred in his own field on the east side of Flip lane about twenty rods from the Great road. There his tombstone was standing until within a few years ago, but is now completely obliterated.

Dr. Pliny Lawton married, June 18, 1750, Lucretia Sargent, daughter of Jonathan Sargent, of Leicester. (See Sargent V). Issue: 1. James. 2. William, mentioned below.

(V) Dr. William Lawton, son of Dr.

Pliny and Lucretia (Sargent) Lawton, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, April 9, 1759. Following the profession of his father, he studied medicine, and entering upon its practice in Leicester, became there a contemporary of the noted Dr. Larned, of that place. After some years he left Leicester, and was later in Newport, Rhode Island, but afterwards was stationed in West Point, as surgeon in the service of the United States. There he continued until 1795, and probably after that date. He made occasional visits to Leicester, however, being there in 1788 and 1792, but never permanently returned to reside there.

Dr. William Lawton married Abigail Farrington, born in Flushing, Long Island, December 12, 1763. (See Farrington). Issue (among others): Phebe, mentioned below.

(VI) Phebe Lawton, daughter of Dr. William and Abigail (Farrington) Lawton, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, August 21, 1781. She died in Somerset, Massachusetts, March 18, 1874. She married William Slade, born in Swansea, Massachusetts, June 4, 1780, died in Somerset, September 7, 1852, son of Jonathan and Mary (Chase) Slade. (See Slade V).

(The Sargent Line).

The derivation of the surname Sargent finds its basis in the Latin phrase *servientes armorum*; that is, men discharging a military service and hence soldiers; and from the ancient term *serviens ad legem* (i. e., "serjeant of the law"), in very early and widespread use, and thus is derived the name of Sargent of the present day. Until about the reigns of Henry III. or Edward I., the surname kept its Latin form, but prior thereto we find many representations of the name cited in the *Maegu Rotul Scaccaru Normannie*, in *Rotuli Curiae Regis*, and in *Rotulus*

Cancellaru. The Norman origin of the name is indicated by the presence, in 1180-1195, of Malger and Gislebert Serviens in Normandy, and in 1198 Gislebert, Horsel and Roger Serviens are found in the same country. In the latter year, 1198, Robert Serviens appears in England; in 1202 are discovered Henry, Herbert, Simon and Walter Serviens; in 1272, Walter le Seriant in Yorkshire, William Le Serjant in Hertfordshire, and William Le Serjaunt, Theobald le Seriant and Peter le Seriant of Buckinghamshire; in 1275, Henry le Serjant was of Lincolnshire; in 1276, Roger le Serjant was of the same county, and another Roger le Serjaunt appears in Oxfordshire; in 1277, William le Serjaunt was in Staffordshire; and in 1324, Adam le Serjant was one of the burgesses in Bridgenorth, Shropshire.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three dolphins embowed sable.

Crest—A dolphin embowed sable, between two wings argent.

Of all the families of Sargent to become established in England, that of the County of Northampton was among the earliest. It is from this ancient house that the American family of Sargent descends; its arms were procured as early as the year 1324, and the records of the family disclose the surname appearing as Serjaunt, Sergaunt, and Sariant. Of this Northamptonshire family is found, in the year 1275, Walter le Serjaunt or Sergaunt, of that county, and then in residence there, and two years later, in 1277, is found Thomas Serjaunt in the same county. In 1503 Dominus Thomas Sergeant was of Huxlow Hundred, north-east from the town of Northampton; in 1512 Dominus Thomas Sergeant was of St. Giles Church, Spelho Hundred, not far from the town of Northampton; and of

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Huxlow Hundred, also, was William Serjaunt in 1545. Thomas le Serjaunt, of Wimersley Hundred, De la Pre, situated a few miles southeast from the town of Northampton, was living about 1545; he was a large landowner, and made a gift of land and rents in Hardingstone and Cotes to the historic Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis or De la Pre Abbey, located one and a half miles out from Northampton, and founded in the reign of King Stephen by Simon de St. Liz.

(The Ancient Lineage).

(I) Hugh Sargent (whose surname appears in many instances as Sariant) was of Courteenhall, County Northampton, England, where he was born about 1530. Courteenhall, the place of his birth, is situated somewhat more than five miles from the town of Northampton. Hugh Sargent married Margaret Gifford, daughter of Nicholas and Agnes (Masters) Gifford, of the Abbey of St. James, a western suburb of Northampton, and a descendant of the distinguished Gifford family of England. (See Gifford). Hugh Sargent died February 23, 1595-96, and was buried from Courteenhall Church on the 1st of March following. He had issue fifteen children, among whom was Roger, mentioned below.

(II) Roger Sargent, son of Hugh and Margaiet (Gifford) Sargent, was born about 1562. He was junior bailiff at Northampton in 1616 and 1617, and became mayor of Northampton in 1626. He made his will, April 12, 1649, and it was proved February 22, 1649-50. He died in Northampton in July, 1649, and was buried July 16, 1649.

He married, January 3, 1589-90, Ellen Makernes, who died in October, 1645, and was buried on the 21st of the month. She was the daughter of William Makernes, of Finedon, who made his will March 10,

1612. Issue eleven children, of whom the seventh was William, mentioned below.

(The Family in America).

(I) William Sargent, founder of the family in America, son of Roger and Ellen (Makernes) Sargent, was born in Courteenhall, County Northampton, England, and baptized June 20, 1602. He spent the first thirty-six years of his life in Northampton, and was thrice married before his removal to America. When twenty-four years of age, on July 20, 1646, he was made a freeman in Northampton, England. He was prominent in the city, and became senior bailiff in 1632-33. For six years longer he continued in Northampton and about 1637-38 married, as his third wife, Sarah Minshall, widow of William Minshall, and not long after, in 1638, began preparations for his voyage to the New World.

In 1638, with his third wife Sarah, and two daughters by his first wife, William Sargent left Northampton and embarked for Charlestown, New England, settling in that part of the town called "Mystic Side." On March 10, 1638-39, he was admitted to the church in Charlestown, and his wife was admitted the following Sunday. In 1638-39 he became a freeman. There was then no regular church at Mystic Side, and there being no pastor, William Sargent was chosen as lay preacher, and officiated from 1648 to 1650. He was a man well calculated and accustomed by his previous standing in England for the office, and Johnson, in his "Wonder-working Providence," states: "The people gathered into a church some distance of time before they could attain to any church officer to administer the Seals unto them, yet in the meantime at their Sabbath assemblies they had a godly Christian named Mr. Sargent who did preach the Word to them till 1650."

His lands were situated in the southerly part of Mystic Side (or, as it was named in 1649, Malden), on the southerly slope of a hill (later called Belmont Hill), and about one and one-third miles northeast from the river. This land he held as early as 1640 (with the exception of three acres adjoining it, which he purchased in 1654), and it was in that part of Malden, which was afterwards set off, and in 1870 named "Everett" in honor of the distinguished Edward Everett. Upon this land stood the old homestead of the founder, a typical colonial residence, sturdily timbered, built to endure, and long an historic landmark of Massachusetts in the age of the pioneers. This homestead William Sargent bequeathed to his eldest son, John, who in turn divided its use between his sons, Jonathan and Ebenezer, "with all the Land adjoining thereunto That was his (John's) father William Sargeants."

Still retaining his property at Malden, William Sargent, about the year 1656 or 1657, left that township and established his domicile in Barnstable, and on the 29th of the 4th month, 1658, gave power of attorney to Joseph Hills, a prominent resident of Malden, concerning his property at that place. In 1657 he was made a freeman of Plymouth Colony. In Barnstable, as in Malden, he was a lay preacher, and officiated in the pulpit formerly occupied by the Rev. Dr. Lathrop, deceased, in 1653. It is evident that he leased or rented his Malden property on his removal to Barnstable, for in 1661 he appears as plaintiff in a suit to recover his rent, and a lengthy document in the case, called "Articles of Agreement had, made and concluded on the first day of the 5th month, 1658, Betwixt William Sergeant of Barnstable in the Jurisdiction of New Plymouth, on the one partie; and James Lane of Malden in the Massachusetts, on the other partie," sets forth under eleven "Items" the conditions of the contract.

He died in Barnstable, December 16, 1682. He married (first) in England, Hannah ———, who died in September, 1632. He married (second) in England, Marie ———, who died about 1637. He married (third) in England, Sarah Minshall, widow of William Minshall, of Whitchurch, County Salop, Gentleman, and theretofore of Bunbury, Cheshire. She died in Barnstable, January 12, 1688-89. Issue by first wife, two daughters: 1. Hannah. 2. Elizabeth. Issue by third wife, three children, as follows: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Ruth, born October 25, 1642, died October 4, 1711; married (first), about 1663, Jonathan Winslow, of Marshfield, son of Josiah Winslow and nephew of Governor Edward Winslow; married (second) in July, 1677, Richard Bourne, of Sandwich; married (third) in 1684, John Chipman. (See Chipman). 3. Samuel Sargent, born March 3, 1644-45.

(II) John Sargent, son of William and Sarah (Minshall) Sargent, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in December, 1639, and baptized December 8th following. He accompanied his father to Barnstable, 1656-57, and was admitted an inhabitant there between 1662 and 1666, but he returned, about 1669, to Malden. He was selectman six years, and in May, 1695, when the town of Malden made a division of two thousand acres of its common lands, his name appeared, with that of his son John, among the distributees. This distribution was by lot to all freeholders in the town in proportion to their ratable estates, and made an average of about thirty acres to each person included. The high esteem in which he was held by his fellow-townsmen is indicated by the record: "John Sargent, Sen'r is the man to draw the lots." John Sargent had a large estate in Malden.

He died in Malden, Massachusetts, September 9, 1716. He was buried in Bell Rock Cemetery, formerly the Old Mal-



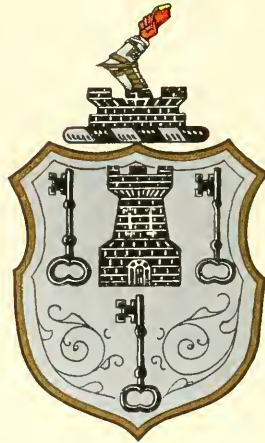
Lynde



Pope



Odding



Baker



Talbot



Staveley



Lynde



Pope

Lynde Arms—Gules, a demi-lion rampant or, a bordure sable bezantee.
Pope Arms—Or, two chevrons gules, on a canton of the second a mullet of the first.

Crest—A demi-lion vert.

Odding (Odin) Arms—Gules, a lion rampant argent, debriused with a crozier in bend sinister or.

Crest—A horse rampant argent.

Baker Arms—Argent, a tower between three keys erect sable.

Crest—On a tower sable an arm embowed in armour holding a flint stone proper.

Talbot Arms—Argent, three lioncels salient purple.

Crest—A talbot passant sable.

Motto—*Toujours fidele.*

Staveley Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure between three lozenges sable as many bucks' heads cabossed or.



Talbot



Staveley

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den Burial Ground. There his slate gravestone may still be seen.

He married (first), March 19, 1662, Deborah Hillier, of Barnstable, daughter of Hugh Hillier. She was born in Yarmouth, October 30, 1643, and died April 20, 1669. He married (second), September 3, 1669, Mary Bense. She died February, 1670-71. He married (third) Lydia Chipman, of Barnstable, daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman. (See Chipman. See Howland). Issue fifteen children, of whom his eldest son by his third wife was Jonathan, mentioned below.

(III) Jonathan Sargent, son of John and Lydia (Chipman) Sargent, was born April 17, 1677. He was long a resident of Malden, and was selectman of that town for three years, and chosen as its representative for seven years. In 1735 he gave a quarter acre of land "in the southerly part of Malden," * * * "being part of my homestead whereon now I dwell," together with a road twenty-six feet wide as a passage to the highway, to the "Inhabitants of the southerly part of Malden for a Meeting House." His worldly abundance and his generosity are thus alike shown, as well as the Christian spirit which survived undiminished in this third generation of the Puritan and the Pilgrim. Later he resided for a time in Maxfield in the Connecticut Colony. He died October 27, 1754.

He married (first), March 13, 1699, Mary Lynde, daughter of John Lynde. She was born July 5, 1678, and died November 19, 1716. He married (second), November 26, 1717, Mary Sprague, daughter of Jonathan Sprague. She was born May 25, 1696, and died March 14, 1787. Issue by first wife among others, Jonathan, mentioned below.

(IV) Jonathan (2) Sargent, son of Jonathan (1) and Mary (Lynde) Sar-

gent, was born February 20, 1700-01. After some years in Malden, he removed to Leicester, Massachusetts, and was prominent in its affairs. He died in 1777. He married, September 29, 1726, Deborah Richardson, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Reed) Richardson. (See Richardson IV. See Reed III). Issue, among others, Lucretia, mentioned below.

(V) Lucretia Sargent, daughter of Jonathan (2) and Deborah (Richardson) Sargent, was born October 10, 1734. She married (first), June 18, 1750, Dr. Pliny Lawton, son of Jacob (Christopher Jacob) Lawton. (See Lawton IV). She married (second), intentions June 3, 1769, Rev. Benjamin Conklin.

GIFFORD, Nicholas

The Gifford ancestry, with which the Sargent lineage is allied, not only draws descent from Normandy for several centuries before William the Conqueror overthrew the Saxons in A. D. 1066, but is also allied with the family of Washington, from whom George Washington, first President of the United States, was descended, and also with the Pargiters, to whom the Washingtons were related, and the Samwells, another family from whom the Washingtons of England and America drew their lineage.

The spelling of the name was originally Giffard, and the arms of Giffard or Gifford, as borne at Hastings and in the Crusades, and which were accorded to the descendants of the house in Buckinghamshire were: Gules, three lions passant, argent, arms which by their simple form indicate their great age. These arms were borne by the Gifford family of Twyford, Buckinghamshire, in the fifteenth century, and in the Visitation of 1681-82, Northamptonshire, the Gifford family are authoritatively declared to be lineally de-

scended from the ancient Giffords, and the arms of that noble house, identical in form, are there accredited to them.

Gifford or Giffard Arms—Gules, three lions passant, argent.

(The Ancient Lineage).

The records of Normandy disclose the presence of the noble family of Gifford in the eighth century. They were then feudal nobles of high station and wealth at Honfleur, and continued lords of the locality down to the reign of William, Duke of Normandy, afterwards styled the "Conqueror." Among the nobles who accompanied William on his memorable voyage to England was Sire Randolph de Gifford; he was one of the Conqueror's standard bearers and took part in the epochal battle of Hastings on which turned the fortunes of the Saxons. This Gifford was related in blood to the Royal William, and another of the lineage who took part at Hastings, Walter de Gifford, a cousin of the Conqueror, was, for gallant services rendered on that occasion, created by King William, Earl of Buckingham, and endowed with large estates.

The Giffords were represented in England by several distinct lines—that of the Giffords, Earls of Buckingham, who afterwards became extinct in that title; that of the Giffords, Lords of Brimsfield; that of the Giffords of Chillington, County Stafford, and that of the Giffords of Twyford, County Buckingham, who intermarried with the Sargents, the Washingtons, the Pargiters and the Samwells, and became the ancestors of the American pioneers.

(I) Osborne de Bolebec, a noble of Normandy, living temp, Richard Sans Peur (eighth century), Duke of Normandy, married Avelina, sister of Gunnora, Duchess of Normandy, and had issue two sons: 1. Walter, mentioned be-

low. 2. Osborne, younger son, ancestor of the Giffords, Lords of Gifford of Brimsfield, and of the Giffords of Chillington, County Stafford.

(II) Walter Giffard, Earl of Longueville in Normandy, accompanied William the Conqueror to England, and for gallant service at the battle of Hastings was granted the title of Earl of Buckingham, A. D. 1070. At the time of the General Survey, this nobleman was sent, with Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln, and others, into Worcestershire, and various other counties of England, to value the lands belonging to the Crown, as well as those belonging to private individuals in those parts. He himself possessed at that time two lordships in Berkshire, one in Wiltshire, one in Somersetshire, one in Huntingdonshire, five in Cambridge-shire, nine in Oxfordshire, nine in Bedfordshire, three in Suffolk, twenty-eight in Norfolk, forty-eight in Buckinghamshire, making one hundred and seven lordships in all. In A. D. 1089, his Lordship, adhering to William Rufus, fortified his mansions in Normandy for that King, and became the chief general of his army there. Some years afterward, however, (1102) he sided with Robert Courthouse, against King Henry I. His Lordship died in 1102, having married Agnes Flaitell, daughter of Gerard Flaitell and sister of William, Bishop of Eureux, and had, with other issue, the following: 1. Walter, mentioned below. 2. Rohaise, married Richard Fitz Gilbert, feudal lord of Clare, County Suffolk. 3. Isabel, married to Richard Granville or Grenville, progenitor of the noble house of Grenville.

(III) Walter (2) Giffard, second Earl of Buckingham; this nobleman adhered faithfully to King Henry I. and distinguished himself in that monarch's cause at the battle of Breneville in 1119 against



Here lyethe buried the Bodies of Thomas
Giffard of Twiffard in the Couiye of Buck
Esquier and Marie his Wyffe Doughter
of Wylm Stabeley of Bignell Esquier.
which Thomas decessyd the xxv. day of
November in the yere of or lorde God mccccl.
on whose Soules Jhu have mercy. Amen.



Sir William Stanley K.T.

the French commanded by their King in person, where Henry obtained a victory. His Lordship during this reign founded the Abbey of Nutley, County Buckingham. He died without issue, in 1164, when the lands of his barony came, according to the noted authority Dugdale, to be shared among his next of kin, "for it seems," states Dugdale, "in the first Richard I. that Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford (in respect of his descent from Rohaise, sister of the Earl, and wife of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, his lineal ancestor), and William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke (in right of Isabel de Clare, his wife), obtained a confirmation from that King of all the lands of this Walter, Earl of Buckingham, both in England and Normandy. Of these lands, Richard, Earl of Hertford, was to have the chief seat in England, and William, Earl of Pembroke, the chief seat in Normandy and the residue in both countries to be equally divided among them."

The line of the eldest male of the Giffards, Earls of Buckingham, thus became extinct; the title, it is claimed, was subsequently borne by Richard de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and in later centuries titles of Earl and Duke of Buckingham were granted to other individuals not of the surname Giffard. The branches of the younger sons of Gifford, however, survive in England. In 1154-89 (reign of Henry II.) is found Sir Peter Gifford, who married Alice, daughter of Sir Grey de Corbuchin. In the reign of Richard I. Coeur de Lion, Sir Stephen Gifford, of this lineage, was one of the barons who accompanied that monarch on his expedition to the Holy Land and took part in the Crusades; he was conspicuous for his bravery during the siege of Jerusalem and was there killed, while his son, Sir Stephen, was wounded.

From the younger sons of the house of

Gifford descended the Giffords of Buckinghamshire. In the fifteenth century, John Gifford was of Twyford, County Buckingham, and his grandson, Roger Gifford, leased the manor of Middle Claydon in 1535, which his heirs retained, and leased the same to Martin Lister, who surrendered it to Sir Edward Versey. A direct line of descent from John Gifford, aforesaid, to Margaret Gifford, who married Hugh Sargent, is preserved. Their descendant, William Sargent, was the American pioneer.

(I) John Gifford, of Twyford, County Buckingham, living fifteenth century, had issue: Thomas, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas Gifford, of Twyford, son of John Gifford, of Twyford, County Buckingham, died November 25, 1550. He married Marie Staveley, daughter of William Staveley, of Bignell. Issue: 1. Roger, mentioned below. 2. Anna, who married Richard Samwell, of Edgcote, County Northampton.

(III) Roger Gifford, of Middle Claydon, County Buckingham, Esquire, living at that Manor, 1535, son of Thomas and Mary (Staveley) Gifford, of Twyford, married Mary ———, and died about 1542, leaving issue: Nicholas, mentioned below.

(IV) Nicholas Gifford, of the Abbey of St. James, County Northampton, son of Roger and Mary Gifford, of Middle Claydon, County Buckingham, gentleman, was bailiff of that place, and died in 1546. He married Agnes Masters, daughter of John Masters, of Sandwich, County Kent, who died about 1583. Issue: 1. Roger, mentioned below. 2. Margaret, mentioned below.

(V) Roger (2) Gifford, of the Abbey of St. James, County Northampton, gentleman, son of Nicholas and Agnes (Masters) Gifford, died in 1591. He married Amy Samwell, daughter of Francis Sam-

well, of Thorpe, County Northampton, who died about 1618.

The Samwell family was a notable one. It bore arms as follows:

Arms—Gules, two squirrels sejant addorsed of the first.

Amy (Samwell) Gifford's sister, Margaret Samwell, married Robert Pargiter, of Gretworth, County Northampton, eldest son and heir of William Pargiter, whose arms were:

Arms—Barry of four, or and sable; three mascles counterchanged.

Ann (or Amy) Pargiter married Lawrence Washington, of Sulgrave, County Northampton, ancestor of George Washington, of Virginia, Commander-in-chief in the Revolution, and the first President of the United States. The arms of Washington were:

Arms—Argent, two bars gules in chief three mullets of the second.

Richard Samwell was a son of John Samwell, of Cotesford, County Oxford, and grandson of James Samwell. William and Anne (Washington) Pargiter were grandchildren of Richard Pargiter, of Gretworth, County Northampton. Lawrence Washington was the great-grandson of John Washington, of Whitfield, County Lancaster. Issue of Roger and Amy (Samwell) Gifford: 1. Francis, of the Abbey of St. James, County Northampton, who died in 1625, having married Jane Throughton, daughter of Richard Throughton, of Hanslop, County Buckingham.

(V) Margaret Gifford, daughter of Nicholas Gifford, of the Abbey of St. James, County Northampton, and Agnes (Masters) Gifford, his wife, and granddaughter of John Masters, of Sandwich, County Kent, married Hugh Sargent, of Courteenhall, County Northampton. (See Sargent).

CHIPMAN, John

The crest surmounting the Chipman arms indicates, by heraldic significance, a most honorable fact in the family history. The mural crown displayed thereon was only accorded to such distinguished warriors who, scaling the walls of a besieged citadel, were the first to set their standards upon the rampants, and thus it appears that among the ancestors of the line was a distinguished soldier noted for his prowess upon the battlefield. The surname itself originates in Chipenham, Chippenham, Chipman, and lastly, Chipman. Its first syllable arises from the Anglo-Saxon *Ceapian*, whose form is seen in the Dutch *koop*, German *keu*, Danish *kiobe*, and Swedish *kopa*. The second syllable of the name "man" is derived from the Anglo-Saxon *ham*, identical with the Dutch and German *heim*, the Danish *hiem*, and the Swedish *hem*. So ancient is the name that many present-day localities in England bear it from Anglo-Saxon times, when in that language the form was Cypanham, modified in the Domesday Book to Cipham, Cippenham, and was modernized into Chipman, Chippenham, etc.

Arms—Argent, a bend between six estoiles gules.

Crest—A leopard sejant argent murally crowned.

Among the ancient representatives of the name was Willielmus de Chipenham, chairman of the commissioners in the Hundred of Staplehou, Cambridgeshire, England, who by order of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1085, took the inventory (preserved in the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum under the heading "Tiberius A. VI") of the extensive estates of the Monastery of Ely. This inventory may be seen incorporated as a part of the printed copy of the Domesday Book issued under the direction of the Records Commission of the British Parliament under the heading "Inquisitio

Eliensis." A. D. 1306, Ricardus de Chippenham was burgess for Wallingford, Berkshire, and in that year and in 1313 also obtained a "Writ de Expensis" for attending parliaments at Westminster. A. D. 1313, Johannes de Chipman was burgess, returned for Chippenham, County Wilts. Sir and Rev. John de Chippenham, living in 1360, is noted as among the one hundred and nineteen legatees of Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Clare, daughter of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, and Joan d'Acres, daughter of King Edward I. of England. Beginning with A. D. 1198, there is a long line of representatives of the name in distinguished station in England. A. D. 1198 appears Walter Chiepmann, and in the same year Segar Chiepmann; 1216, Henry de Chippenham, Johannes de Chippenham, member of Parliament; 1327, Walterus de Chippenham; 1355, Johannes de Chippenham; 1383, Walter Chippenham; 1421, Henry Chippenham; 1433, Henry Chippenham; 1509, Juliana de Chipman; 1518, Nicholas Chippenham, ecclesiastical commissioner; 1625, Edward Chipman; with many others,—distinguished prebendaries, archdeacons, ambassadors and magistrates.

(The Ancient Lineage).

(I) Thomas Chipman, of Dorsetshire, England, ancestor of the line, was himself descended from a family of that name who had long held estates in the county. He inherited from his father a valuable estate in Whitchurch, Dorsetshire, England, long in the family, the history of which property very vitally affected the fate of his only son, John, the American founder of the family. Thomas Chipman was born probably in Whitchurch (not far from Dorchester, County Dorset, England) about 1567. He resided for a time at Bryan's-Piddle, in the same county,

and was the owner of a property described as "Some certain Tenement or Tenements with a Mill and other Edifice thereunto belonging Lyding and being in Whitchurch of Marshwood vale near Burfoot Alias Breadport (Bridport) in Dorsetshire aforesd heretofore worth 40 or 50 Pounds p Annum." The history of the loss of this property is a most interesting one. Thomas Chipman appears to have remained unmarried until after the age of thirty years. In the vicinity of his estate dwelt his kinsmen (of the wealthy family of Derby) to whose influence he seems to have been highly susceptible. These kinsmen induced him, for what reason is not known, to part with his patrimonial acres, which he did "about threescore years" before 1651, for a small consideration, or (as it has been described) "By reason of Some Kind of Sale made of Inconsiderable value by the sd Thomas (In the time of his Single Estate not then minding Marriage) unto his kinsman Mr. Christopher Derby living Sometime in Sturtle (Sturthill) near Burfort aforesd." Later, however, Thomas Chipman married, and having three children, the un wisdom of his course became apparent, for his kinsman refused absolutely to make any provision for his family, and his son and heir, John, the American founder, unavailingly attempted at a later period to regain possession of the family property.

Thomas Chipman died about 1623. He married, about 1590, a lady whose name is unknown; she died about 1637. The information as to the children of this marriage is gathered from the document prepared by their son, John, the American founder, then in America, hereinafter referred to, in which he speaks of his sisters "Hanor and Tumsun." It thus appears that Thomas Chipman had three children as follows: 1. John, mentioned below. 2. Hanor. 3. Tumsun.

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(The Family in America).

(I) John Chipman, founder of the family in America, son of Thomas Chipman, of Dorsetshire, England, was born near Dorchester (and probably Bryan's Piddle), County Dorset, England, about 1614. His kinsman, Christopher Derby (hereinabove referred to as being connected with the sale of Thomas Chipman's property), with an evident intention of preventing any awkward questions by the young man, then rapidly approaching years of judgment, appears to have sought for him "a good opening for a young man." He apprehended, apparently, states the family chronicler, that John Chipman "now near his majority might on reaching it, bring, should he remain in England, an action at law for ejectment, so troubling, if not ousting Christopher, but who, removed to America, would scarcely attempt such litigation."

By a comparison of the document which John Chipman later prepared concerning his right to the family property, and the record of incoming inhabitants made by Governor Winthrop, the age, date of arrival, and various other important facts concerning the founder Chipman are gleaned. He states he "supposeth his Age to be thirty seven years," and as the document is dated February 8, 1651, it appears that he was born about 1614. He further proceeds to relate that he left England "next May Twenty and one year Since he Come out of England," which figured by the calendar as it then was, would give the year of his arrival in America as 1631. Governor Winthrop supplements and confirms this by the entry: "Year 1631 * * * July 14, the ship called the Friendship, of Barnstable (England) arrived at Boston, after she had been at sea eleven weeks and beaten back by foul weather. She set sail from

Barnstable (England) again, about the midst of May." Thus we discover the ship and date of sailing of the founder of the family as the "Friendship," out of Barnstable, Devonshire, England, leaving in May, 1631, which after a rough passage, and once putting back, at last reached Boston, in New England, July 14, 1631.

John Chipman was about sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of his arrival, and settled first in Dorchester, Massachusetts. Until he reached full age, he was a ward of Richard Derby, who exercised the rights of a guardian in regard to his affairs. This Richard Derby was a member of the same family which had deprived John's father of his estate; they were large landowners in England, and men of much influence and power, who were heavily concerned in the commercial side of the Massachusetts colonization. From 1631 to 1635, and perhaps thereafter, John Chipman resided in Plymouth, where his guardian, Richard Derby, had his home. Later he was in Yarmouth, from 1646 to 1649, and thereafter in Barnstable, from about 1649 to 1679. Somewhat later he removed to Sandwich.

Of his record in the New England settlements, we have a long and honorable account. He became ruling elder in the church; and was the owner of considerable land. On June 1, 1649, while living in Barnstable, he purchased from Edward Fitzrandolph a tract of land; on December 10, 1672, he made a purchase of lands in Barnstable from Lieutenant John Howland, the locality of the property being the Great Marshes, later known as West Barnstable. This property was destined to remain in the Chipman family for more than seven generations. Among his offices of honor were those of selectman for many years, and magistrate in

Plymouth Colony; he was also deputy to the General Court, and strong in the faith, was authorized "to frequent the Quaker meetings to endeavor to rescue them from the error of their wayes." In accordance with the custom of the Colonial period, his gentle blood and excellent station were recognized by the prefix "Mr." to his name in documents, and in token of his valuable services, he received various grants of land made to "Mr. John Chipman" during 1661 to 1673. On January 30, 1652-53, he entered the Barnstable church, his wife having become a member in August, 1650. On April 14, 1670, he was invested with the office of ruling elder. Later, when he removed to Sandwich, "the church in Barnstable made him offers of an annual salary, and the town of Barnstable voted to him the propriety (*i. e.* proprietorship) of valuable meadow lands, conditioned that he would return to that position (of ruling elder) there.

As to the English property of the Chipman family, though he was clearly entitled thereto, the founder, John Chipman, while convinced of the injustice of which he had been the victim, could never enforce his claims against his wealthier and more powerful kinsmen; it appears that he tried to regain the estate, and "that one step towards such an attempt was taken." On March 2, 1641-42, a suit was brought against John Derby with the "intent to recover money which John Derby withheld from 'his cousin Chipman'." This suit was tried in Plymouth by Edward Winslow, then an assistant and previously and thereafter Governor of Plymouth Colony. A deposition of one Ann Hinde, taken on behalf of the complainant in the above suit, is illuminating as to the facts of the case, and among other items disclosed, it appears that:

Ann Hinde, the wife of Wm. Hoskins. * * * being examined * * * afeirmeth upon oath as

followeth: That the said Ann lived in the house of Mr. Darbeys father with the said John Chipman att such times as the said John Chipman came from thence to New England to serve Mr. Richard Darbey his brother. * * * The said Ann came afterwards likewise over, to serve the said Richard Darbey.

The deposition continues that on her leaving England:

* * * old Mr. Darbey requested this deponant to comend him to his cosen Chipman, and tell him if he were a good boy he would send him over the money that was due to him when hee saw good; and further, wheras this deponant heard the said John Darbey affeirme that his money was payed to John Chipman's mother, shee further deposeth that his mother was dead a quarter of a yeare or thereabouts before her old master sent this message to his cosen Chipman; to which this deponant sweareth.

So far as is known, nothing beneficial to John Chipman resulted from the above suit. After having been in America about twenty years, John Chipman, encouraged by his relatives and friends, determined to make an effort to obtain redress and satisfaction in the matter of his English property. On February 8, 1651-52, he prepared a document, of which an ancient copy is preserved, which was intended to be transmitted to England and to form the basis of his claims there, which document he entitled:

A brief Declaration with humble Request (to whom These Presents shall Come) for further Inquiry and Advice in ye behalf of John Chipman now of Barnstable in the Government of New Plimouth in New England in America (he) being ye only Son & Heir of Mr. Thomas Chipman Late Deceased at Brinspitoel (Bryan's-Piddle) about five miles from Dorchester in Dorsetshire, in England.

No result so far as has ever been learned came from the efforts of the founder in this matter. More than a century later, one of his descendants, who was "by the right of primogeniture the lawful heir" * * * "caused inquiries to be made of Silas Dean or Dr. Franklin

(one or both) colonial agent (then) in England, in regard to the estate," which enquiries "resulted in ascertaining that the rental was (then) worth £500 sterling." These inquiries were made just before the Revolution; it had been the intention of the then head of the Chipman line to prosecute his claims in England, but the outbreak of war, and his strong Colonial sympathies, caused the whole matter to be abandoned. John Chipman died April 7, 1708.

He married (first), in 1646, Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland, the "Mayflower" Pilgrim, and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, his wife. (See Howland II. See Tilley II). He married (second), in 1684, Ruth Sargent, daughter of William Sargent. (See Sargent). Issue (among others) by first wife, Lydia, mentioned below.

(II) Lydia Chipman, daughter of John and Hope (Howland) Chipman, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, December 25, 1654. She died March 2, 1730. She married (as his third wife) John Sargent, son of William and Sarah (Minshall) Sargent. (See Sargent).

HOWLAND, John

The original, highly ornamented, water color painting of the Howland escutcheon, from which copies of the arms used in this country have been made, is said to have been brought to America shortly after the arrival of the "Mayflower." In 1865 this painting was in the possession of Rev. T. Howland White, of Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, a lineal descendant of Joanna Howland, daughter of John Howland, son of the Pilgrim. The arms bear the following inscription: "He beareth sable, two bars argent, on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first, and for his crest, on a wreath of his colors

a lion passant sable. By the name of Howland."

This ancient English family is found seated in Essex, prior to the reign of King Henry VII. A somewhat remarkable fact connected with the lineage is that its surname of Howland is disclosed, in early centuries, in only one county of England, Essex, and although various families have spread to other parts of the kingdom, they all, either nearly or remotely derive from the Essex root. Several of the representatives of the family during its long course acquired great fortunes and were honored with knighthood; and of these, one line, eventuating in an heiress, united the Howland blood with the ducal house of Bedford, the then head of which obtained the title of Baron Howland, which is still borne among the honors of that exalted line of peers.

By a curious error, into which several writers have fallen, a certain Humphrey Howland, of London, is made the father of the American pioneers, John, Henry and Arthur. He was in fact their brother, as well as brother to George, who remained in England; he was doubtless the oldest brother of the family. Humphrey Howland, citizen of London, where he engaged in business as a draper, died in 1646, leaving a will dated May 28, 1646, and proved July 10th of that year, by which he bequeathed, in the order named, to George of St. Dunston's in the East, London; Arthur, John and Henry; these last named three brothers were to receive—Arthur, £8, John, £4, and Henry, £4, out of the debt due to Humphrey "by Mr. Ruck, of New England." This John Ruck was in the year 1646 a resident of Salem, a son of Thomas Ruck, of England, and it is evident that he owed £16 to Humphrey Howland, who thus willed it to his brothers, then at Plymouth. Annie Howland, widow of Humphrey

Howland, was executrix of the will, and she likewise administered upon the estate of George Howland, July 11, 1646. She died in 1653, and was buried at Barking, Essex, the old home county of the Howlands, December 20, 1653, leaving a will dated December 10, 1653, and proved November 22nd of the year following, by William Courtoyse, to whom she left considerable legacies. George Howland was, apparently, deceased in or prior to 1646, and probably without leaving a widow or children, since his sister-in-law was appointed to settle his affairs. Arthur, John and Henry Howland all came to America.

John Howland was of the "Mayflower" company. The progeny of these three Howlands is a large and prominent one in New England, and from the earliest years of the struggle of Plymouth Colony for a foothold in the New World has played an important part in our life and affairs.

(The Family in America).

(I) John Howland, the progenitor, was born about 1592 in England. It is probable that had he not early become imbued with Puritan doctrines, his family would have established him creditably in England, but his pronounced opinions at an early age laid him open to the persecution which was driving the Puritans out of England by the shipload. Imbibing Pastor Robinson's tenets at Scrooby, he left England for Amsterdam, and after a year of residence there, removed with others to Leyden, where the Rev. John Robinson had gathered his flock about him. For his subsequent actions, we must look to the events leading up to the epochal removal of the Pilgrims from Holland, which have thus been described:

The "Mayflower" * * * was chartered in London.

At Southampton the Pilgrims found the "Mayflower" with English Separatists who were to join the colony. * * * From Plymouth for New England, on the sixth of September, sailed the "Mayflower." * * * She was deeply laden with the winnowed remnant of the Pilgrim band and a few recruits * * * a hundred and two in all and all their outfit.

John Howland was among this famous band of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and on the noted list or history of the voyage and passengers prepared by Governor Bradford (a document indited in his own handwriting and long lost, but at last restored to Massachusetts), his name appears. The end of their long and suffering voyage in sight, the famous "Mayflower Compact" was entered into, and signed by forty-one out of the adult males among the passengers, and John Howland's name was the thirteenth in order of signing. Before the weary Pilgrims could make a landing, a suitable site for settlement had to be selected, and John Howland was among those sent out to circumnavigate Cape Cod harbor in search of a good place to land. States the historian: "The cold was extreme. 'The water froze on their clothes and made them many times like coats of iron,'" and they narrowly escaped with their lives in a severe storm. This was the second occasion when John Howland had nearly lost his life before the voyage closed. At this time he was twenty-eight years of age and, according to Prince, was a member of Governor Carver's family. How this came about is not known, but it is probable that Carver saw elements in his character which led him to supply young Howland's wants for the journey to America, and to cause him to be considered one of the family. That he possessed sound judgment and business capacity is shown by the active duties which he assumed, and the trust which was reposed in him in all the early labors of establish-

ing a settlement. With the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the notable work of John Howland's career began. He continued in importance in the settlement until his death. The first mention of John Howland in old Plymouth colony records is on a list of freemen, and in an enumeration of the members of the Governor's "councill" of seven, of which he is the third. He was highly esteemed by Bradford, who on all occasions selected him among the principal men of the settlement to carry forward important undertakings. He was made one of the assessors in 1633-34. In 1627, with Governor Bradford and six others prominent in the colony, he was selected to conclude a compact with various merchants in London, relating to the relinquishment of their claims against the colonists which "continued to give much vexation;" in this year also he was enumerated in the cattle division, while previously, in 1623-24, he had taken part in the division of lands. Beginning with 1652 he served as deputy from Plymouth eight times, was selectman from Plymouth, 1666, surveyed the lands, acted on committees of every description, aided in settling estates, performed the duties of trustee, and "was a profitable member both in Church and Commonwealth," says Governor Bradford. He was not only full of zeal for the temporal welfare of the colony, but gave powerful encouragement to a high standard of morals and religion, so much so that he is recorded as "a godly man and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ." In 1667, at the ordination of John Cotton, Jr., he was appointed by the church "to join in the imposition of hands." He was, however, liberal in his religious opinions, and of a kindly sympathy of spirit; his brothers became affiliated with the Quakers, and at the time of the troubles with that sect, he was for a

period, through his sympathy with that persecuted body, dropped from the General Court.

A portion of his property was at Island Creek pond, and he had also two small islands in Geeir's harbor; for a time he resided in Duxbury, the better to superintend his affairs, but after a short residence there, he returned to Plymouth. Before 1665 he removed to Rocky Nook, where he lived until his death. John Howland died, aged more than eighty years, February 23, 1673. His will, dated May 29, 1672, names his ten children.

He married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, sixteenth signer of the Compact. Elizabeth Howland survived her husband and died in Swansea, December 21, 1687, aged about eighty years, at the home of her daughter, Lydia Brown. She was the last but three of the "Mayflower" passengers to die. Issue of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, among others, Hope, mentioned below.

(II) Hope Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born August 30, 1629, and died January 8, 1684. She married, in 1646, John Chipman. (See Chipman).

(The Tilley Line).

The surname Tilley is found in England as early as the Norman Conquest, and appears in the Domesday Book. The name was common also in France and Holland at an early date, and is doubtless of Norman-French origin, as Lower states that there is a village of Tilly in the department of Calvados in Normandy. The name is spelled in ancient records Tillie, Tilly, Teley, Tiley, Tilee and Tely. It is highly probable that Tylle, a surname in use to-day, is also of the same stock.

Arms—Argent, a wivern with wings endorsed sable, charged on the breast with an annulet or.

Crest—The head of a battle-ax, issuing from a wreath.

Among the passengers on the "Mayflower," in 1620, were two males of the name of Tilley: Edward Tilley, who was accompanied by his wife Ann; and John Tilley, who brought his wife and daughter Elizabeth. These Tilley passengers seemed doomed to misfortune; Edward and his wife were unable to stand the hardships of the first terrible winter, and died in the spring, 1620-21, leaving no male descendants. John Tilley and his wife also died early in 1621, his daughter Elizabeth being the sole survivor of the family. She became the wife of John Howland, the Pilgrim, and it is through her alone that descent can be traced to the Mayflower Tilleys. Other Tilleys came later. John Tilley was in Dorchester in 1628. William Tilley, of Barnstable and Boston, came from Little Minories, England, in the ship "Abigail," in June, 1636; he left a daughter Sarah, but no sons; others of the name came later.

(I) John Tilley, immigrant ancestor and founder, came to the American Colonies in December, 1620, on the "Mayflower." He was the sixteenth signer of the famous "Mayflower Compact." He and his wife died early in 1621, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth.

(II) Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, after the death of her parents, became the ward of Governor Carver, first governor of Plymouth Colony. She later became the wife of John Howland, one of the "Mayflower" company, and fourteenth signer of the Compact. Among their children was Hope, mentioned below.

(III) Hope Howland, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born August 30, 1629, and died January 8, 1684. She married, in 1646, John Chipman. (See Chipman).

RICHARDSON, Nathaniel

The origin of this name (made up of a simple combination of two words, the Christian name of Richard and the word "son") was formed into "Richard's son," which by easy transition came into use as "Richardson" at the period when surnames became prevalent throughout the English nation. Many illustrious lines of Richardson have from time to time flourished in England, Scotland and Wales. Perhaps the oldest reference to a bearer of the name is found not long after the Norman Conquest, when William Belward, Lord of the Moiety of Malpasse, had a son whom he named Richard; this son was called "Richard the Little," and he marrying left a son John, who for purposes of distinction was called John Richardson, a name which became in course of time contracted to Richardson, and since this early period has been adopted as a surname and borne by a host of distinguished nobles, gentlemen, diplomats, clerics, and persons of high, intellectual attainments.

Arms—Argent, on a chief gules three lions' heads erased or.

As an indication of the extent of the family, lineages are discovered in England in the counties of Norfolk, York, Durham, Gloucester, Nottingham, Warwick, Sussex, Surrey, Shrops and Derby, and overflowing the boundaries of England, are found in Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and lastly, in America. Among the distinguished members of the family were: Nicholas Richardson, of Durham and Yorkshire, 1561, whose family in 1600 received a grant of arms. Richard Richardson, of Bradford, Yorkshire, and later of Bierley, in the same county, who died in 1656; in 1630, for declining the honor of knighthood rendered by King Charles I., he was fined the sum of forty pounds, which he paid, and the receipt

for such payment, carefully preserved and still in possession of one of his descendants, bears the signature of the famous and notorious Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, afterwards beheaded by order of Parliament. Dr. Thomas Richardson, of Norfolk, was another notable member of the line. His son, Sir Thomas Richardson, Knight, born at Hardwick, Norfolkshire, in 1569, was serjeant-at-law, chancellor to Queen Elizabeth, speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1631 Lord Chief Justice of England. Sir Thomas' wife was created Baroness of Cramond in Scotland, and of this noble line of Richardson a long pedigree is preserved in the history of the County of Norfolk. Sir Thomas Richardson died February 4, 1634, and so distinguished had been his career that his remains were interred with much pomp in Westminster Abbey.

In Wales is found a line of Richardsons which descended originally from James Richardson, of Dumfries, Scotland, who married an heiress of the notable Scotch family of Dalziel. He had two grandsons, Henry and Samuel, the latter of whom was of Hensol Castle, Glamorgan, South Wales; he was high sheriff of Gloucester, 1787, and of Glamorgan, 1798; his son Henry was of Eber Hirnant, in the County of Moerioneth. This distinguished family of Wales was originally connected with the Norfolk Richardsons, and it was from the line of Norfolk, according to the best authorities, that the American settlers of the name of Richardson were descended.

(1) Thomas Richardson, founder of the family in America, was born in England, and as the authoritative historian of the family states, both he and his brothers "probably originated in Norfolk" in that country. His eldest brother, Ezekiel, was

an American pioneer of 1630, and came over with Winthrop; as early as July 6, 1630, he is found at Charlestown, and, according to tradition, was a personal friend of Governor Winthrop, at whose solicitation he joined in the plan of overseas settlement. Ezekiel's younger brothers, Samuel and Thomas (ancestor of the line herein traced), followed him about five years later.

As early as February 21, 1635-36, Thomas Richardson was at Charlestown, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and on that date his wife Mary joined the church there. Thomas Richardson himself joined the same church 19th of 12th month (February), 1637-38, his brother Samuel joining at the same time. On May 2, 1638, Thomas Richardson was duly admitted a freeman of the colony, and the year previous, 1637, he received from the town of Charlestown a grant of a house plot; in the same year also his name was entered on the records as a citizen of the town.

A deep affection appears to have existed between all these brothers, and especially between the two younger, Thomas and Samuel. These latter without doubt made the voyage from England together; each obtained a house lot at the same time; they are recorded as citizens at the same time; and though the dates are not preserved, were probably married almost at the same time. We see the three brothers again affectionately uniting when they joined in a new project of settlement undertaken in 1638. In that year, on April 20, they obtained a grant of a lot on the "Mistike Side and above the Ponds" (*i. e.* Malden), and probably labored together to make the development thereof a success. With his brothers, Ezekiel and Samuel, together with five others, Thomas Richardson joined in the foundation of the town of Woburn, on

which historic site he was an original proprietor and inhabitant, and he was also foremost in the establishment of a church there in 1641. The previous year, he and others above named, were commissioners chosen by the Charlestown church, November 5, 1640, to undertake the Woburn settlement. He died in Woburn, Massachusetts, August 28, 1651.

He married, in England, about 1635, Mary ——-. She survived him and married, October 26, 1655 (as her second husband), Michael Bacon, Sr. (of Woburn in 1641), and ancestor of the noted New England family of that name. She died May 19, 1670. Issue seven children, of whom the youngest was Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(II) Nathaniel Richardson, son of Thomas and Mary Richardson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 2, 1650-51. The youngest son of the family, he grew to manhood in Woburn, where his father was not only an original proprietor, but a founder and a most influential inhabitant. Nathaniel Richardson took the freeman's oath and was admitted in 1690. He served as a soldier in Captain Prentiss's troop of horse, and with his fellow colonists went through the horrors of the campaigns of that terrifying period; among other engagements in which he participated was the "Great Swamp Fight" of December 19, 1675, where he was severely wounded. The brave soldier received in life no reward for his heroic conduct save the consciousness of a duty well done; later, however, the General Court of Massachusetts expressed the people's gratitude by grants, in 1728 and 1732, of various townships to the soldiers of the Narragansett campaign or their heirs. Joshua Richardson, a grandson of Nathaniel Richardson, was one of a committee appointed to lay out various of these tracts, and he drew one

of the lots in Templeton, Worcester county, by virtue of his descent. Nathaniel Richardson died December 4, 1714.

He married Mary ——-, who died December 22, 1719. Issue thirteen children, all born in Woburn, of whom his eldest son was Nathaniel, mentioned below.

(III) Nathaniel (2) Richardson, son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary Richardson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, August 27, 1673. His residence was in Woburn until after 1710, and he then took up his domicile at Rumney Marsh (later Chelsea, near and at that time a part of Boston). After a few years there, he removed, about 1718, to Leicester, which had been incorporated as a town, February 15, 1713. He bore a prominent share in the life and affairs of Leicester, became town clerk and selectman in 1722, was moderator of town meetings, influential in the church, and one of those who by their earnest labors succeeded in bringing Rev. David Parsons to settle in the town in 1721. He was a landholder in Leicester, and was joined with the thirty-six other fellow-townsmen in the deed which the committee of proprietors made, January 11, 1724-25, of the easterly half of the town of Leicester. He was also actively engaged as the first innholder in the town, being so authorized in 1721 and 1722, and his old Colonial homestead stood at the intersection of what was called the Great Post road, about the centre of the town, but the house was destroyed by fire prior to the Revolution. He died about 1728.

He married, September 18, 1694, Abigail Reed, daughter of Israel and Mary (Kendall) Reed, of Woburn. (See Reed III). His estate was administered by his widow and his son Nathaniel, February 20, 1729. He left no will. Issue thirteen children, of whom his eighth child was Deborah, mentioned below.

(IV) Deborah Richardson, daughter of Nathaniel (2) and Abigail (Reed) Richardson, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, about 1708. Her girlhood was passed in Leicester, and marrying a citizen of that place, she resided there throughout her life. She died in 1770. She married, September 29, 1726, Jonathan Sargent, son of Jonathan (2) and Mary (Lynde) Sargent. (See Sargent IV).

REED, Israel

The lineage of Reed in England is traceable backward for centuries to a period antecedent to the Norman Conquest, and comprehends in its history great nobles, gentlemen of landed property, and distinguished dignitaries of church and state. The family of Reed in England is there found established more than a thousand years ago, and derives its origin from the great chieftain, Cairbre Reada, who founded the clan of Rede or Reed and established the kingdom of Dalriada upon the western coast of Scotland. There, in succession, reigned nine chieftains of the Reeds, until the ninth, sovereign chieftain, Reada, was defeated by Kenneth, and leaving the scene of his former power, founded the settlement of Redesdale and there established a part of his clan.

Arms—Gules, a saltire between four garbs or.

Crest—On the stump of a tree vert, a falcon rising proper.

Motto—*Ccdant arma togae.* (Let arms yield to the gown).

Descending from these great chieftains came the lordly Reeds or Reads of Morpeth, celebrated in song and poetry, owners of Morpeth Castle, and whose matrimonial alliances comprised, among others, the semi-royal house of Ross, now represented in the British peerage by several earldoms, the great Welsh house of Mere-

dith, and the family of Cadwalader, claimed to be the oldest in England and which traces its ancestry from the period of the early princes of Wales. The Reedds or Reads of Morpeth trace their lineage from Brianus de Rede of that manor, living A. D. 1139. Thence also trace the heroic Lairds of Throughend, chiefs of the clan of Reed; also the notable Reeds or Reads of Barton Court, and many other famous lines of old families of England, Scotland and Wales.

Many representatives of this famous family came to America in the age of the pioneers, and among these was William Reed, hereinafter referred to, a notable member of the lineage who worthily upheld the ancient honorable name which he bore. The line he established in America has been noted throughout its New World history for the distinction attained by a large number of its members.

(I) William Reed, the founder of the family in America, was among the first of the pioneers in America. He came to the New World in 1635, being accompanied thence by his wife Mabel, and settled in Woburn, Massachusetts; where he was one of the first to reside. His pioneer life was one distinguished by energy, indomitable perseverance and great courage, characteristics markedly displayed by his Old World ancestors; his interests in England, however, recalled him thence, and in 1656 he returned to his native land, where he died. After his death, Mrs Reed, accompanied by her family, once more made the voyage to America, and took up her permanent residence in New England. Among the children of the founder was Israel, mentioned below.

(II) Israel Reed, son of William and Mabel Reed, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1642. His early life was passed at the little township of his birth, but he was subsequently taken by his

father and mother to England and resided there some years, receiving the benefits of an excellent education. After 1656, the family returned to America, where Israel Reed married, and where he continued to live the remainder of his life, an influential and esteemed citizen of Woburn. He married Mary Kendall. Issue among others: Abigail, mentioned below.

(III) Abigail Reed, daughter of Israel and Mary (Kendall) Reed, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, January 2, 1678-79, and was long a resident of historic Woburn. She died in 1759. She married, September 18, 1694, Nathaniel Richardson, son of Nathaniel and Mary Richardson, who was born in Woburn, August 27, 1673, and died about 1728. (See Richardson).

FARRINGTON, Thomas

The origin of the surname Farrington is Saxon, and was originally Ferndon, signifying "Fern Hill." It is one of the most ancient in England, dating from Saxon times, and in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Lancashire, are found old towns bearing the name of Farrington. The lineage is numbered among the Royalty, nobility, and gentry of England; notable families were long established in County Lancaster, lineally descended from John de ffarrington, of the reign of Henry III., and from whom the families of Werden and Woodvale in Lancashire trace their descent. The Farringtons, of Farrington, Lancashire, were long seated in that locality, and from them the Farringtons of Chichester, Sussex, descend, as well as the Farringtons of London. In ancient times the name was invariably rendered "ffarrington," two small letters "f" being employed in place of the modern capital "F."

Arms—Gules, three cinquefoils argent.

Crest—A wyvern sans wings.

(Farrington of Farrington).

(I) Sir Henry Farrington, of Farrington, in County Lancaster, Knight, married (first) Ann, daughter of Sir Alexander Radclyff, or Ordeshall; (second) Dorothy Okeover, daughter of ——— Okeover, of Okeover, in County Stafford. Issue by first wife: 1. William, eldest son, died young. 2. Thomas, alderman of Chichester and three times mayor, died 1572. 3. Robert. Issue by second wife: 4. William, mentioned below.

(II) William Farrington, son of Sir Henry and Dorothy (Okeover) Farrington, was of Werden, County Lancaster, and married Ann Talbot, daughter of Sir Thomas Talbot, of Bashall, Knight. Issue: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. Henry, married Margaret Brewster, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Brewster, of Maxfield. 3. William.

(III) Thomas Farrington, son of William and Ann (Talbot) Farrington, was of Werden, and married Mabel Benson, daughter and co-heiress of George Benson, of Hugill, in County Westmoreland. Issue: 1. William, mentioned below. 2. Thomas. 3. Henry. 4. Anne, married William Preston, of Preston. 5. Alice, married Anthony Savage, of Plompton, County Lancaster.

(IV) William (2) Farrington, son of Thomas and Mabel (Benson) Farrington, was of Werden, and married Margaret Worrall, daughter of Henry Worrall, of Wysall, County Nottingham. Issue: 1. William. 2. Ann.

(Farrington of London).

(I) John Farrington, of London, gentleman, married Joane Caldwell, sister and coheiress of Geoffrey Caldwell, and daughter of Rafe (Ralph) Caldwell. Issue: 1. Thomas, mentioned below. 2. James, of London; married Sarah Seres, daughter of William Seres, of London.

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(II) Thomas Farrington, of London, married Alice ———, and had issue: 1. Thomas. 2. Reding. 3. Caldwell, mentioned below. 4. John, of Mitton, County Stafford.

(III) Caldwell Farrington, of London, married Anne French, daughter of Edmund French, of London. Issue: 1. Edmund. 2. John. 3. Margaret. 4. Anne.

(The Family in America).

(I) Edmund Farrington, the founder of the family in America, was of Olney, Buckinghamshire, England, and was born about 1587. He married in England, in or prior to 1621, and at the time of his removal to New England was accompanied by his wife and their four children then living, all of whom were under the age of sixteen years. In 1635, with his family, he journeyed to Southampton, England, and there embarked on the ship "Hopewell," Captain Bundocke, master, and arrived at the Massachusetts Bay Colony, April 1, 1635.

Almost immediately thereafter, he established his domicile in Lynn, Massachusetts, and became a proprietor there in 1638. He was a miller, and soon became prosperously established, as well as a leader in the affairs of Lynn. It is apparent that he was of an adventurous spirit, and a moving force among the Lynn settlers in the promotion of colonization projects, and in 1639 he joined with Josias Stanborough and others in the acquirement of a vessel to be used for the conveyance of passengers and their outfit in the projected attempt at colonization on Long Island, which the Lynn settlers had in contemplation. An agreement was entered into as to the "disposal" of this vessel, March 10, 1639, wherein Edmund Farrington's name appears. In this document, Edmund Farrington and his associates are called the

"Undertakers," and in addition to his signature thereon appeared those of John Farrington and Thomas Farrington, two of his sons.

On the 17th of May, 1640, in company with various others of the inhabitants of Lynn, Edmund Farrington made a voyage with Captain Daniel How to Long Island, where they cast anchor in Cow Bay and entered into negotiations with the Indians for the purchase of a tract of land. From the savages, they acquired a tract running from the eastern part of Oyster Bay to Cow Bay, and began a settlement; however, the jurisdiction of that territory was claimed by the Dutch, and Governor Kieft, of New Netherland speedily drove them forth, when they were forced to abandon the land. A new site for settlement being necessary, they chose the district called Agawam, and purchased from the Indians for a consideration of sixteen coats and eighty bushels of Indian corn, a tract of land about twenty miles long and six miles wide on Long Island, which tract they christened "Southampton," and began their settlement, December 13, 1640. Edmund Farrington remained there some years, superintending the inception of the enterprise, but later, the colony being firmly established, returned to Lynn, where he had retained his property.

In 1643 he was in Lynn, and is mentioned in the inventory of Abraham Belknap; in 1661, he made a deposition that he was then about seventy-four years of age. His vigor and activity are shown when, in 1665 (then seventy-eight years old), he built himself a mill, dug a pond, and opened a brook for half a mile. This brook was called in his honor "Farrington's Brook." In 1661 he made a deed to his eldest son, Matthew, of lands in Lynn. Edmund Farrington died January 2, 1671. He married, in England,

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Elizabeth ———. Issue: 1. Sarah, born in England about 1621. 2. Matthew, mentioned below. 3. John, mentioned below. 4. Eliza, born in England; eight years old in 1635; married John Fuller. 5. Edward, mentioned below. 6. Thomas, mentioned below.

(II) Matthew Farrington, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Farrington, was born in England in 1623, and in 1635, when twelve years of age, accompanied his parents to New England on the "Hopewell." He may have gone to Southampton for a short period, but he soon returned to Lynn, Massachusetts, where his father made him a deed of land in 1661. It is thought that Matthew Farrington married, while on a visit to Long Island, and that some of his children were born there. Some difference exists as to the number and names of his children, but the following have been declared by various writers to be his: 1. John, soldier in Captain Gardner's company, and wounded December 19, 1675; married Lydia Hudson. 2. Matthew, a freeman in 1691. 3. Theophilus. 4. William.

(II) John Farrington, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Farrington, was born in England about 1624. He was brought by his father and mother to America in 1635, and is recorded as then being eleven years of age. He was at Lynn with his father, and there gave bonds for Isaac Deesbro before the General Court. On December 11, 1646, he settled in Dedham, but later removed to Southampton, going thence with Rev. Abraham Pierson. His name was affixed to the undertaking as to the vessel for the Southampton settlers, March 10, 1639. Later he returned to Lynn. John Farrington died in 1676. Administration on his estate was granted to his widow, Mary, July 28, 1676, and after her decease in 1704, their son John made distribution of the estate, July 3,

1704, to his brothers and sisters. Issue: 1. Mary, born in 1650. 2. John, distributed his father's estate in 1704. 3. Nathaniel. 4. Daniel. 5. Benjamin. 6. Sarah, married ——— Witherley. 7. Abigail, married ——— Hoadley. 8. Mary, married ——— Kenney; issue, Mary Kenney. 9. Hannah, married ——— Abbott; issue, John Abbott.

(II) Edward Farrington, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Farrington, appeared on the list of inhabitants at Southampton, Long Island, in 1645, and he was in that township also in 1656, 1657, and perhaps in 1658. He was one of the patentees or incorporators of Flushing, and was in residence at Flushing in the year 1651, and a magistrate there in 1657. He was a man of property and substance in Flushing.

He was in strong sympathy with the Society of Friends, "Quakers" so called; on December 26, 1657, then being a magistrate at Flushing, he signed his name to the famous "Remonstrance" addressed to Governor Stuyvesant, in answer to the latter's proclamation against the Quakers. This "Remonstrance" was the culmination to the troubles which had arisen since the arrival of the ship "Woodhouse" on August 6, 1657, which brought to the New Netherland several members of the Society of Friends, some of whom removed to Long Island, and settled in Jamaica and Flushing. Governor Stuyvesant issued a proclamation imposing a fine on any one who harbored a Quaker for a night, one-half of the fine to go to the informer. "This cruel law," states an historian of Flushing, "called out the famous and noble remonstrance of Flushing, which was signed by twenty-eight freeholders" (of whom Edward Farrington was one). The property owners who thus signed this paper were later made to suffer for their boldness. Among others.

Edward Farrington was arrested and imprisoned, but on January 10, 1658, was pardoned and released. Later, the States-General in Holland (after hearing John Bowne, the famous Quaker, who was brother-in-law of Edward Farrington), directed Stuyvesant to be more lenient toward the sect, and thereafter meetings of the society were held at various houses in Flushing, among which were those of John Farrington (brother of Edward) and others. Edward Farrington made his will, April 14, 1673, and in it provided that his wife Dorothy should have the use of his property until her decease, and after her death to his "eldest son John all his housing, land, orchard, gardens in the town of Flushing, etc., to returne to ye next heire male of the blood of ye Farringtons and soe from generation to generation forever." He married Dorothy ——. Issue: 1. John. 2. Matthew, mentioned below.

(II) Thomas Farrington, son of Edmund and Elizabeth Farrington, was in Southampton in 1645, five years after its foundation. He joined with his father in signing the undertaking as to the vessel for the use of the Southampton settlers in 1639, but when the charter of Flushing was obtained from the Dutch governor, Kieft, October 10, 1645, he is recited as the first patentee "Thomas ffarrington" out of the entire eighteen incorporators. He owned a large tract of land in Flushing, and was one of its most prominent inhabitants. He married Abigail ——.

(III) Matthew Farrington, son of Edward and Dorothy Farrington, married Hannah ——. His name appears on the list of inhabitants of Flushing in 1689, and he is also referred to in the account of "Fflushings Prouisions" taken in July, 1711.

(III) John Farrington, son of John Farrington, was born in Flushing; he was

a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1707 was engaged to take care of the meeting house. His kinsman was John Farrington, the Quaker, who suffered so severely during the Revolution. In the account preserved of the property losses of the Quakers when the British occupied Long Island appear the following items:

1780. Taken from John Farrington a gun worth £2; a table £3; 2 hogs £8 10s.

1781. 3rd month. There came to John Farringtons house David Rowland, a sergeant under Captain Hoogland, for a demand of £3 8s., took away a piece of linen, worth £3 6s., being levied by way of taxes, as was said to defray the expense of guarding the fort at Whitestone.

1782. Taken from John Farrington goods worth £3 11s. 4d.

It is said that nearly all the oppression of the Quakers in Flushing was at the hands of the Hessians. Not all the Farringtons, however, were non-combatants; a company was organized in Flushing, July 27, 1776, which became part of Colonel Josiah Smith's regiment, and was used to protect the live stock on Long Island. In the muster roll appear, under the heading of "Privates," the names of Benjamin Farrington and Matthew Farrington, who were allowed at the rate of \$6-2/3 per month. Captain Matthew Farrington, of the "Nancy," was married, November 27, 1780, to Phebe McCullum. Previously, in 1715, in the list of "officers and souldiers" belonging to the company of Captain Jonathan Wright, appeared: "Thomas Farrington, Bay Side," "Thomas ffarrington of ye Towne," and "Samll ffarrington," among the soldiers.

(IV) Thomas Farrington, son of Matthew and Hannah Farrington, was born in Flushing, Long Island, May 29, 1712. He removed from Flushing about 1750, and became domiciled first in Yonkers and afterwards at Hunt's Bridge, and lastly at Long Reach. He was one of the

overseers of roads in East Chester, April 15, 1774.

Abigail Farrington, descendant of the above Flushing family, was born in Flushing, Long Island, December 12, 1763. She married Dr. William Lawton, son of Dr. Pliny and Lucretia (Sargent) Lawton. (See Lawton. See Sargent).

CALDERWOOD, Edwin Crawford

The surname Calderwood is derived, according to "Scottish Nation," a biographical history of Scotland, from an ancient lordship and manor of that name. There is a river Calder which flows through the manor. Although the Calderwood family owned the estate, it is not known when they first settled there or when the property went into other hands. The manor consisted of the villages of Great and Little Calderwood. The first mention of the family was in 1296, when the proprietor of Calderwood did homage to King Edward I, of England, in respect to his lordship. The family is thought to have scattered about the fourteenth or fifteenth century, many of them going to Ireland while others settled in the south of Scotland, in the neighborhood of Edinburgh, and in Dalkirth. The families of Dalkirth and Edinburgh were prominent and held important offices. One of the family was a justice of the peace, one a bailee and commissioner to the Parliament of 1648, 1649 and 1661; one was sheriff of Edinburgh from 1696 to 1701, being knighted, in 1706, Sir William Calderwood, and he became Lord Patton in 1711. The Parliament of 1647 appointed Archibald Calderwood a commissioner of war. David Calderwood, born 1573, in Dalkirth, was a distinguished divine of the Church of Scotland, and was one of the best known ecclesiastical historians; he received the degree of A. M. in 1593, and was one of

the Presbyterian ministers who strongly opposed the plans of James VI, of introducing Episcopacy in Scotland. Because of this he was imprisoned and after a time released on condition that he leave the country. In 1625, when King James died, he returned from Holland to Scotland. In addition to his "History of the Kirk of Scotland," he published about twenty other works, and his manuscript of the history is preserved in the British Museum.

(I) William Calderwood, the earliest known ancestor of the branch of the family herein followed, was a resident of Ayershire, Scotland, and died there in the year 1875, aged eighty-two years. He took an active interest in all that concerned his home city, and was numbered among the representative citizens. He married and was the father of three sons: Andrew, John and James, and eleven daughters, names unknown.

(II) James Calderwood, son of William Calderwood, was born in the year 1803, and died in the year 1850. After completing his studies in the local school, he served an apprenticeship at the trades of saddler and harnessmaker in Glasgow, Scotland, and became a proficient journeyman. He engaged in business on his own account, gave employment to a number of men, and was successful in all his undertakings, owing to his complete equipment therefore. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was actively interested in all branches of its work. He married Elizabeth Anderson, born in the year 1805, died in the year 1850, the same year as the death of her husband occurred. Their children were as follows: Mary, deceased, was the wife of Duncan Crawford; Anne, deceased, was the wife of James Wilson; John, deceased; Elizabeth, became the wife of Robert Southerland; William (2), of

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whom further; Ellen, deceased, was the wife of John Crawford; she came to America.

(III) William (2) Calderwood, youngest son of James and Elizabeth (Anderson) Calderwood, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 6, 1838. He received his education in the schools of Bonbills, near Loch Lomond, on the River Loren, which river runs from Loch Lomond into the River Clyde, and which is a great river for trout fishing. After his school studies were completed, he assisted his father in his work for a short period of time, and when eighteen years of age secured employment in a wholesale tea and coffee house in Glasgow, so continuing for a period of two years. He then removed to Ontario, Canada, and engaged in general merchandise on his own account, remaining so occupied for about fourteen years, when he decided to come to the United States, which he accordingly did, locating in Hartford, Connecticut. Upon being informed that Thompsonville, Connecticut, was a good location for business, he accordingly removed thither and established a general department store. He purchased his first bill of goods in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1872. He continued in business until 1880, when with others he became interested in the manufacture of metallic caskets, erecting a factory for making the same in Thompsonville. The business did not meet up to their expectations, and in 1883 Mr. Calderwood changed his place of business to Springfield, Massachusetts, and in company with a Mr. Burns, engaged in the furniture business. Their store was on the site of the present Union Trust Company building, and was one of the finest and best equipped in the city. The business was conducted under the firm name of Calderwood & Burns. After the death of Mr. Burns, Mr. Calderwood

disposed of the business, and in June, 1889, returned to Thompsonville, Connecticut, and purchased the department store that he formerly owned, conducting a successful business there until the year 1917, when he disposed of the same and retired from active pursuits after a successful business career of more than forty-five years in this country. Mr. Calderwood was importuned to accept public office, but always declined the honor, preferring to devote his entire time to his mercantile pursuits. During his residence in Thompsonville he was ever interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the town. He was president of the Board of Trade, and was instrumental in locating the Lozier Bicycle Works in the town. He served on different boards, was chairman of the Board of Sewer Commissioners, was chairman of the commission that erected the town buildings, and was a trustee of the Bank of Thompsonville. He was an attendant of the Presbyterian church of Thompsonville, and president of the governing board of that church. During his early days, Mr. Calderwood frequently crossed the channel from Scotland to Ireland to visit a sister, and there is a town in the North of Ireland named Calderwoodville. During his residence in Canada, Mr. Calderwood returned once to Scotland to visit his relatives.

Mr. Calderwood married, September 14, 1873, Ellen Alderman, of Canastota, Madison county, New York, born November 3, 1848, daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Seaton) Alderman. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Calderwood: 1. Edwin Crawford, of whom further. 2. James Wilson, born November 19, 1877; assistant superintendent of Pratt & Whitney Company, Hartford, Connecticut; married Maria Brouchu; children: Ellen, born February 22, 1902; Edna, born Decem-

ber 25, 1904; Marie, born October 12, 1909. 3. Nellie, born November 7, 1879; became the wife of Leslie Carlton Brainard, of Thompsonville, Connecticut; children: Virginia Bright, born November 30, 1911; Horace King, born June 15, 1913. 4. Charles, born February 13, 1882. 5. Lillian, born March 13, 1884. 6. Frederick Anderson, a sketch of whom follows. 7. Herbert Harrison, born April 25, 1888; a traveling salesman; married Edith Brainard; children: Bernice, born January 29, 1912; Herbert Harrison, Jr., born November 22, 1920. Of the sons of Mr. Calderwood, all gained their first experience in the store conducted by their father, this business being the most extensive of any store between Hartford and Springfield.

(IV) Edwin Crawford Calderwood, eldest son of William (2) and Ellen (Alderman) Calderwood, was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, May 1, 1876. He attended the schools of his native town. His business training was gained by attendance at Childs' Business College, Springfield, Massachusetts. In 1892 he put to the test the theoretical knowledge obtained in college by becoming an employee in his father's store, continuing as such for three years. He then became a student in the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, taking the full course in three months and three weeks. In June, 1895, he entered the employ of the wholesale grocery establishment of Sturtevant, Merrick Company, filling the position of bill clerk, his remuneration being ten dollars per week. His next step was shipping clerk, then bookkeeper, then cashier, drawing fifteen dollars per week. On July 27, 1896, he went on the road for the house, his salary eighteen dollars per week, which in January, 1897, was advanced to twenty dollars per week. He traveled for the company for four years, up to 1901, it being

then a partnership. At that date it was incorporated, and Mr. Calderwood was appointed secretary of the corporate company of Sturtevant, Merrick Company. When he entered the employ of the company it was conducting a business of a quarter of a million dollars a year, and in 1913 the business had increased to such large proportions that they were obliged to work twenty-four hours a day, employing two shifts. They purchased the property at No. 245 Chestnut street, and erected a large building thereon, which they occupied until January, 1921. The business had increased so rapidly that the latter named concern has conducted a business of over two million dollars a year, when they disposed of the property, and the Sturtevant, Calderwood Company was organized, taking over the business of the Sturtevant, Merrick Company, the latter becoming a holding company. In 1916 Mr. Calderwood was made manager of this company. At the present time he is also secretary of the Sturtevant, Merrick Company, and president of the Sturtevant, Calderwood Company. During the World War, Mr. Calderwood served on the Fair Price Commission in the city of Springfield. Mr. Calderwood is a member of Faith Congregational Church, Springfield, and is also a member of its prudential committee and chairman of the finance committee.

Mr. Calderwood married (first), August 10, 1898, Jennie Borland, of Yonkers, New York, daughter of George and Mary (Lloyd) Borland. Children: Edwin Borland, born April 26, 1899; Gordon Lloyd, born January 14, 1905; Ruth, born April 28, 1906. The mother of these children died January 27, 1916. Mr. Calderwood married (second), June 8, 1917, Minnie Rachel Donaldson, of Winsted, Connecticut, daughter of William and Mary Elizabeth (Hasbrook) Donaldson.

CALDERWOOD, Frederick Anderson

A representative of the fourth generation, Frederick Anderson Calderwood, son of William (2) and Ellen (Alderman) Calderwood, whose history appears in the preceding sketch of his brother, Edwin C. Calderwood, was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, March 1, 1886.

The schools of his native town afforded him the means of obtaining a practical education and this he supplemented by a special course of study in the high school on political economy, business economics and special business, completing this course at the early age of sixteen years. He then entered the employ of the Westfield Plate Company in Thompsonville, with whom he remained for five years, attaining the position of assistant manager. His next employment was on special work for the Lozier Motor Company in Plattsburg, New York, from where he was transferred to Detroit, Michigan. In 1912 he went to Boston, Massachusetts, as assistant manager for the Lozier Motor Company, covering New England territory from the Boston office. At the expiration of two years he resigned from this position in order to engage in business for himself, which he accordingly did, establishing a manufacturing business under the name of the Calderwood Sales Company. In 1916 Mr. Calderwood removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and accepted a position as vice-president and manager of the Chandler Motor Company, which offices he is filling at the present time (1921). He is also a member of the board of directors of the Reed Garage Company. In 1920 he filled the office of president of the Springfield Automobile Dealers' Association.

He holds membership in the order of Free and Accepted Masons in Thompsonville, Connecticut; and the following in

Springfield: Nayasset Club, Manchoris Club, Kiwanis Club, Chamber of Commerce, Springfield Trap Shooting and Casting Club, Faith Church Club, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. Calderwood married (first), October 19, 1910, Florence Bogue, of East Hartford, Connecticut, born March 7, 1889, daughter of Lincoln H. and Annie (Sellew) Bogue. One child was born of this marriage, Frederick Anderson, Jr., born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 7, 1913. Mrs. Calderwood died March 15, 1919. Mr. Calderwood married (second), June 28, 1920, Grace L. Moses, of Springfield, Massachusetts, born November 17, 1897, daughter of William and Jessie (Jones) Moses.

HILDRETH, Edwin Hunter

The Hildreth family is a very old one in this country, the ancestor of all of this name in Massachusetts being Richard Hildreth, who, as ascertained from an old grave stone, was born in 1612. He was made a freeman May 10, 1643, and died in Chelmsford in 1688. He was made a freeman in 1643, and his name is recorded as one of a group of twenty men from the towns of Woburn and Concord who petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay in the year 1652 "for a tract of land lying on the west side of Concord, or Mus-ke-ta-quid river" where the petitioners say "they do find a very comfortable place to accommodate a company of God's people upon." The petition was granted and a settlement founded there. Richard Hildreth married (first) Sarah ———, died June 15, 1644, and to this marriage were born: Jane, and James. He married (second) Elizabeth ———, who died at Malden, August 3, 1693, aged sixty-eight years. To this marriage were born: Ephraim, Abigail, Joseph, Perisis, Thomas, and Isaac. The

various branches of this family, and the descendants of these children, have produced many substantial citizens of sterling character and high attainments. Samuel Prescott Hildreth, who was born in Massachusetts in 1783, settled in Ohio in 1806, and wrote a "Pioneer History of the Ohio Valley" and "Biographical and Historical Memorials of the Early Settlers of Ohio," was in the sixth generation from Richard Hildreth, the immigrant ancestor. Richard Hildreth, born in Massachusetts in 1807, the distinguished journalist, anti-slavery writer, and author of a "History of the United States of America," in six volumes, was also a descendant of the early settler. A. F. Hildreth was postmaster of Lowell in 1856; Dr. Israel Hildreth lived in Dracut; and Dr. Benjamin Hildreth lived in Bethuen. A brother of Dr. Benjamin Hildreth settled in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire, and was the first of the name in that State. One of the sons of the first Richard Hildreth was the ancestor of Stephen Hildreth, from whom the lineal descent of Edwin Hunter Hildreth is traced as follows:

(I) Stephen Hildreth, born in 1742, died in 1800, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and with Captain Josiah Brown's Company, Colonel Enoch Hale's Regiment, marched from Ipswich, New Hampshire, June 29, 1777, to reinforce the garrison at Fort Ticonderoga, returning to Ringe, third Corporal Stephen Hildreth. In September, 1777, as a member of Captain Edmund Bryant's Company, Colonel Daniel Moore's Regiment, he marched with the New Hampshire Volunteers from Ipswich, New Hampshire, and joined the Continental Army at Saratoga. He received his discharge, honorably won, October 25, 1777. Stephen Hildreth married Esther Manning, who died in 1827, and among their children was a son, Samuel.

(II) Samuel Hildreth, son of Stephen and Esther (Manning) Hildreth, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1764, and died in 1840. At an early age he removed to Cornish, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, where his name appears upon a petition to the governor, asking for the appointment of one William Deming as justice of the peace for Cornish, September 9, 1786. He was a man of great energy and perseverance and tackled the task of clearing the three hundred acres of heavily wooded land, which he had taken up, with such zest and skill that an ample space was soon ready for cultivation. His buildings were of logs, but later in life he erected a fine set of buildings, one of his barns being one hundred feet long with sills and ridge poles made from single trees. This barn is still standing, the best specimen of pioneer carpentry in the region. He was also a carpenter and a millwright and did considerable work for his pioneer neighbors of the region round about. He became a leading man of the community, well known as a man of unlimited capacity for hard work, and very successful. No obstacle daunted his courage, and his energy and perseverance were such that what he undertook to do he usually accomplished. He was popular as the efficient captain of a company of militia which served under him in the War of 1812, stationed at Portsmouth. He married Zilpah Gilbert, born in 1770, and died in 1851, at the age of eighty-one years, and they were the parents of seven children, two of whom died young. The five who lived to maturity were: Betsy, Salmon, of whom further; James, Chloe, and Manning.

(III) Salmon Hildreth, son of Samuel and Zilpah (Gilbert) Hildreth, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, October, 1794, and died March 30, 1861. He assisted his father until he reached his

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majority and then went to Plainfield, where for a time he operated a small foundry, later engaging in cabinet making, and manufacturing small wood work in which business he was engaged until the time of his death. He was a man highly respected by his friends and neighbors; was an ardent Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, as was his father before him; and in religious faith was a Universalist. He married Lois Chandler Robinson, daughter of James and Judith (Reed) Robinson, of Reading, Vermont, born in Reading, December 8, 1802, died June 2, 1888. Her father was a native of Lexington, Massachusetts, and soldier in the War of 1812. The children of Salmon and Lois Chandler (Robinson) Hildreth were: James Henry, deceased, who served in the Civil War; Samuel, of further mention; Charles M., deceased; Rosella, married Thaddeus Conant; Oscar D., deceased; and Eliza A., deceased.

(IV) Samuel Hildreth, son of Salmon and Lois Chandler (Robinson) Hildreth, was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, April 29, 1827, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 19, 1914. When a young man he moved to Windsor, Vermont, where he learned the trade of gunsmith. In 1861 he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, and entered the employ of the Federal Government in the United States Armory, where he remained for over forty years until his retirement in 1902. At this time he was probably the oldest employee in point of time of service in the employ of the government in these works. In religious belief he was an Episcopalian, a member of Christ Episcopal Church. He married Abbie C. Hunter, born in Windsor, Vermont, in 1833, died March 29, 1918. She was the daughter of David and Clarissa K. (Stocker) Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hildreth were the parents of one son, Edwin Hunter.

(V) Edwin Hunter Hildreth, son of Samuel and Abbie C. (Hunter) Hildreth, was born in Windsor, Vermont, November 4, 1869. He was brought to Springfield by his parents and received his education in the grammar and high schools of that city. Upon leaving school in 1887, he entered the office of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, and has ever since been associated with that company. His ability, faithfulness, and energy have brought him several promotions. In 1894 he was made special agent for the company, having charge of the territory in Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, Vermont, and New Hampshire. In 1911 he became assistant secretary of the company, and in 1917 was appointed secretary, which responsible position he holds at the present time. He has now (1921) been with this company for thirty-four consecutive years, is one of its oldest employees, and is among the well known insurance men of Western Massachusetts. He has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and is well known, not only in the business world, but also in the clubs of Springfield, being a member of the Nayasset Club; of the Manchoiras Club; of the South Branch Fishing Club, and of the Country Club.

On May 19, 1896, Edwin Hunter Hildreth married Marion H. Sterns, born in Hartford, Connecticut, daughter of Edward H. Sterns.

PUFFER, Herbert Cyrus

As president and treasurer of the H. C. Puffer Company, Inc., of Springfield, Massachusetts, dealers in flour and grain, Herbert Cyrus Puffer traces his ancestry through eight generations to George Puffer, who was with English settlers in Boston before 1639. The line of descent from George Puffer to Herbert Cyrus Puffer is traced as follows:

(I) George Puffer was granted land at Braintree, Massachusetts, and here resided until his death, September 27, 1639. He was survived by his widow for nearly forty years, her death occurring February 18, 1676. George Puffer and wife had three sons, of whom one was James.

(II) James Puffer, son of George Puffer, was born about 1624, and lived on his father's land at Braintree. He was active in public affairs, a man of ability and energy, and served his town as constable in 1679-80. His life was a shorter one than that of many of the pioneer fathers, his death occurring July 25, 1692, when he was not yet sixty years of age. He married, February 14, 1656, Mary Ludden, and they became the parents of seven children, among whom was Captain Jabez.

(III) Captain Jabez Puffer, son of James and Mary (Ludden) Puffer, was born February 4, 1672, and died at Sudbury, Massachusetts, November 5, 1746. In 1712 he removed to Sudbury, and that he was public-spirited and a man of ability, esteemed by his fellow-townsmen is evidenced by the fact that he was captain of the Sudbury Train Band. On December 3, 1702, he married Mary Glazier, and they were the parents of seven children, among whom was Ephraim.

(IV) Ephraim Puffer, son of Captain Jabez and Mary (Glazier) Puffer, was born in Sudbury, July 22, 1716, and died at Stow, Massachusetts, in 1757. He served in the French and Indian War in 1739 with Captain Josiah Brown's Company, and married, March 29, 1746, Mary Darby, daughter of Joseph Darby. To this marriage four children were born, among whom was Jonathan.

(V) Jonathan Puffer, son of Ephraim and Mary (Darby) Puffer, was born at Sudbury, June 9, 1746, and died at Stow,

September 4, 1817. He served in the Revolutionary War as a private in Captain William Whitcomb's Company, Colonel James Prescott's Regiment, and took part in the battle of Concord in 1775. He married (first) Elizabeth Gibson; he married (second), at Bolton, March 12, 1771, Jemima Taft, who died February 28, 1823, at the age of seventy-one years. Jonathan Puffer was the father of nine children, among whom was Simon.

(VI) Simon Puffer, son of Jonathan Puffer, was born at Stow, Massachusetts, April 30, 1777. He lived an active, industrious life, and in accordance with the general practice of the time, supplemented farming with a trade which he followed during the winter. He was both farmer and cordwainer at Stow and at Leominster, and died in June, 1826. He married (first), January 22, 1801, Mary Conant, born in 1779, died March 8, 1821; he married (second), May 29, 1823, Abigail Rice, of Sudbury, who died in 1825, and was the father of eight children, among whom was Reuben.

(VII) "Captain" Reuben Puffer, son of Simon and Mary (Conant) Puffer, was born in Sudbury, April 11, 1803, and died July 9, 1845. He received his education in the public schools of Stow, and resided in Stow and in Sudbury, Massachusetts, throughout his life. On May 18, 1832, he married Nancy Walker, who was born April 2, 1807, daughter of Paul Walker, and they became the parents of three children: Sophia Elizabeth and Albert Warren, both deceased; and Herbert Cyrus, of further mention.

(VIII) Herbert Cyrus Puffer, youngest son of "Captain" Reuben and Nancy (Walker) Puffer, was born at Sudbury, Massachusetts, February 3, 1842. His father's house stood on the line dividing the towns of Stow and Sudbury, Massachusetts, and in the public schools of these

two towns he received his education, being employed on his father's farm, remaining there most of the time until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1864 he went West and located at Mattoon, Illinois, where he entered the employ of the American Express Company. Here he remained for a time, then went to Chicago, where, already, grain elevators were handling heavy crops of grain on its way to the more populous regions of the East, by way of the Great Lakes. Here he received his first experience in the grain business and he saw that here was a business rich in possibilities, not only for the present but bound to increase with the years. He finally returned to the East, and established a flour and grain business, in Springfield, Massachusetts, in April, 1868, and from that time to the present the business has grown steadily. The H. C. Puffer Company was organized with Mr. Puffer as president and treasurer, and under this name has continued to prosper. The company deals in flour, feed, and grain, and operates a grain mill, milling in transit being one of its distinctive features. True to his New England inheritance, Mr. Puffer has been prominent in public life.

While a resident of Stow Mr. Puffer cast the first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always taken an active interest in political matters. He has served in the City Council of Springfield, and also on its Board of Aldermen. While in the City Council he not only was instrumental in securing better lighting for the city, but compelled the reduction of the cost of the three hundred lights to be installed, the original estimates of \$219 per light shrinking to the more modest but still profitable figure of \$83.50 per light. He was chosen to represent his district in the State Legislature, where he did good service on the Committee on Cities. From

1912 to 1916 he was on the Board of Water Commissioners, and the last year was chairman of the board. Fraternally, Mr. Puffer is affiliated with Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hampden Lodge and Agawam Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Winthrop Club, Springfield Country Club, Realty Club, Automobile Club, Connecticut Valley Historical Society, National Geographic Society, American Asiatic Association, and the Audubon Society of Massachusetts. He has been for many years a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Puffer has also taken an active part in religious affairs, being a deacon of the First Highland Baptist Church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school and president of the Men's Class, numbering some two hundred members.

Herbert Cyrus Puffer married, April 8, 1867, Elizabeth Wilder, daughter of Christopher and Sally (Whitney) Wilder, and they became the parents of four children: 1. Nellie Frances, born February 16, 1869; married Fordis Clifford Parker, a descendant of James Parker, who was the immigrant ancestor of the family in America. 2. Carrie Turner, born December 2, 1874. 3. Sallie Wilder, born May 28, 1878, died November 1, 1880. 4. Herbert Reuben, born December 14, 1880, was educated in the public schools of Springfield, and at an early age began learning the business which had been established by his father. So well did he meet his responsibilities that he was made manager, which position he holds at the present time (1921). He is also assistant treasurer of the H. C. Puffer Company. He is a member of the Winthrop Club; and an attendant and member of the Highland Baptist Church. He is also a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, June 8,



Henry J. Puckman

1907, Harriet Churchill, daughter of Charles Churchill; they have one son, Charles Churchill.

On February 3, 1922, Mr. Puffer celebrated his eightieth birthday.

PERKINS, Henry Jason

Among the well known and successful business men of Springfield, is Henry Jason Perkins, president and treasurer of the Henry J. Perkins Company, Inc., and also president of the Riverside Park Amusement Company, and a director of the Third National Bank of Springfield. Mr. Perkins comes of a very old Colonial family which was founded in this country by Abraham Perkins.

The name Perkins is derived originally from the name Peterkin, and variously spelled Parkins, Perkings, Peterkins, etc. Several of the name were located in the neighborhood of Newent, Gloucester county, England, at an early date, and the first known record of the Perkins name is that of "Peter Morley, Esq., alias Perkins," who lived in the time of Richard II, about 1300. The branch of the family to which Henry J. Perkins belongs is descended from Abraham Perkins, the line of descent being traced as follows:

(I) Abraham Perkins, born about 1613, in England, was among the early residents of Hampton, New Hampshire, where he had a house lot of five acres and was admitted freeman May 13, 1640. In the previous January he had received a grant of eighty acres, and in 1646 was owner of three shares in the commons. He was locally noted as a fine penman, and was prominent in the affairs of the colony, holding various local offices, including that of marshal in 1654. He died August 31, 1683, and his wife, Mary, who was born about 1618, survived him for more than a quarter of a century, her

death occurring May 20, 1706. Among their children was Luke, of whom further.

(II) Luke Perkins, son of Abraham and Mary Perkins, was born in 1641, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he died March 20, 1710. He was a shoemaker by trade. He married, March 9, 1663, Hannah Cookery, who was admitted to the Charlestown Church March 29, 1668, and died November 16, 1715. They were the parents of children, among whom was Luke (2), of whom further.

(III) Luke (2) Perkins, son of Luke (1) and Hannah (Cookery) Perkins, was baptized in Charlestown, March 24, 1667. He was a blacksmith, followed his trade, and resided successively in Beverly, Ipswich, Marblehead, Wenham, and Plympton, Massachusetts, finally settling in the last name place about 1714. There he died, December 27, 1748. He married, May 31, 1688, Martha Conant, born August 15, 1664, died January 2, 1754, third daughter of Lot and Elizabeth (Walton) Conant, and granddaughter of Roger and Sarah (Horton) Conant. Roger Conant was descended from John Conant of East Budleigh, Devonshire, England, whose son, Richard, was born about 1548. Richard Conant married Anne Clark, and they were the parents of Roger Conant, baptized April 9, 1592, the immigrant American ancestor of numerous descendants. Among the children of Luke (2) and Martha (Conant) Perkins was Mark, of whom further.

(IV) Mark Perkins, son of Luke (2) and Martha (Conant) Perkins, was baptized at the First Church of Beverly, April 30, 1699, and resided for a time in Ipswich, whence he removed to North Bridgewater in 1741. Like his father he was a blacksmith. He died December 20, 1756, in Bridgewater, now Brockton. He married (intentions published in Ipswich

June 4, 1721), Dorothy Whipple, daughter of Matthew Whipple, of that town, and they were the parents of eleven children: Dorothy, who married, Jacob Packard; Matthew; Sarah, married Ebenezer Packard; Josiah; Jonathan; Isaac; Martha, married Nathan Packard; Ebenezer; Jemima; Mary; and Jesse, of whom further.

(V) Captain Jesse Perkins, son of Mark and Dorothy (Whipple) Perkins, was born December 6, 1742, at North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts, and died January 27, 1826, aged eighty-four years. He married (first), in June, 1769, Susanna Field, daughter of Dr. Daniel Field. She died June 30, 1789, and he married (second), November 12, 1789, Bliss Phinney, daughter of Peletiah Phinney. The children of the first marriage were: Susanna; Zadock, of whom further; Rachel, married Shepherd Perkins; Jesse, born June 13, 1777, died April 23, 1780. To the second marriage one child, Jesse, was born January 3, 1791.

(VI) Zadock Perkins, son of Captain Jesse and Susanna (Field) Perkins, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 21, 1771, and died April 16, 1804. He married, December 15, 1796, Hannah Packard, who survived him and married (second) William Edson. She died February 1, 1852. The children of Zadock and Hannah (Packard) Perkins were: Ansel, of whom further; and Sidney, born June 15, 1799.

(VII) Ansel Perkins, son of Zadock and Hannah (Packard) Perkins, was born in North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, October 4, 1797, and died November 4, 1850. A shoemaker by trade, he made good stout shoes for the men, women and children of his neighborhood, and asked an honest price, receiving often instead of money, "goods in kind" as payment. He was a man who took an active interest

in all the affairs of his town, and was highly respected by his fellow-citizens. He married (first), May 13, 1819, Dorothy Battles, a descendant of Thomas Battles, who was in Dedham, Massachusetts, as early as 1642, was a freeman in 1654, at Sudbury in 1664, and again at Dedham in 1674, his death occurring there February 8, 1706 (see Battles line). Dorothy (Battles) Perkins died December 13, 1826, and Ansel Perkins married (second), September 16, 1827, Sarah B. Leach, daughter of Apollos Leach, of Scotland. To the first marriage two children were born: Jason B., of whom further; and Isaac, born November 17, 1826. The children of the second marriage were: Ansel Franklin, born October 8, 1828; Apollos Leach, born December 13, 1830; Sarah O., who married Hiram Kendrick; and Mary.

(VIII) Jason B. Perkins, son of Ansel and Dorothy (Battles) Perkins, was born in Brockton (formerly North Bridgewater), Massachusetts, April 25, 1823. He received his education in the local schools and then learned the carpenter's trade. Engaged in the work of his trade, he early realized that the greater opportunities come to the contractor and builder, rather than to the carpenter busy with his day's work, and as soon as he had saved enough of his earnings, he engaged in contracting and building for himself. By careful study, observation, and practice, he became skillful as an architect, and was engaged in this until 1861, when he went to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he remained for some time, then came to Springfield and some years was engaged as carpenter, contractor and builder, then gave this up and followed his profession as an architect until the time of his death. He was instrumental in the designing and building of some of the finest blocks and resi-

dences in the city, building, during the years of his activity, including the Mad-den block, the Kinsman block, the Steiger block, the George B. Holbrook residence, also the George R. Holbrook residence, the Goodhue residence, Dr. Corcoran's residence, and many others. Mr. Perkins was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Brockton. He married, October 10, 1853, Jerusha Blackmer Holmes, of Middleboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Jesse (see Holmes line) and Mary (Burbank) Holmes, the latter of whom died December 19, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Jason Perkins were the parents of eight children: Anna, born November 14, 1854; Mary, born March 7, 1857, who married Charles W. Hardy, Jr., of Newtonville, Massachusetts; Henry Jason, of whom further; Lyman Holmes, born May 29, 1864; Jessie, born September 14, 1866, who married Frank W. Ellis, of Des Moines, Iowa; Frank Billings, born April 29, 1869; Emma Grace, born August 18, 1871, who married Ernest F. Young, of Springfield; and Alfred Burbank, born June 9, 1874, married, and is the father of one child, Philip.

(IX) Henry Jason Perkins, son of Jason B. and Jerusha Blackmer (Holmes) Perkins, was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, November 29, 1859. His parents removed from Brockton to Springfield when he was two years of age, and he received his education in the schools of the latter place. When he was fifteen years of age, he left school and entered the employ of E. C. & G. S. Gilbert, remaining with them until the failure of their business some three or four years later. He then became associated with A. F. Niles & Son, engaging with them in the grocery business for two years, at the end of which period he severed his connection with them and became associated with Niles & Carter. For three years

he remained in the employ of the last-named company, gaining valuable experience and rendering efficient service to his employers. Meanwhile, he had been thriftily taking care of the rewards of his labor, and when he was twenty-one years of age he decided to engage in business for himself. He established a meat business, which he successfully conducted for eleven months and then sold, making a profit of fifteen hundred dollars. He then went to New York, where he remained for a year, and then spent four months in St. Louis, Missouri. Eventually, he returned to Springfield, and entered the employ of E. O. Clark, who was engaged in the grocery business. Three years later he severed this connection and again engaged in the butter, cheese, and egg business, forming a partnership with Mr. Aiken, under the firm name of Aiken & Perkins, and located in the Kirkam block on State street. The business was prospering when disaster came in form of a fire, which occurred in the early morning. Mr. Perkins heard the alarm and went to the building. They had no safe, but he secured the books and took them to a store across the street. He then went to the Evans House, where he found the proprietor of this store, and they, together, visited the store. Mr. Perkins there and then made a bargain for the sale of the stock of goods, and when business was resumed in the morning, it was with Mr. Perkins in the new store. He later bought out and dissolved partnership with Mr. Aiken and when the adjustment of the goods in the store that had been partially burned was adjusted, Mr. Perkins had the goods that could be sold removed to his new store and continued to do business there. This he continued to conduct until he was in a position to again engage in the wholesale business. He then sold out his retail grocery, and

resumed the handling of butter, cheese, eggs, and fruit, at wholesale. Forming a partnership with Mr. Hatch, under the firm name of Perkins & Hatch, he rapidly built up a large and prosperous business which he continued to conduct for a period of ten years. At the end of that period the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Hatch selling his interests to Mr. Perkins, who continued the business alone. In 1904 Mr. Perkins incorporated the business under the name of the Henry J. Perkins Company, Inc., he being president and treasurer of the concern. At this time he bought the entire square at Dwight and Lyman streets, and erected the commodious and splendidly equipped plant which is unquestionably one of the finest wholesale establishments in Western Massachusetts. The business is a large and prosperous one which operates in a district covering a radius of fifty miles around Springfield, and is rapidly growing.

In addition to his responsibilities as president and treasurer, as well as manager of this large concern, Mr. Perkins is the founder and the president of the Riverside Park Amusement Company, which is located about six miles from Springfield. This is the popular amusement park of this section and has all the usual attractions of such resorts. It is patronized each year by hundreds of thousands of people who here find every form of amusement of the best quality, and who find in its beautiful situation on the banks of the Connecticut river, the restfulness and the recreation which comes from contact with the beauties of nature. The park covers over fifty acres and no expense has been spared to make it up-to-date in all its appointments. Mr. Perkins is also a member of the board of directors of the Third National Bank of Springfield. He is a public-spirited

citizen, interested in every phase of the development of the city of Springfield, and supporting in various ways many philanthropic projects and institutions organized for the public welfare. He is well known in fraternal and club circles, being a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templars; and all the Scottish Rite bodies, having taken the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Nayasset Club; the Country Club; the Rotary Club, of which he was president; and of the Winthrop Club. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Publicity Club, and is one of the directors of the Springfield Hospital. His religious affiliation is with the First Baptist church.

In 1882, Henry Jason Perkins married Fidelia Reese Morton, of Rahway, New Jersey, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Harold Morton, born April 13, 1884, married Emily Remily, and has one child, Henry J. (2). 2. Elliott Holmes, born August 2, 1887, married February 25, 1911, Marion Foss, daughter of Arthur Foss, and has four children: Muriel, born January 15, 1912, Richard, born February 15, 1914, Dorothy, born October 11, 1916, and Shirley, born January 13, 1918. 3. Alice, born August 15, 1899, married Carl Huck. They have a son, Rodney Martin.

(The Battles Line).

(1) Thomas Battles, was in Dedham, Massachusetts, as early as 1642; was a

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freeman there in 1654; and was residing in Sudbury in 1664, and again a resident of Dedham in 1674, at which place his death occurred February 8, 1706. He married, September 5, 1648, Mary Fisher, daughter of John Fisher, and they were the parents of John, of whom further.

(II) John Battles, eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Fisher) Battles, was born in Dedham, July 1, 1652, and died September 30, 1713. He married, November 18, 1678, Hannah Holbrook, and they were the parents of John (2), of whom further.

(III) John (2) Battles, son of John (1) and Hannah (Holbrook) Battles, was born October 20, 1687. He settled at Plymouth, with his wife, Bertha, and among their children was John (3), of whom further.

(IV) John (3) Battles, son of John (2) and Bertha Battles, was born in 1721. He settled at Stoughton Corner, Bridgewater (now Brockton), and married Harriet Curtis, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Pratt) Curtis. Their third son was Samuel, of whom further.

(V) Samuel Battles, son of John (3) and Harriet (Curtis) Battles, was born September 1, 1759. He married, March 29, 1786, Dorothy Dyer, born May 13, 1765, fourth daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Bassett) Dyer, and granddaughter of William Dyer, of Bridgewater. Among their children was Dorothy.

(VI) Dorothy Battles, daughter of Samuel and Dorothy (Dyer) Battles, was born in Bridgewater, June 23, 1796. She married Ansel Perkins (see Perkins VII).

(The Holmes Line).

(I) John Holmes was in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632. He married and reared a family of children, among whom was Nathaniel.

(II) Nathaniel Holmes, son of John Holmes, married Mercy Faunce, and among their children was Nathaniel (2).

(III) Nathaniel (2) Holmes, son of Nathaniel (1) and Mercy (Faunce) Holmes, was born in 1676. He married Johannah Clark, and among their children was James.

(IV) James Holmes, son of Nathaniel (2) and Johannah (Clark) Holmes, was born in 1700. He married Content Sylvester, and they were the parents of Seth.

(V) Seth Holmes, son of James and Content (Sylvester) Holmes, was born in 1745. He married Mary Holmes, and among their children was Seth (2).

(VI) Seth (2) Holmes, son of Seth (1) and Mary (Holmes) Holmes, was born in 1768. He married Jerusha Blackmer, and among their children was a son Jesse.

(VII) Jesse Holmes, son of Seth (2) and Jerusha (Blackmer) Holmes, was born in 1802 and married Mary Burbank. Their daughter, Jerusha Blackmer Holmes, married Jason B. Perkins (see Perkins VIII).

PERKINS, Henry Morrill

A member of the Police Department of Springfield for thirty-eight consecutive years, Henry M. Perkins has for the last three years held the office of deputy chief in that department. He comes of an ancient English family which was represented in the American colonies as early as 1630. The first record of the Perkins name is that of Peter Morley, Esq., alias Perkins, who lived in the time of Richard II, and was an officer in the household, or steward of the court of Sir Hugh Dispenser, about 1300. The name is spelled variously, Peterkins, Parkins, Perkings, and Perkins. Several of the name lived in the neighborhood of Newent, County Gloucester, England, and the immigrant, John, from whom all the New England families of that name seem to be descended, is said to have come from that part of England.

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John Perkins was born in Newent, County Gloucester, England, about 1590, and came to Boston in the ship "Lion," in February, 1631, having sailed from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, in company with Rev. Roger Williams, and weathered a stormy voyage of sixty-seven days. He settled first in Boston, where he was admitted a freeman in 1631, and was one of the committee of four appointed to settle the boundary between Roxbury and Dorchester, November 7, 1632. In 1633 he removed to Ipswich, Connecticut, where he had several grants of land, and built his house near the river, at the entrance to Jeffes Neck, what is now East street. He was deputy to the General Court in 1636, and served on the grand jury in 1648-52. His wife, Judith, and five children, John, Thomas, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Mary, accompanied him from England. Two children, Lydia and Nathaniel, were born in Boston. From the four sons: John, Thomas, Jacob, and Nathaniel, are descended the various families of the name in New England, including the ancestors of Henry Morrill Perkins. The great-grandfather of Mr. Perkins was a miller by occupation and lived in West Springfield, Massachusetts, where he owned large tracts of land. Among his children was Silas Perkins.

Silas Perkins was born in Connecticut, in year 1787, and died in Easthampton, Massachusetts, October 16, 1870. He also was a miller and removed from Connecticut, to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1818, spending the greater part of his life in the latter place. He married Orpha Brooks, who died March 29, 1849, and they were the parents of ten children: Silas J., died in infancy; Margaret; Silas, Jr.; Enoch Clark, of whom further; Julia; Edward; Elizabeth; Emily; George; and Sophia.

Enoch Clark Perkins, son of Silas and

Orpha (Brooks) Perkins, was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, August 17, 1823, and died March 9, 1904. Like his father and grandfather before him, he was a miller. As a young man he was employed in a mill at Northampton, Massachusetts, but in 1850 went to South Hadley, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of Byron Smith. In 1856 he was at Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he remained for a year. He then ran a mill at Old Hadley, Massachusetts, for a time, but soon again changed his place of residence, this time going to Easthampton, Massachusetts, where he remained for ten years. He was widely known as an honest, capable miller, and was especially noted for his skill in dressing mill stones and making rye flour. In 1895 he came to Springfield, where, during the larger part of the remainder of his life, he was retired, the last position which he held being that of fireman at the Union Station in Springfield. He married (first) Mary Morrill, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel Morrill. She died in 1862, and he married (second) Julia Winchell, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who died in 1919. The children of the first marriage were: Henry Morrill, of whom further; Ella, deceased; Clara, married Silas Doolittle; Edward; a daughter, who died in infancy; and Jennis, deceased, married Henry Allen. Children of the second marriage were: Arthur J., Clayton, Ida, and two others.

Henry Morrill Perkins, son of Enoch Clark and Mary (Morrill) Perkins, was born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, November 29, 1851. He received his early education in the public schools of Old Hadley and of Easthampton, Massachusetts, which he attended regularly until he was eleven years of age. He then entered the employ of Dr. Halsted, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who con-

ducted a hotel and water cure establishment, and here he remained for three years attending school during the winter terms. When fourteen years of age he accompanied Henry Strong, son-in-law of Dr. Halsted, to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained for two years, attending the public schools of Keokuk and Eddyville, Iowa, while working in a store before and after school hours and during vacations. After two years of living in Iowa, he returned East, and for a time was in the employ of a farmer in Southwick. He longed for adventure, however, and wished to travel and see other lands than the one of his birth. In May, 1871, when he was not quite twenty years of age, he found a way to gratify his great desire. He went to sea, shipping as a boy before the mast on the bark "Abbie Bacon." The "Abbie Bacon" touched at many ports, and the lad was able to visit many cities and catch many glimpses of life in foreign lands. He was in Lisbon, Portugal, Plymouth, England, in Wales, and in Malaga, Spain, and after a seven months' voyage, returned to New England, in December, 1871, well content with his voyage. He reëntered the employ of the farmer at Southwick with whom he had been associated before the beginning of his voyage, and for four years remained at work there, seemingly quite satisfied to peacefully cultivate the soil, an occupation which was, no doubt, enlivened by many bright pictures of foreign scenes stored away in his memory, then went to Suffield, Connecticut, remaining four years. At the end of this time, however, he decided that greater opportunity was to be found in the city and came to Springfield, where he entered the employ of the Springfield Street Railway Company, as a driver, those being the days of the horse drawn vehicle. Two years later he became a government em-

ployee, in the capacity of substitute letter carrier in the post office department of Springfield, but a short period of service in this capacity satisfied him that this was not the kind of employment in which he wished to remain, and he returned to the employ of the Springfield Street Railway Company, of which Mr. King was at that time superintendent. Here he remained until May 14, 1883, when he entered municipal employ as a member of the police force of Springfield, serving in the capacity of patrolman, and being the last man in Springfield to apply for a position before the civil service regulations went into effect. The fact that from that time to the present (1922), for thirty-eight consecutive years, Mr. Perkins has continued to fill important places in the Police Department of one of New England's largest cities, is sufficient evidence of his ability and faithfulness. Beginning as patrolman, he has been promoted from one position to another, the first promotion making him sergeant, April 1, 1887, the second making him a lieutenant, September 14, 1901, and captain January 5, 1909; he was appointed deputy chief October 8, 1917, which position he holds at present (1922). His long association with the department is a fitting testimonial to his efficiency, and he is now the ranking officer and the oldest in point of active service in the Police Department of any city, and in all his service of nearly forty years he has never had a reprimand of any character.

Mr. Perkins is well known in fraternal circles, being a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of DeSoto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an attendant of the First Congregational church.

In November, 1874, Henry Morrill Perkins married (first) Hattie Carrier, of Wisconsin. She died in 1893, and he

married (second), May 29, 1895, Bertha Alice Knowles, of Burlington, Vermont. To the first marriage was born one daughter, Mabel, who married Fred Parcher, and has three children: Douglas, Myrtle, and Clifford. To the second marriage was born one daughter, Marion, who married Dorr W. Exford, and has one son, Dorr W., Jr., and one daughter, Eleanor.

PERKINS, James Albion

The treasurer of the Perkins Appliance Company, James A. Perkins, one of Springfield's representative business men, comes of very old Colonial stock, the Old World origin of which dates back to the reign of Richard II, in England, when the first known record of the Perkins name occurs, the record being that of "Peter Morley, Esq., alias Perkins," who lived in the time of Richard II, and was an officer in the household, or steward of the court of Sir Hugh Dispenser, about 1300. The name is spelled variously, Peterkins, Parkins, Perkings, and Perkins, at different times and by different branches of the family. Several of the name lived in the neighborhood of Newent, county Gloucester, England, and the immigrant John, from whom all the New England families of that name seem to be descended, is said to have come from that part of England.

John Perkins was born in Newent, County Gloucester, England, about 1590, and sailed from Bristol, England, December 1, 1630, in company with Rev. Roger Williams, in the ship "Lion," and bringing with him his wife, Judith, and five children: John, Thomas, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Mary. After a stormy voyage of sixty-seven days, they landed in New England, in February, 1631, and settled first in Boston, where John Perkins was made a freeman in 1631, and was one of

the committee of four appointed to settle the boundary between Roxbury and Dorchester, November 7, 1632. In 1633 he removed to Ipswich, Connecticut, where was located one of his several grants of land, and built his house near the river, at the entrance to Jeffes Neck on what is now East street. He was deputy to the General Court in 1636, and served on the grand jury in 1648-52. Besides the five children who came with him from England, two more were born in this country, Lydia and Nathaniel, and from his four sons: John, Thomas, Jacob, and Nathaniel, are descended the various families of the name in New England. Some members of the family early went to Connecticut, and later generations went to Vermont. Among those who went to Vermont were the ancestors of James Albion Perkins.

Elisha P. Perkins, great-grandfather of James Albion Perkins, lived in Stockbridge, Vermont, and married Hannah Taft. Among their children was a son, Elisha P. (2), of whom further.

Elisha P. (2) Perkins, son of Elisha P. (1) and Hannah (Taft) Perkins, was born in Stockbridge, Vermont, March 10, 1809, and died April 10, 1879. He was a farmer by occupation, and like most of the capable, energetic men of his time, added a trade, that of mason and builder, to his regular occupation, and thus was able to use to good advantage the time not needed for agricultural activities. In fact, he went a step further, and to his two occupations added skill in a third line, being an expert charcoal burner. He married Louisa Baird, who was born in Grafton, Vermont, August 27, 1808, and died August 10, 1878, and they were the parents of eight children: Jasper; Charles A., of whom further; Addie, Letty, Louisa, Elisha, Royal, and Seth.

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Charles A. Perkins, son of Elisha P. (2) and Louisa (Baird) Perkins, was born in Bridgewater, Vermont, October 25, 1843, and died July 4, 1902, in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools of the Bridgewater district, assisting his father on the farm before and after school and during vacations, and when school days were over engaged in farming, an occupation in which he continued throughout his life. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted in Company C, 12th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, and served for nine months, after which period of service he returned to Bridgewater, Vermont, where he lived until 1896, known and respected as a good farmer and a progressive citizen. In that year, 1896, he removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

A man of sound principles and good judgment, and actively interested in public affairs, he was highly esteemed in his community and was active in promoting its welfare. At the town meetings he acted as moderator, and politically, he gave his support to the principles and the candidates of the Republican party. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his religious affiliation was with the Second Adventists. He married Eliza M. Densmore, of Lansing, Michigan, daughter of James Densmore, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Fred D., deceased. 2. Mattie, who married J. B. Standish. 3. Julian Lee, married in 1900, May V. Bailey, daughter of Albert Bailey; is in business with his brother, James A. He is a member of Orthodox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Springfield. 4. James Albion, of whom further. 5. Ruby, deceased.

James Albion Perkins, son of Charles A. and Eliza M. (Densmore) Perkins, was born in Bridgewater, Vermont, August 23, 1879. He received his early education in the schools of his native town, and then attended the high schools of Rutland, Vermont, and of Woodstock, Vermont. When school days were over, he, with his two brothers engaged in the lumbering business, operating saw mills at Blanford, Williamsburg, and Goshen, Massachusetts. In 1900, however, when his majority was attained, the young man, James Albion, decided to make a change. He went to Hartford, Connecticut, where, for a time, he engaged in photo engraving. He then came to Springfield, Massachusetts, and entered the employ of the Springfield Photo Engraving Company. After a time he severed his connection with the Photo Engraving Company and became associated with the Phelps Publishing Company. In the meantime, Julian Lee Perkins had organized the Perkins Manufacturing Company which was most successfully engaged in the manufacture of gears. By 1911 that business had so grown and had so fully demonstrated its possibilities of future increasing success that it was incorporated under the firm name of the Perkins Appliance Company, of which Julian Lee Perkins is president and James Albion Perkins is treasurer. The early prospects of success have been fully justified, and at the present time the Perkins Appliance Company employs more than one hundred men, and makes gears which go to all parts of the world where such appliances are used. A successful business man, a public-spirited citizen, and a loyal friend, Mr. Perkins holds a high place in the esteem of his many friends and associates, and is a valuable member of his community. Fraternally he is affiliated with Esoteric Lodge, Free and Accepted

Masons, of Springfield; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 9, 1918, Mr. Perkins married Flossie I. McCloud, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, daughter of Charles and Jennie (Capon) McCloud.

LEONARD, Edwin Fenno

The Leonard family, now represented in Springfield, Massachusetts, by Edwin Fenno Leonard, is of English ancestry and the name is one of those taken from the Christian name signifying "the lion-hearted." The ancient coat-of-arms of the family is as follows:

Arms—Or, on a fesse azure three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or a tiger's head argent.

Motto—*Memor et fidelis.*

The Leonard brothers, James and Henry, who first settled in New England, were from Pontypool, County Monmouth, England. They were interested in the first iron works in Lynn, Braintree, Rowley, and Taunton, Massachusetts.

(I) James Leonard, from whom the line herein followed is descended, had wife Margaret, and they were the parents of several children, among whom was a son, James.

(II) James (2) Leonard, son of James (1) and Margaret Leonard, was twice married, his second wife being Lydia Gulliver, daughter of Anthony Gulliver. They were the parents of several children among whom was James, of whom further.

(III) James (3) Leonard, son of James (2) and Lydia (Gulliver) Leonard, married (first) Mrs. Hannah Walley Stone; married (second) Lydia Gulliver, daughter of Jonathan Gulliver; married (third) Mercy, surname unknown. Among the

children of the first wife was Eliphalet, of whom further.

(IV) Eliphalet Leonard, son of James (3) and Hannah Walley (Stone) Leonard, married Ruth Fenno. They were the parents of several children, among whom was Eliphalet, of whom further.

(V) Eliphalet (2) Leonard, son of Eliphalet (1) and Ruth (Fenno) Leonard, married Silence Howard, and they became the parents of six children, two daughters and four sons, among whom was Asaph, of whom further.

(VI) Asaph Leonard, son of Eliphalet (2) and Silence (Howard) Leonard, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, in 1766, and died in 1872, at the age of ninety-six. He was a resident of Easton, Massachusetts, a man of enterprise and public spirit, honored by all who knew him. He married Melinda Pearson. He was a blacksmith, and about 1824 removed to Clinton, Maine, where, in addition to the regular work of the smith, he made steel knives and did other iron work. Before 1827 he again moved, this time to Guilford, Maine, where, in 1827, his son, Daniel Pearson, was born. Seven years later he moved to Dexter, Maine, where the family lived for many years, and where Asaph Leonard died. The children of Asaph and Melinda (Pearson) Leonard were: Mary J., James Kingsley, William, George Washington, Charles, and David Pearson, of whom further.

(VII) David P. Leonard, son of Asaph and Melinda (Pearson) Leonard, was born in Guilford, Maine, in 1827, and died in 1904. Throughout his entire active career he followed the occupation of farming, in this manner providing a comfortable home for his family and a competence for his declining years. He was noted for thrift, energy, and good judgment, and won and retained the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He married Susan

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Foster Mudgett, of Belmont, New Hampshire, daughter of Edwin Mudgett. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were the parents of two children: Grace M., who became the wife of Edwin M. Avery; and Edwin Fenno, of whom further.

(VIII) Edwin Fenno Leonard, son of David Pearson and Susan Foster (Mudgett) Leonard, was born in Belmont, New Hampshire, April 15, 1862. He obtained his elementary education in the schools of Dexter, Maine, and this was supplemented by attendance at the Springfield, Massachusetts High School, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880, his parents having removed to that city during his boyhood. He was an ambitious and enterprising lad, as was shown by the fact that during a portion of his school course he also worked in a drug store, in the early morning and evening hours, when the majority of boys were seeking pleasure and recreation. After his graduation he devoted his attention to the same line of business and so continued until the year 1890, when he engaged in the drug business on his own account, being thoroughly equipped by his years of service with various druggists. He successfully managed the business alone until 1907, a period of seventeen years, then admitted a partner, since which time the firm name has been E. F. Leonard & Company, they being proprietors of three stores in Springfield, all of which are noted for the excellence of their stock, which is up-to-date in every respect, and for the careful manner in which prescriptions are compounded. Mr. Leonard took special courses in chemistry in private institutions, in this manner qualifying himself thoroughly for his chosen career. He keeps in touch with the members of his calling by affiliation with the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association, composed of some

fifteen hundred members of the organized druggists of the State, which organization Mr. Leonard has served as president.

In addition to his business Mr. Leonard takes an active interest in politics, and has been honored by his fellow-citizens as their choice to represent them in high offices. He served two terms, 1906-1907, in the Massachusetts Legislature, being a member of the committee on commercial affairs and public health. He has served on various city committees, on the Board of Aldermen for three years, and on December 7, 1920, was elected mayor of Springfield, Massachusetts, by the largest majority ever given to a candidate for that office, this being a deserved tribute to his great popularity. He is widely known for his many benefactions and his good work among the deserving poor of the city. All the duties of these various offices he has discharged with unquestioning fidelity in the interests of his constituents, serving them to the best of his ability, that ability of no mean order. He is a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, has attained the thirty-second degree in that order, and is a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of De Soto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Commercial Travellers' Association; of the Winthrop Club; of the Nayasset Club; and the Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Leonard married, October 30, 1888, Harriett Shattuck, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Edwin W. Shattuck, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Dr. Clifford Shattuck Leonard, graduate of Springfield High School and of Yale College. He holds the degree Doctor of Philosophy, having studied a year in the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, taking up scientific research work, followed by a year of the same line

of work in the University of Stockholm, Sweden. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Sanitary Corps during the World War, and was engaged at the Du Pont plant in connection with high explosives. 2. Pauline Harriett, a graduate of Wellesley College.

SANBURN, Willis Henry

The treasurer and director of the Strathmore Paper Company, of Mittenague (West Springfield), and director of the Springfield Trust Company, Willis H. Sanburn, comes of a very old English family which originally derived its name from the Anglo-Saxon words "sand" and "burn," the latter signifying a "stream." Evidently the combination of the two words was used as a place name before it was adopted as a surname, and upon careful investigation it seems probable that the English families which first adopted the cognomen Sanbourne, which was the original form of the names Sanburn and Sanborn, resided in Sambourne, Wiltshire. The earliest mention of the name in England occurs as early as 1194, when Norman influence is revealed in the form de Sambourne, and since the fourteenth century the forms Sanbourne and de Sambourne have been used by the only two surviving branches of the family in England. The American ancestors spelled the name Samborn and Sanborne, but the name has gradually been changed to Sanborn and Sanburn, the former being more generally used in this country. In Illinois it is most frequently spelled Sanborn, while in Michigan, the form Sandburn is more generally used. Members of the Sanborn or Sambourne family early bore a coat-of-arms, which is described as follows:

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three mullets gules, pierced or.

Crest—A mullet as in arms.

The Sambourne ancestry has been carefully traced by C. V. Sanborn, compiler of the genealogy of the family, to one Nicholas Sambourne, who was born in Wiltshire in 1320, and is thought to have held the fourth part of a knight's fee. He was prominent in the affairs of his community, and represented Bath Coty at the Parliament held at Westminster, November 3, 1391. His son, Nicholas (2) Sambourne, was born about 1350; held the fourth part of a knight's fee, and was a member of Parliament in 1393-94. He married Katherine, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir John Lusbill, or de Lusteshull, who was a connection of the House of Lancaster. Walter Sambourne, a grandson of Nicholas (2), born in 1420, held Fernham and Lusbill manors, but probably lived at Southcot House, near Reading, Berkshire. He married Margaret Drew, daughter of Thomas Drew, of Seagry, Wiltshire, who died in 1494, leaving a will which is still in existence. Nicholas Sambourne, son of Walter and Margaret (Drew) Sambourne, born about 1450, made his home in Mapledurnam, Oxfordshire, and married Elizabeth Brooks, daughter of John Brooks, of Beaurepaire, Hampshire, descendant of an ancient and honorable family, from which she inherited considerable property, including Timsbury, which the Sambournes occupied. Timsbury House, now the most ancient Sambourne residence in England is celebrated as a fine example of Tudor architecture, the structure having remained practically unchanged, except for minor alterations and repairs and the loss of one wing by fire, since 1542. The probable line of descent from this last-mentioned Nicholas to the American immigrant ancestor of Willis Henry Sanburn, is given by the family historian as being: Nicholas Sambourne, born 1500; Edward, born about 1550; and William,

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who married Ann Bachiler, and was residing in Brimpton, Berkshire, in 1616. Their sons: Lieutenant John, William, and Stephen, were the three American ancestors of all of the Sambournes, and derived names in this country, the line of Willis Henry being traced through Lieutenant John.

(I) Lieutenant John Sambourne, the immigrant ancestor of the branch of the family herein traced, was born in England in 1620, son of William and Ann (Bachiler) Sambourne. William Sambourne died about 1630, and his three sons: John, William, and Stephen, are said to have come to America with their grandfather in 1632, though the names of the sons do not appear upon the records until 1639. Lieutenant John, who was born in 1620, settled in Hampton, New Hampshire, as early as 1640, in which year he was granted a house lot there and a tract of land. His name is signed to a Hampton petition drawn up in 1643, and from that time on the records make frequent mention of his name. He was chosen selectman February 2, 1657, but exempted; March 30, 1657, he was appointed to serve on a committee to attend to the building of a house for the minister, Rev. Mr. Cotton. He was chosen on numerous committees to examine old grants and establish boundary lines, and in 1651 and again in 1658 was chosen to join the town clerk in examining all the grants and appointments of lands, highways, and the like, and to perfect the same in a town book. In 1661 he was again chosen selectman, and also made a member of the committee to hire the school teachers. In 1664 he was chosen ensign of the Hampton Military Company. He served as selectman in 1665-68-71-74-75-78-79; commissioner to end small causes in 1666-67-69, for the town of Hampton; foreman of the grand jury in 1676. He

was admitted a freeman May, 1666, commissioned lieutenant of the Hampton forces October 15, 1669. Refusing to yield to the demands of Mason, the proprietor of New Hampshire, he was imprisoned October 21, 1684, and the following year was elected to the General Assembly. He married (first) Mary Tuck, daughter of Robert Tuck, of Goriston, Suffolk, England, and of Hampton, New Hampshire. She died December 30, 1668; and he married (second) Margaret (Page) Moulton, widow of William Moulton, and daughter of Robert Page. Their children were: John, Mary, Abigail, Richard, Mary, Joseph, Stephen, Ann, Dinah, Nathaniel, of whom further; Benjamin, and Captain Johnathan.

(II) Nathaniel Sambourne, son of Lieutenant John and Mary (Tuck) Sambourne, was born at Hampton, New Hampshire, January 27, 1666, and died November 9, 1723. He lived first at Hampton Falls, but in 1694 became one of the proprietors of Kingston, New Hampshire, to which place he removed and became one of its prominent citizens. In 1695-96 he was town clerk of Kingston. In 1707 he is recorded as having served for ten days in Captain James Davis' Company, and he was one of the grantors of Chester. He married (first), December 3, 1691, Rebecca Prescott, daughter of James Prescott, of Hampton. She died August 17, 1704, and he married (second) Sarah Mason, who was born in 1663, and died September 1, 1748. The children of the first marriage were: Richard, James, Rachel, Jeremiah, and Abigail; of the second marriage: Nathan, Jacob, Eliphaz, Nathaniel, Jedediah, of whom further; and Daniel.

(III) Jedediah Samborn (as he spelled the name), son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Mason) Sambourne, was born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, June 10, 1717.

He resided first in Newbury, but removed to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where his name appears upon the town records. He married (first), at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, June 28, 1737, Mary Rogers; he married (second) ———, in Wethersfield. The children of the first marriage were: Mary, Patty, Lois; of the second marriage, born in Weathersfield, Massachusetts: Sarah; and Nathaniel, of whom further.

(IV) Nathaniel Sanborn (as he spelled the name), son of Jedediah Samborn, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, February 6, 1757, and lived in the place of his birth until 1790, when he removed to Canandaigua, New York. The journey from Connecticut to Western New York was, in those days a journey through a wilderness to a wilderness, and after leaving Schenectady, Nathaniel Sanborn, with his wife and young children, saw no human being, except a boatman and some Indians, until they reached Utica, where they slept in the one log house which had been erected there. Western New York was then frontier territory, and the little family from Wethersfield, Connecticut, were pioneer settlers in that region. Nathaniel Sanborn married in 1783, Hannah Goold, daughter of James Goold, of Lynn, Connecticut, and to the marriage were born eight children: Elizabeth; Japhia; Hannah; John Goold, of whom further; Lavinia; Nathaniel, who was on the Lexington alarm list and is on record in "Connecticut Men in the Revolution;" Charles, and William.

(V) John Goold Sanburn (the present spelling of the name), son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Goold) Sanborn, was born in Canandaigua, New York, March 13, 1790, and died in Knoxville, Illinois, April 14, 1865. As his father's family had moved from the more thickly settled New England region to the wilds of Western

New York, so John Goold, a generation later, removed from the comparatively settled region of Western New York, and followed the receding frontier to the "Middle West" of to-day, which was then the "Far West." In 1818 he went to Illinois, but returned to New York the following year. Six years later, in 1825, he again went to Illinois, settling in Vandalia, where he became associated with his brother in the land agency business. In 1830 he removed to Knoxville county, Illinois, then unorganized and without a town, and here he became one of the leaders and promoters. He was secretary of the meeting called to take the necessary measures for the organization of the county, and was at that time recommended as a proper person to act as clerk of the Circuit Court, to which office he was later appointed. He was city clerk of Knoxville, Illinois; was assistant assessor of internal revenue; and was a member of the board of trustees of Knox College. He was also active in religious affairs, and served for many years as senior warden of St. John's Episcopal Church of Knoxville. He married, November 3, 1831, at Knoxville, Illinois, Althea Owen, who was born in November, 1805, and died January 30, 1883, daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Owen, and a descendant of John Owen, who came to this country from Wales. Noah Owen served in the war of the Revolution. The children of John Goold and Althea (Owen) Sanburn were: Elizabeth; John Henry, of whom further; Charles W., Frances G., Althea Owen, Walter S.; and Mary, married Dr. Edgar Philipps, and had the following children: Elizabeth, John S., Edgar and Julia.

(VI) John Henry Sanburn, son of John Goold and Althea (Owen) Sanburn, was born in Knoxville, Illinois, January 8, 1838, and died in Abingdon, Illinois, in

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1883. He received his education in the local schools and then engaged in farming in which occupation he was engaged in Knox county, Illinois, throughout the active years of his life, with the exception of the period of the Civil War. He was among the first to respond when, after the firing upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, the call for volunteers was issued by the Federal Government. He enlisted as a private in Company A, First Illinois Cavalry, and served throughout the period of the war, being discharged in 1865, at which time he held the rank of captain of the 77th Illinois Infantry. He participated in many of the hardest campaigns of the war, and the hardships he then endured were the cause of physical weaknesses which shortened his life. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and an active, devoted member of the Presbyterian church. At the close of the war in 1866, he married Henrietta Harvey, of Knoxville, Illinois, daughter of Curtis and Hannah (Seaves) Harvey, and they were the parents of four children: Willis Henry, of whom further; John Goold, who lives in Iowa; Carrie Adelle, who married Thomas Noble, and lives in South Dakota; and Elizabeth Philips, married Edward Griswold.

(VII) Willis Henry Sanburn, son of John Henry and Henrietta (Harvey) Sanburn, was born in Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, February 4, 1869, and received his education in the schools of that district. He was an active, mentally alert lad, and when he was sixteen years of age he decided to learn telegraphy, and for this purpose he entered the employ of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and soon became an expert in his work, discharging his duties of the different offices to which he was appointed, with ability and efficiency. This he continued for a period of some nine

years, being employed on lines in Northern Illinois. In 1894 he came to Springfield, and entered the employ of what is now the Strathmore Paper Company as bookkeeper. He retained his position as bookkeeper for two or three years, during which time he was becoming familiar with general management and conduct of the business. At the end of that time he was made a superintendent, and in this position his executive ability enabled him to render valuable service. His next upward step came when he was made assistant treasurer, and this office he retained until 1918, when he was elected treasurer and director of the Strathmore Paper Company, which office he still holds (1922).

He is a member of the West Springfield Trust Company, of which he has been on the board of directors since its organization. He is also a member of Teco Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of West Springfield; and of the Nayasset and Country clubs, of Springfield.

On March 7, 1888, Willis Henry Sanburn married Maud A. Rising, of Mount Carrall, Illinois, daughter of Justus J. and Clementine (Pratt) Rising, and they are the parents of one son, Justus Curtis.

(VIII) Justus Curtis Sanburn, son of Willis Henry and Maud A. (Rising) Sanburn, was born at Thomson, Illinois, June 4, 1890. He received his preliminary education in the schools of West Springfield, Massachusetts, to which place his parents removed when he was four years of age, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated with the class of 1912. He had specialized in chemistry, and after his graduation he became associated with the Strathmore Paper Company as chemist, which position he still (1922) retains. He is a member of Springfield Lodge,

Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield, and a member of the Country Club, also of Springfield. His religious affiliation is with Faith Congregational Church.

On June 12, 1915, he married Marion T. Hale, of Springfield, daughter of David and Myrtie (Sanderson) Hale, and they are the parents of two children, both born in Springfield, one son, Willis Henry (2), was born December 5, 1919; and one daughter, Eleanor Hale, born October 21, 1921.

WHITNEY, Willard Roscoe

The name Whitney has been associated with New England history from its earliest days, and has been borne by a long succession of worthy citizens who have made valuable contributions to the economic, religious, and social life of the nation. The immigrant ancestor of the branch of the family to which Willard Roscoe Whitney belongs was John Whitney who was born in Westminster, England, in 1592, and came to New England in 1635, the line of descent being as follows:

(I) John Whitney, fifth child of Thomas Whitney, born in Westminster, England, baptized July 20, 1592, came to New England in 1635, sailing from London in March of that year, accompanied by his wife, Eleanor, and four sons: John, of further mention; Richard, Thomas, and Jonathan.

(II) John Whitney, son of John and Eleanor Whitney, married Letty Ford, and had children, among whom was Benjamin.

(III) Benjamin Whitney, son of John and Letty (Ford) Whitney, was born May 22, 1725, in York, Maine, and settled on Little river, Lisbon, Maine, belonging to the same colony. He was part owner of the first grist mill there, was a miller, and was sent to Brunswick, Maine, to

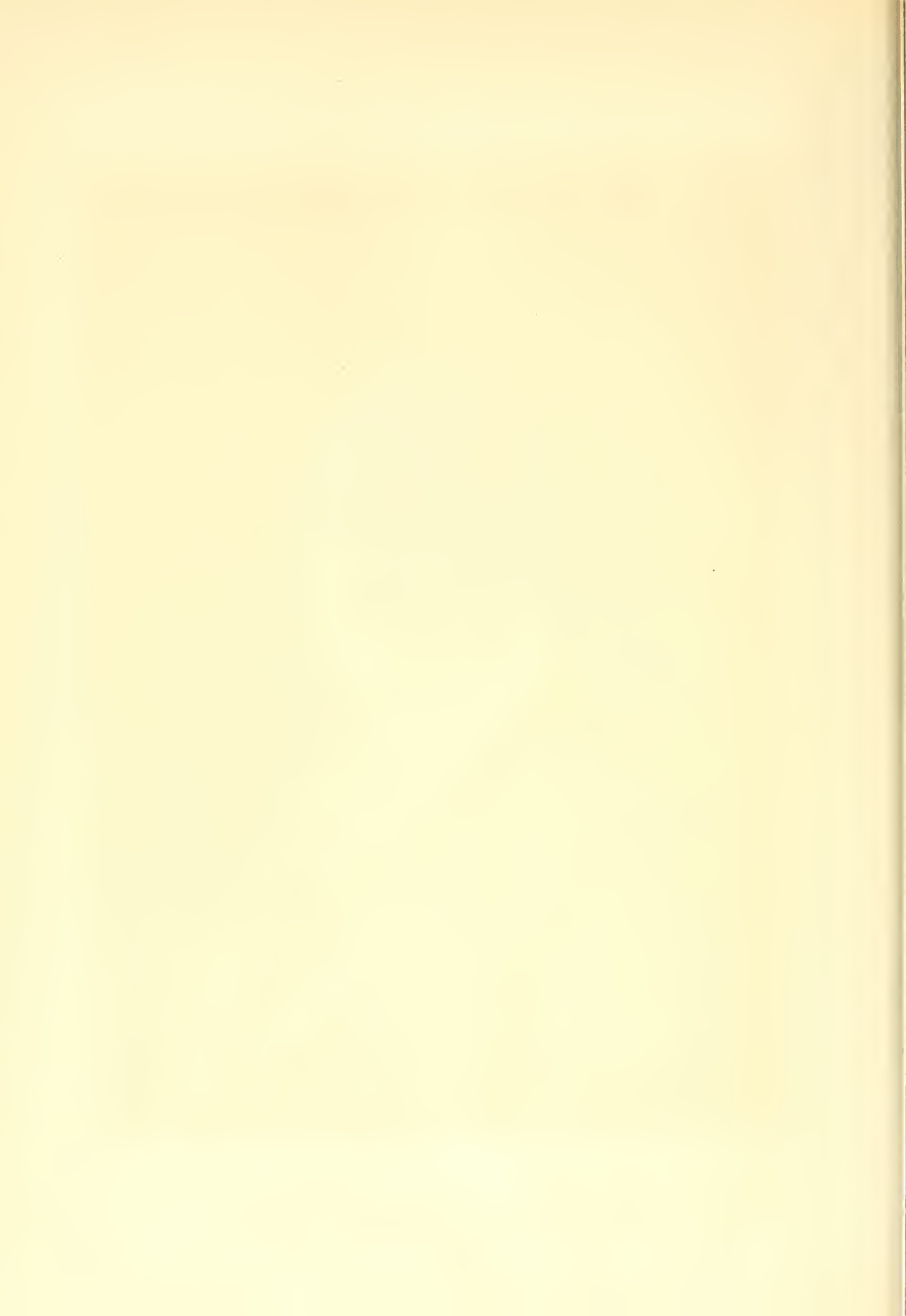
protect the garrison there at the time of the massacre when the Indians attacked that place. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died November 8, 1797. He married Mercy Hinckley, of Brunswick, Maine, and they became the parents of eleven children: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Nathan, Benjamin Joseph; Samuel Lombard, of further mention; Sarah, Rebecca, Rachel, Joseph, and Isabel.

(IV) Samuel Lombard Whitney, son of Benjamin and Mercy (Hinckley) Whitney, was born in Lisbon, Maine, in 1774, and died in Lisbon, Maine, October 9, 1846, aged seventy-two years and eight months. He was a farmer by occupation, and married, in 1801, Lydia S. Curtis, who died in Lisbon, Maine, December 6, 1848, aged seventy-two years and eleven months. Their children were: Eliza, born September 15, 1802; Jacob, born October 14, 1804; John, of further mention; Isabella, born July 4, 1812; Mercy; Lydia, born July 17, 1817; and Samuel, born November 29, 1820.

(V) John Whitney, son of Samuel L. and Lydia S. (Curtis) Whitney, was born in Lisbon, Maine, June 1, 1808, died October 2, 1887, at Methuen, Massachusetts. He received his education in the common schools and then became a ship joiner, working at Yarmouth and at Falmouth, Maine. In addition to his trade as ship joiner, he did farming, and while living in Lisbon conducted a hotel there. He also lived at North Yarmouth, Maine, and held various town offices, serving for a time on the board of selectmen. Politically he supported the Democratic party, and his church membership was with the Congregational church. He married Almira Turner, of Lisbon, born in Leeds, Maine, February 1, 1818, died November 22, 1902, daughter of Josiah and Almira (Smith) Turner.



Willard R. Whitney



The Turner family were early settlers in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, but later went to Leeds, Maine. Josiah Turner was born January 1, 1789, died April 25, 1858. His wife, Almira Smith, was born September 2, 1792, and died November 4, 1850. Their children were: Melvina J., born March 6, 1815, died September 18, 1880; Alexander, born May 4, 1816, died October 17, 1866; Almira, born February 1, 1818, married John Whitney, as stated above; Josiah (2), born September 9, 1819, died October 2, 1823; Sylvandus, born May 28, 1821, died September 25, 1823; Josiah (3), born September 16, 1825, died August 1, 1888; Sylvia, born August 12, 1827, died May 3, 1904; Asa S., born July 14, 1830, died January 9, 1900; and Delphina, born May 4, 1836, died February 26, 1881.

John and Almira (Turner) Whitney were the parents of four children: John Carlton; Edward Hayes; Charles Loring; and Willard Roscoe, of whom further.

(VI) Willard Roscoe Whitney, son of John and Almira (Turner) Whitney, was born in North Yarmouth, Maine, July 12, 1855. He received his early education in North Yarmouth, and then attended the high school in Lisbon for a year. In 1874, when nineteen years of age, he went to Boston and, with his brothers, ran an express business between Boston and Malden, Massachusetts, for five years. At the end of that time he went to Malden where he conducted a periodical business of his own for about seven years. He then received an appointment as railway postal clerk, under President Cleveland, his route being between Boston and New York *via* Springfield. This position he held for twenty-two years when he resigned and retired. In 1910, however, he ended his period of retirement by engaging in the real estate and land development business, with offices in Springfield,

Boston, and Worcester. He formed several trusts, the first of which was the American House Development Trust; followed by the Homestead Realty Trust; Boston and Springfield Syndicate; Suburban Realty Trust; Connecticut Valley Land Company; Warren and Whitney Realty Company; Warren and Whitney Estates; and the Whitney Realty Company. The operations of these organizations cover a wide area, and they have been important factors in the growth and development of the sections in which they operated. Mr. Whitney has opened up and developed much valuable property in Springfield, Westfield, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow, Chicopee, Worcester, Boylston, and Shrewsbury, all in Massachusetts; also in Newport and Claremont, in New Hampshire. He owns a tract of four hundred acres of woodland in Goshen, New Hampshire, and a large estate in Claremont, New Hampshire, where he resides.

Though engaged in large business operations, Mr. Whitney has found time for public affairs and served on the committee to the constitutional convention recently held at Concord, New Hampshire, for the purpose of revising the statutes. Fraternally he has long been active. Forty-three years ago, in 1879, he became a member of Middlesex Lodge of Malden, Massachusetts, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Whitney is a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and of Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; also a member of Boston Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; and of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Masonic Club, and of the Newport, New Hampshire, Golf Club; of the

Grange at Goshen, of which he has been master, and an attendant of the Congregational church.

On August 31, 1880, he married (first) Mary E. Russell, born in West Newburg, Massachusetts, March 21, 1860, died April 15, 1906, daughter of Walter H. and Lucy J. (Johnson) Russell. Mrs. Whitney was a direct descendant of Hannah Dustin, the line of descent being through her daughter, Lydia Dustin, the first born after Hannah Dustin's captivity among the Indians. She married ——— Morrill, and among her children was Ruth Morrill, who married ——— Saunders, and they had a daughter, Sarah Saunders, who married ——— Johnson, and they had children, among whom was Lucy Johnson, who married Walter H. Russell, and they were the parents of Mary E. Russell, who married Willard Roscoe Whitney.

Children of Willard R. and Mary E. (Russell) Whitney: 1. Russell, born in Salem, New Hampshire, November 15, 1896. He received his early education in the schools of Methuen, Massachusetts, of Claremont, New Hampshire, and in the Springfield High School, where he was an honor pupil. He then entered Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1919. He served in the World War as an instructor in the radio service, at Hanover. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, an honorary fraternity, also the Theta Chi, and of Mount Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newport, New Hampshire. He is a member of Lennapee Mountain Grange of Goshen; has taken an active part in town affairs and held a number of public offices. 2. Ralph Kimball, born in Methuen, Massachusetts, June 16, 1898, attended the local schools, and then Springfield High School for three years. He graduated from the Central High School, after which

he entered Dartmouth College, graduating in 1920. During the World War he was in the Student Army Training Corps, at Dartmouth. He is also at present (1922) a student at the North Eastern College. He is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Newport, New Hampshire. Both sons are associated with their father in the real estate business.

Mr. Whitney married (second), May 20, 1909, Stella M. Baker, born in Goshen, New Hampshire, August 9, 1866, daughter of Harvey D. and Susan B. (Willey) Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney are both members of the order of the Eastern Star. Mrs. Whitney is a member of Daughters of the American Revolution at Claremont, New Hampshire, also the Daughters of Rebekah of Claremont, and the Woman's Club of that town, as well as the Grange.

STEWART, John Edward

One of the well known and securely established business men of Springfield is John Edward Stewart, president and treasurer of the John E. Stewart Company, who has been a manufacturing stationer for over fifty years, and has won an enviable reputation for high grade printing and art work.

Mr. Stewart comes of a very ancient family, the Stewart name being one of the oldest and most distinguished in Scottish and English history, and having been borne by many who have made valuable contributions to the economic, moral, social, and political progress of England and Scotland, and also of the United States, to which country representatives of the family came at a very early date. The lineage of the Stewarts is traced to the time of Cromwell, to a branch of the family then living in the North of Ireland, Adam Stewart, born in London-

derry, Ireland, in 1756, of Scotch parents, coming to Pennsylvania in 1776, and his grandson, Theodore, removing to Chautauqua county, New York, a century later.

Among his descendants was John Stewart, grandfather of John Edward Stewart, who was among the prominent farmers of Orange county, New York, where he reared a family of seven children: Lewis, John Milton, Asa B., James W., Edward, of further mention; Emeline, and Sarah.

Edward Stewart, son of John Stewart, was born in Ridgebury, Orange county, New York, August 10, 1810, and died at Arlington, New Jersey, in 1895. He received his education in the public schools of his native district, assisting on the farm before and after school and during vacations. When school days were over he learned the carpenter's trade, which throughout his life he followed and combined with his chief occupation, which was that of farming. After farming in Orange county, New York, for a time, he joined the westward moving throngs and went to Iowa, where for a brief period he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits. Later he returned to the East, this time settling in New Jersey, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. Mr. Stewart was a man of ability and enterprise, and greatly respected for his integrity and devotion to the highest ideals of Christian conduct. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of J. Clement French, in Brooklyn, New York, and throughout his life retained an active interest in all its affairs. Mr. Stewart married Maria Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut, who died in 1896, aged eighty-three years, and they were the parents of two children: John Edward, of whom further; and William L., deceased.

John Edward Stewart, son of Edward and Maria (Hoyt) Stewart, was born in Middletown, New York, August 19, 1840.

He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and in the schools of Muscatine, Iowa, and then entered Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York, where he completed his studies. While still attending school, he engaged in farming, assisting his father during the hours he was not in school, and after completing his studies he was for a time employed as clerk in a store. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted in September, 1861, in the Forty-fourth New York Regiment, and participated in many of the most hardy fought and sanguinary battles of the war. He took part in many battles of the Army of the Potomac, among others, participated in the siege of Charlestown, and was also in the battle of Gettysburg, in which his regiment played a very important part, being the first to occupy Little Round Top, and of this engagement Mr. Stewart has written a full and vivid account. As a reward for efficiency and courage, Mr. Stewart was made first lieutenant of the Ninth Regiment of the United States Colored Troops, being appointed by President Lincoln. A copy of the appointment, signed by Secretary of State Edward M. Stanton, follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 5, 1863.

SIR:—You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you First Lieutenant of the Ninth Regiment of United States Colored Troops, in the service of the United States, to rank as such from the first day of November, 1863.

Immediately upon the receipt hereof please communicate to the Department through the adjutant-general of the army your acceptance or non-acceptance, and with your letter of acceptance return the oath herewith enclosed, properly filled out, subscribed to, and attested, and report age, birthplace, and your permanent residence. You will report for duty in person to Major General R. C. Schenck, commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Maryland.

Signed, EDWARD M. STANTON.

LIEUTENANT JOHN E. STEWART,

9th Regiment United States Colored Troops

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Mr. Stewart was released from service in December, 1864, at which time he held the rank of adjutant. He then located in New York, where for two years he was employed as a clerk. At the end of that period he formed a partnership with Mr. Warren, under the firm name of Stewart, Warren & Company, and engaged in the stationery business, maintaining this connection until 1904, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Stewart came to Springfield. Here he organized the John E. Stewart Company, of which he is president and treasurer, and engaged in the printing and stationery business which he has continued to conduct to the present time (1922). This business has been an eminently successful one. For thirty-five years Mr. Stewart has been a manufacturing stationer and printer in New York City, and to the management of the establishment in Springfield he brought a high degree of valuable experience, and these have won him an enviable reputation for high grade printing and enabled him to put out some very fine catalogue and art work.

As an upright business man and progressive citizen, Mr. Stewart holds a high place in the esteem of the citizens of Springfield. With all his business responsibilities, he has found time to keep fresh the associations of the trying period of the Civil War, being a member and past commander of the E. K. Wilcox Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, and was formerly a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 73, of Plainfield, New Jersey, of which he was adjutant and quartermaster. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion, which is composed of officers of the Civil War. His religious affiliation is with the First Congregational church.

On August 7, 1867, John Edward Stewart married Lina E. Bromby, of Chenango county, New York, who died

May 15, 1920, and they were the parents of two children: Jessie M., who married Major I. H. Evans, now deceased; Edward W., who is a ranchman in Denver, Colorado, and has one child, Lina Virginia.

MALONEY, Charles Henry

For the past fourteen years Charles H. Maloney, one of the well known business men of Springfield, had entire charge of the steam-heating department of G. R. Estabrook, of Springfield, doing work all over New England and on Long Island.

Mr. Maloney is of Irish ancestry, but was born in England. His grandfather, Thomas Maloney, was born and reared in Ireland, and spent his entire life in the land of his birth. He married Ann Connery, who, after the death of her husband, followed her sons to Springfield, Massachusetts, where she died in 1893, at the age of ninety-six years. Thomas and Ann (Connery) Maloney reared a family of children: Ann, who married John Giblon; Catherine, who married Michael Lloyd; William; Thomas, of further mention; and Bridget, who married John Nary.

Thomas Maloney, son of Thomas and Ann (Connery) Maloney, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1828. He received the best education that could be obtained in the common schools of the neighborhood, and then learned the trade of the blacksmith, beginning very early to swing the hammer upon the anvil. Wishing to become an iron-worker, however, and realizing that the great iron works of England then offered the best opportunity for gaining experience, he went to Hartley Poole, England, and became an iron worker in the rolling mills there. He advanced rapidly, finally taking contracts in the rolling mill and directing the work of others. During the

World War the Hartley Poole Works were among the first to be blown up by the Germans, the house in which the children of Thomas and Mary (Foley) Maloney were born being destroyed at the same time. In September, 1887, when he was nearly sixty years of age and practically retired, Thomas Maloney came to this country and located in Springfield, Massachusetts. After the death of his wife, in 1894, he returned to Ireland for a visit, and died there, June 2, 1895. His wife, Mary (Foley) Maloney, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, July 1, 1894. Their children were: 1. Michael, who was killed in England. 2. William, a resident of Chester, Pennsylvania. 3. Thomas, who lives in Millville, Massachusetts. 4. Mary, deceased, married John Forbes. 5. Charles Henry, of further mention. 6. John J., of Franklin, Ohio, president of the Franklin Coated Paper Company. 7. Patrick J., a plumber in Atlantic City, New Jersey. 8. Katherine Helen, who married C. H. Newman, and had the following children: Marion, married John J. Hogerty; Sarah Miller, married Harold Tracy; Bernice, married George Quilty; and Grace, at home.

Charles Henry Maloney was born in County Durham, England, March 15, 1867, his father at the time working in the rolling mills at Hartley Poole. He attended school in his native town until he reached the sixth grade, which would be equivalent to first year high school in this country, and then, at the age of fourteen years, entered the iron works at West Hartley Poole. This was a large establishment employing some 7,000 men, and here the lad, Charles Henry, remained for about five years. But like his father before him, the young man was ambitious and enterprising, and had visions of greater opportunities in farther fields. The United States had become the great

center of the iron industry, and as the Pittsburgh region was being developed, the future of that industry in this country was already assured. In 1887 the whole family came to America, arriving in New York, April 19, and intending to proceed to the iron works at Homestead, Pennsylvania. Fate or circumstances decreed otherwise, however, and instead of going to the Pittsburgh region, the Maloney family went to New York City, and later came to New England and settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where for a time young Charles Henry worked with Lyons & Baum, building contractors of West Springfield. He was energetic and ambitious and gained experience in several lines of work. After gaining valuable experience in the employ of Lyons & Baum, he next associated himself with Kirkman and Estabrook, then later with the Wilcox Company, making cement sewer pipes, and finally, in 1888, returning to G. R. Estabrook, who was then alone. In order to fit himself for his present line of work, he made use of the night schools of Springfield and learned the steam-heating trade. So well did he apply the knowledge thus gained that he now has entire charge of that line of work for G. R. Estabrook, for which he makes all the estimates, does all the contracting, and employs all the men, doing this entire work upon a commission basis. Mr. Maloney has now been handling this work for fourteen years, and has built up a splendid business. He does work all over New England and on Long Island, keeps ten men busy all the time, and frequently employs many more.

Politically he is an Independent. He is a past grand knight of the Knights of Columbus, and a past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 61. He has been a member of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for

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some twenty years, fifteen of which he has served as president, the object of the organization being the care of the poor. Mr. Maloney has prospered and has some fine real estate interests in Springfield.

On August 10, 1892, Charles Henry Maloney married Annie Morris, of Manchester, England, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Haley) Morris, and they were the parents of three children: Eunice, who died at the age of five years; Norice, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1899; and Philip, who died at the age of three years.

WARRINER, Edward Voorhis

A peculiar turn of fate caused Edward V. Warriner, of Springfield, of Warriner & Edmonds Automobile Service Station, and agents for Stanley Steamers, to change his mind as to the taking of passage on the "City of Athens" for Cape Town, Africa, in July, 1917, and to that peculiar turn he probably owes his life, as that steamer was sunk by a mine off the coast of Africa in August, 1917. Mr. Warriner sailed in August, a month later than he intended, traveled completely around the world without mishap, and returned home in January, 1918. Mr. Warriner was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. Edward A. Warriner, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a descendant of William Warriner, who appeared first in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1638, and the same year was admitted a freeman. He married (first), in 1639, Joanna Scant, who died February 7, 1660; he married (second), October 2, 1661, Mrs. Elizabeth Hitchcock, a widow, who survived him and married a third husband. He owned lands in what is now Court Square, Springfield, his house being near where the old court house stands, on the north side of the First Congregational Church,

in front of Court Square. He had sons: James and Joseph, also a daughter, Hannah. This branch traces descent from Deacon James Warriner, the eldest son of William and his first wife, Joanna.

Deacon James Warriner was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 21, 1640, died there May 14, 1727. He was a deacon of the First Congregational Church and by his two wives, Elizabeth Baldwin and Sarah Alvord, had fifteen children, descent in this branch being through Ebenezer, the eighth child of the first wife.

Ebenezer Warriner, of the third generation, was born in Springfield, March 4, 1682, and from him the line is traced through his son, Hezekiah, born 1724, died 1785; his son, Major Gad, born 1758, died 1842, a large landowner in the town of Agawam, Hampden county, Massachusetts; his son, Ruel, born January 12, 1784, died June 19, 1854, proprietor of the hotel at the ferry in Agawam; his son, Edward A., a clergyman of the Episcopal church, of whom further; his son, Edward Voorhis Warriner, of Springfield.

Rev. Edward A. Warriner, fourth child of Ruel and Anna (Chaffee) Warriner, was born in Agawam, Hampden county, Massachusetts, February 18, 1829, died at Montrose, Pennsylvania, in 1910. He prepared in local schools, then entered Yale College, going later to Union College, whence he was graduated. He then began teaching and was following this in the South when war broke out between the States, causing his return North, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar of the State of Michigan. The law, however, made little appeal to him, and he later took courses in divinity at theological school and was ordained a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. After his marriage, he was settled the pastor over the church at Mont-

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rose, Pennsylvania, but there his wife's health failed, and he went to Colorado for a time, returning finally, and accepting a call to the church in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania. There his wife died, and he again accepted the rectorship of the church in Montrose, Pennsylvania, continuing the spiritual head of that parish until 1905, when he retired from the ministry. He was a man of strong intellectual powers and greatly beloved by his parishioners. He was called to parishes offering larger salaries than he was receiving, but he remained with the Montrose church as long as he continued in the ministry.

He was not only an eloquent divine and a well beloved rector, but a writer of great ability, his pen enriching the pages of literature. He published "Victor La Laurette," a novel; "Kear," an Indian poem; "I Am That I Am," a religious poem; and other works. When retiring from the rectorship of the Montrose church, he was elected rector emeritus, and in that relation served the parish during the last five years of his life.

Rev. Edward A. Warriner married (first) Louise Voorhis, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, whom he became acquainted with while a student. She died in 1873. He married (second) Esther Bowles. Three children were born of the first marriage: 1. Samuel D., served as general manager for the Calumett and Hecla Copper Mines, later general manager of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company and later as vice-president of same, at the present time (1921) president of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and during the World War had charge of the distribution of all coal under Fuel Administrator Garfield. 2. Edward Voorhis, of further mention. 3. Ruel Chaffee, of further mention, a mining engineer, resid-

ing in Essex Fells, New Jersey, with offices in New York City, on Wall street, under the title of Mines and Commerce. Five children were born of the second marriage: 1. Louise, married Dr. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 2. Jesse Bowles, a graduate of Lehigh University, with the degree of Mining Engineer, at the present time chief engineer for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of which his half-brother is president. 3. Philip Bowles, a soldier of the United States during the World War. 4. Paul Sherman, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. 5. Anna Chaffee, of Montrose, Pennsylvania.

Ruel Chaffee Warriner, a graduate of Springfield High School and Lehigh University, was for twenty-two years general manager of the Crown mines at Johannesburg, South Africa. It was to visit him that Edward V. and his sister, Anna C. Warriner, braved the perils of ocean travel in the summer of 1917, reaching there and later returning in safety. Mr. Warriner made his trip around the world, spending seventy-eight days at sea, and visiting his brother, spending several weeks at his summer home at one of the most beautiful points on the south shore of Africa.

Ruel Chaffee Warriner was recalled to England from his duties in Johannesburg in 1917, and his abilities were used as an organizer in the Aviation Service of the British Government. He is not only a mining engineer, but is interested in cattle ranches and cattle raising in Johannesburg, and is an extensive property owner in that locality.

Edward Voorhis Warriner, second of the three sons of Rev. Edward A. and his first wife, Louise (Voorhis) Warriner, was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1869. He attended Montrose School until seventeen years of age,

then came to Springfield, Massachusetts, making his home with an aunt while he attended Springfield High School. After completing his studies, he became bookkeeper for Kibbe Brothers & Company, the well known candy manufacturers, in charge of the billing department, and for twenty years he continued with that substantial house. In 1908 he became a partner in the firm H. C. Knudson & Company, automobile dealers, and agents for the Stanley Steamer. That association continued for ten years, dissolving in 1918. Mr. Warriner then formed a partnership with Harry E. Edmonds, and as such continued in the same line of business under the firm name of Warriner & Edmonds. The firm maintains a modern service station in Springfield, and are the agents for the sale of the Stanley Steamer. Mr. Warriner is unmarried.

ALEXANDER, George Frederick

Among the prominent business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, who are natives of that city is George Frederick Alexander, president and manager of the George F. Alexander Lumber Company.

Mr. Alexander is of Scotch origin, being a member of the ancient Scotch family of that name. The name is an ancient one in both Scotland and England, being in both countries derived from the personal name, though there is probably no relationship between the original Alexander families of Scotland and those of England. The surname is found as early as 1450 in Stirlingshire and Ayrshire, Scotland, and the Scotch family of the present day still possesses the earldom of Stirling and the viscounty of Canada. When James I sent the Protestant colonists to Ulster, Ireland, in 1610, John Alexander went there as a grantee of land, May 1, 1613, and became the ancestor of many of the Scotch-Irish immi-

grants of the name who later came to this country. George Frederick Alexander, however, is not a descendant of the Ulster branch, but of the branch of the family which remained in Scotland.

James Alexander, grandfather of George Frederick Alexander, was born in Kilmarnock, Scotland, in 1794, and died in Thompsonville, Connecticut, April 3, 1866, aged seventy-two years. He was a weaver in Scotland, and conducted a business of his own, that of weaving shawls. In 1829 he came to America, locating in Thompsonville, Connecticut, where he erected the first hand loom used in the carpet weaving industry in that town, and becoming associated with the Hartford Carpet Company, now the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company, of Thompsonville, as master weaver, retained that position to the time of his death. He was a well educated and deeply religious man, who took an active part in the public affairs of Thompsonville, and was greatly respected and trusted by his fellow-citizens, who chose him to be their first representative in the State Legislature. He was also the first appointed elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Thompsonville, and being an excellent Bible student and possessed of the gift of the clear, forcible speech, necessary for the "exhorter" of those days, was made a lay preacher. He married, in Scotland, Janet McMillan, who was born April 1, 1794, and died in 1855, and they were the parents of ten children, the first six of whom were born in Scotland: Margaret, who married Francis McGraw; James; Agnes, who married David C. Bennett; Robert; Jean, who died in infancy; Mary; John, of further mention; Janet; Elizabeth; and Joseph.

John Alexander, son of James and Janet (McMillan) Alexander, was born in Thompsonville, Connecticut, April 16,

1831, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 21, 1903. He received his education in the public schools of Thompsonville, and then learned the tinsmith's trade, coming to Springfield before his apprenticeship was finished, and completing the learning of his trade in the latter city. When his apprenticeship was finished, he engaged in business for himself, handling stoves and tinware, and conducting his establishment alone until he became associated with his brother Robert. For a short time he conducted a store in Chicopee, Massachusetts, but soon returned to Springfield, where he remained active until within a short time of his death. An upright man, he was most highly esteemed as an honorable and progressive citizen and a loyal friend. He was a member of the United Order of the Golden Cross, and his religious affiliation was with the Universalist church. On June 22, 1856, Mr. Alexander married Almida Walker, of Waterville, Maine, who died March 12, 1914, daughter of Samuel C. and Evelyne (Hale) Walker, and they were the parents of four children: Frederick, deceased; George Frederick, of further mention; John, deceased; and Mary, deceased.

George Frederick Alexander, son of John and Almida (Walker) Alexander, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 12, 1865. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and in the Collegiate Institute, a preparatory school, where he studied under the direction of M. C. Stebbins. When his studies were completed, he became associated with a building firm in Springfield, Massachusetts, as bookkeeper, where he remained for three years, then went to Amherst, where he was employed as a bookkeeper and cashier. He later severed his connection there in order to become associated with the A. C. Dutton

Lumber Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, as bookkeeper. After gaining valuable experience in these two companies, he became identified with Rice & Lockwood, becoming treasurer of the company, which position he held for a year, then became the traveling representative, and for seven years he sold lumber at wholesale for this concern throughout Western New England and Eastern New York. He then entered the United Lumber Company, of which he became treasurer and manager. For ten years he filled these offices, conducting a successful and prosperous business, and then in 1910, became president and manager, and continued to build up and direct this concern for twelve years. Finally, he liquidated the United Lumber Company, and in 1921 organized the George F. Alexander Lumber Company, of which he is president and manager, and which concern is handling a large wholesale lumber business.

Mr. Alexander is a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and he is also a member of the Tekoa Country Club, of Westfield, Massachusetts. He is an attendant of the Congregational church in Westfield.

George Frederick Alexander married, on April 30, 1890, Grace A. Benjamin, of Amherst, Massachusetts, daughter of Eber and Harriet (Warriner) Benjamin (see Benjamin IX), and they are the parents of one daughter, Grace Meriam Alexander, born June 1, 1891, who married, September 11, 1916, Spencer Martin Van Deusen, of Westfield, Massachusetts (see Van Deusen line). Mr. and Mrs. Van Deusen have two children: Henry Marshall (2) Van Deusen, born May 9, 1918; and Amoret Alexander Van Deusen, born March 3, 1921. Mrs. Van Deusen is a graduate of the Lazelle Seminary of Auburndale, Massachusetts.

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(The Benjamin Line).

(I) John (1) Benjamin, born in England in 1590, came to America in the ship "Lion" in 1632, and died June 14, 1675. He married, and reared a family of children, among whom was John (2), of whom further.

(II) John (2) Benjamin, son of John (1) Benjamin, was born in 1620, and died December 22, 1706. He married Lydia ———, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Abel, of whom further.

(III) Abel Benjamin, son of John (2) and Lydia Benjamin, was born May 20, 1668. He married and reared a family, among whom was Caleb (1), of whom further.

(IV) Caleb (1) Benjamin, son of Abel Benjamin, was born January 28, 1701, and died in 1775. He married Abigail Livermore, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Caleb (2), of whom further.

(V) Caleb (2) Benjamin, son of Caleb (1) and Abigail (Livermore) Benjamin, was born May 22, 1729, and died in 1818. He married Martha Bodman, and among their children was Joel Livermore, of whom further.

(VI) Joel Livermore Benjamin, son of Caleb (2) and Martha (Bodman) Benjamin, was born in 1760, and died in 1839. He had children, among who was Ivers, of whom further.

(VII) Ivers Benjamin, son of Joel L. Benjamin, was born in 1794 and died September 26, 1876. He married, November 18, 1826, Amoret Church, daughter of Samuel and Sabra (Fornum) Church, and they were the parents of children, among whom was Eber, of further mention.

(VIII) Eber Benjamin, son of Ivers and Amoret (Church) Benjamin, was born July 27, 1839, and died November 30, 1882. He married Harriet Warriner

(see Warriner VIII), and they were the parents of children, among whom was Grace A., of whom further.

(IX) Grace A. Benjamin, daughter of Eber and Harriet (Warriner) Benjamin, married George F. Alexander (see Alexander).

(The Warriner Line).

(I) William Warriner, immigrant ancestor, came from England in 1638. He married and had children, among whom was Deacon James (1), of whom further.

(II) Deacon James (1) Warriner, son of William Warriner, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1640, was the father of Lieutenant James (2), of whom further.

(III) Lieutenant James (2) Warriner, son of Deacon James (1) Warriner, born in Springfield, in 1668, was the father of Ensign James (3) Warriner, of whom further.

(IV) Ensign James (3) Warriner, son of Lieutenant James (2) Warriner, born in Springfield, in 1693, reared a family of children, among whom was Captain James (4) Warriner, of whom further.

(V) Captain James (4) Warriner, son of Ensign James (3) Warriner, was born in 1723. He served in the War of the Revolution, and reared a family of children, among whom was Captain Ethan (1), of whom further.

(VI) Captain Ethan (1) Warriner, son of Captain James (4) Warriner, born in 1763, was the father of Ethan (2), of whom further.

(VII) Ethan (2) Warriner, son of Captain Ethan (1) Warriner, was born in 1802, and married Dolly Kent. They were the parents of children, among whom was Harriet Warriner, of whom further.

(VIII) Harriet Warriner, daughter of Ethan (2) and Dolly (Kent) Warriner, married Eber Benjamin (see Benjamin



J. H. Taylor

VIII), and among their children was Grace A., of whom further.

(IX) Grace A. Benjamin, daughter of Harriet (Warriner) and Eber Benjamin, married George F. Alexander (see Alexander).

(The Van Deusen Line).

Spencer Martin Van Deusen is a descendant on the paternal side, of very old Dutch stock, tracing his ancestry to Abraham Pietersen Van Deusen, of Haerlem, in the Netherlands, who came to New Amsterdam (New York) at a very early date, and whose name appears upon the earliest New York Colonial records, which state that Abraham Pietersen, of Haerlem, Netherlands, took possession in 1636, for the Dutch East Indian Company, of the Island of Quentensis, in front of Sloop's Bay. He was the first miller of New Amsterdam, and a prominent man in the community, who lived on the east side of Heeren street, April 19, 1665, when he was assessed to support soldiers. This street is now Broadway, and his house was the third place south of Wall street, opposite Trinity Church. His descendants spelled the name in various ways, including Van Duersen, Van Deusen, and Van Dusen, though until 1667, the patronymics Pietersen and Abrahamson were used. The Van Deusens were among the leading families and became connected by marriage with the most prominent Dutch families of New York. He married in the old country, and the line from this immigrant ancestor to Spencer Martin Van Deusen is traced through (II) Mattheus Abrahamsen Van Deusen, (III) Robert Teunis Van Deusen, (IV) Martin (Marten) Van Deusen, (V) Johannes (John) Van Deusen, (VI) John Van Deusen, Jr., (VII) Isaac Van Deusen, (VIII) Martin Van Deusen, (IX) Henry Marshall Van Deusen, married Esther Baldwin, and they were

the parents of children, among whom was (X) Spencer Martin Van Deusen, who married Grace Meriam Alexander, daughter of George F. and Grace A. (Benjamin) Alexander (see Alexander).

SAYLES, Frank A.

No more distinguished name than that of Sayles occurs in the history of the State of Rhode Island, in the annals of its business, financial and industrial development in the last century. From the first days of Rhode Island's existence as a colony the name has carried a prestige and influence in large affairs which subsequent generations have not allowed to wane. In the career of the late Frank Arthur Sayles, prematurely cut off at the height of its gigantic achievement and usefulness, we have an example of inspired strength welding together structures of men and minds for great industrial advancement, combined with the resourcefulness and inventive genius of the New England intellect, such as occurs but few times in a century. Frank A. Sayles took undisputed place as one of the greatest captains of industry of the twentieth century, and his reputation was world wide.

The Sayles family in Rhode Island dates from the year 1651, when the first mention of the name of the progenitor, John Sayles, appears on the records of the colony. That he had been here for at least a short period prior to that date is evident from the fact that about 1650 he married Mary Williams, daughter of Roger Williams. They were the progenitors of a family which has figured largely in the affairs of Colony and State from the very beginning. Although not numerous, their descendants have been divided into several clearly defined branches, according to the localities in which they have resided.

The surname is of ancient English origin, and considerable interest attaches to its derivation. It is local in source, and signifies literally "at the hurdles," sayles being the old English word for hurdles, or the upright stakes of a hurdle. Charles Wareing Bardsley, M. A., in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," in tracing the origin of the name, says: "The only instances I can find, ancient or modern, are in County York. The name has remained there at least five hundred years." From this fact we cannot go far astray if we claim Yorkshire as the home of the early Sayles ancestors.

Arms—Argent, on a fess cottised engrailed azure between three wolves' heads erased sable, as many griffins' heads erased or.

Crest—In front of a wolf's head couped sable, gorged with a collar gemel or, three escallops gold.

Motto—Who most has served is greatest. (This motto is given only in English.)

(I) John Sayles, immigrant ancestor and founder, was born in 1633. He is first recorded in Providence Plantations, January 27, 1651, when he purchased a house and lot of John Throckmorton. On May 12, 1652, he bought land of Ralph Earle, near West River. In the following year, 1653, already risen to a position of prominence in Colonial affairs, he was chosen assistant to the governor. In 1655 he was admitted a freeman, and in 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659 was commissioner. From 1655 to 1657 he served the town of Providence as clerk; member of the General Council, 1658; warden, 1648; treasurer, 1653, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1662. On May 26, 1660, he sold William Hawkins a piece of property which indicates how vast were his holdings in the early Colony. On that date he conveyed all rights in land lying between Pawtucket and Pawtuxet rivers, "beginning at the end of seven miles upon a west line from the hill called Foxes' Hill

(the town of Providence having the same for a boundary), and so to go up the streams of those rivers unto the end of twenty miles from the said Foxes' Hill." On February 19, 1665, he had lot twenty-four in a division of lands. On May 31, 1666, he took the oath of allegiance. He served on the grand jury in 1669-71, and in 1669-70-71-74-76-77-78, was a deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly. On May 4, 1670, he and three others were appointed to audit the Colony's accounts. On June 24, 1670, he sold to Stephen Arnold a thirteenth of the island, called the vineyard, at Pawtuxet, "which my father-in-law Mr. Roger Williams gave me." In 1670-71 he was a member of the Town Council. On August 21, 1671, he and Thomas Roberts were appointed to prize and transport the horse belonging to the town of Rhode Island, and to deliver it to Joseph Torrey in payment of debts due from the town. On May 24, 1675, he drew lot eighteen in the division of lands. His last appearance on the public records is on July 1, 1679, when he was taxed one shilling, three pence.

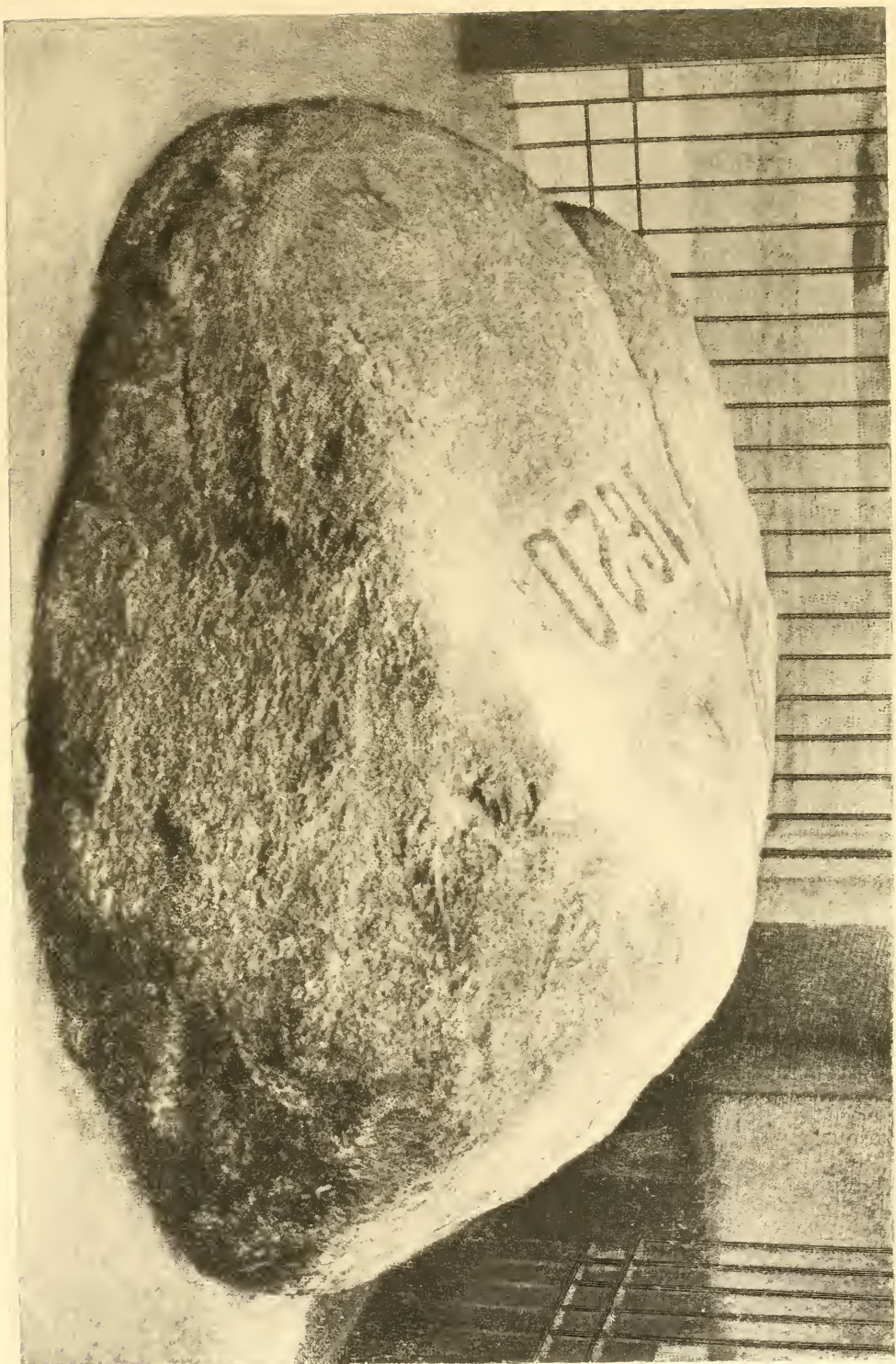
John Sayles married, about 1650, Mary Williams, daughter of Roger Williams, who was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in August, 1633.

(II) John (2) Sayles, son of John (1) and Mary (Williams) Sayles, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, August 17, 1654. He was admitted a freeman May 3, 1681, and in 1688 served on the grand jury. On January 23, 1694, he had laid out to him thirty-five acres, "which land he had of his grandfather Mr. Roger Williams." In 1694 he was chosen to the office of deputy to the General Assembly, and again in 1706. On August 14, 1710, he was licensed to keep an inn and sell liquor. John Sayles died on August 2, 1727. His will, dated September 14, 1726, and proved August 21, 1727, bequeaths to

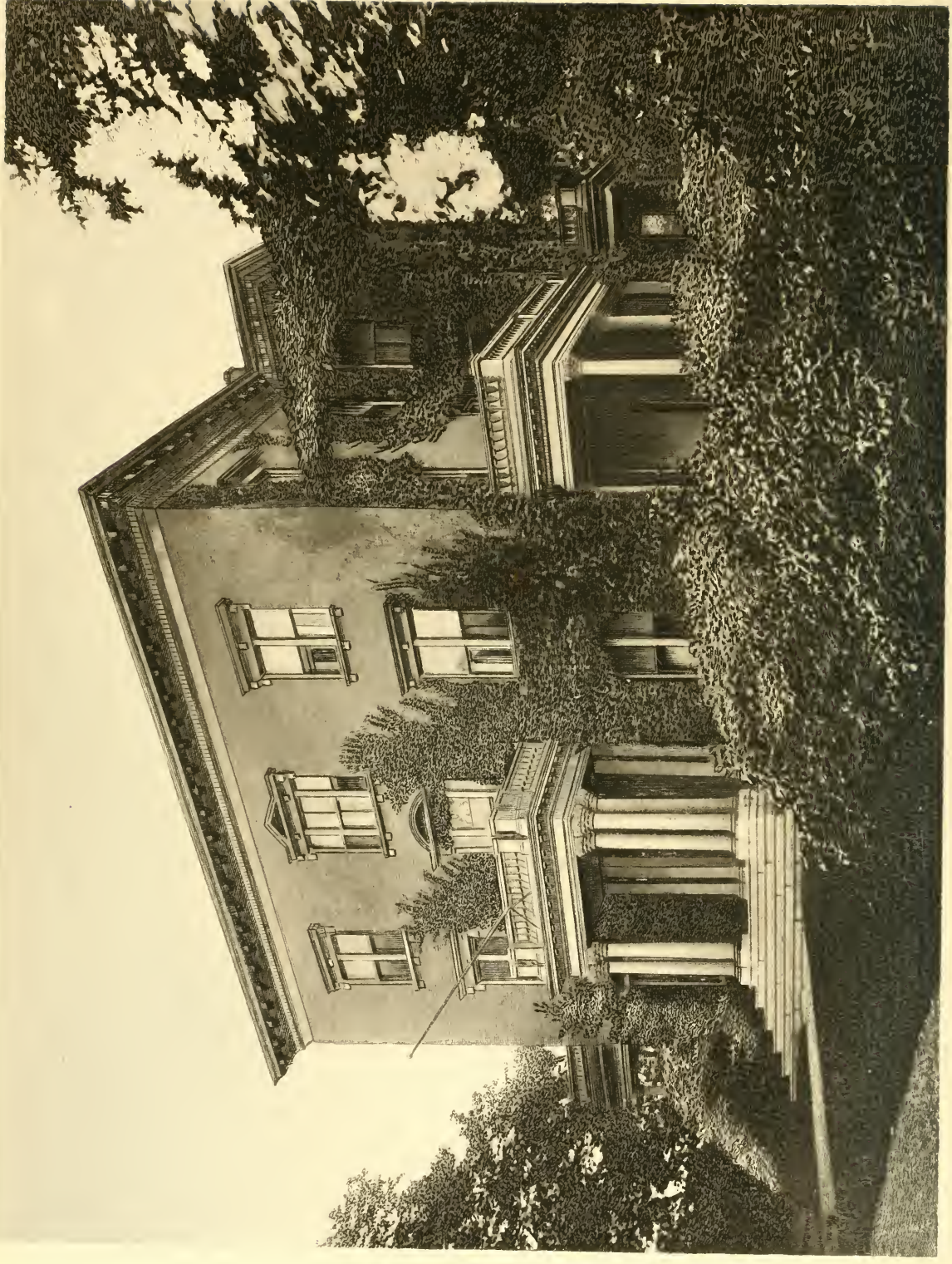




THE MAYFLOWER



PLYMOUTH ROCK



SALEHOLME

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

his sons, Thomas, Richard and John, and his daughter Mary. The gravestone of John Sayles, his wife Elizabeth, and son Daniel, are still to be seen in the old graveyard west of the railroad track, nearly opposite the foot of Earl street.

John (2) Sayles married Elizabeth Olney, born January 31, 1666, daughter of Thomas Olney. She died November 2, 1699.

(III) Captain Richard Sayles, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Olney) Sayles, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, October 24, 1695, and died in Smithfield, after May, 1775. In 1731 he was town clerk of Providence. There is a record of his delivering the two children of his wife by a former marriage to their grandfather, Maturin Ballou, September 25, 1742. He removed, in 1731-32, to Smithfield, a stronghold of the Rhode Island Friends, and some of his children joined the Society of Friends. His brothers also settled in Smithfield, and became very prominent citizens. Richard Sayles held the rank of ensign in the Second Providence Company, Second Regiment of Militia of the Main Land, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725. He was a lieutenant in the same company in 1725 and 1726, and captain in 1729. In 1731, 1733, he was captain of the Smithfield company. He was deputy for Providence to the General Assembly of Rhode Island in 1730, and deputy for Smithfield in 1738. On February 21, 1750, Richard Sayles deeded a house lot of two and three-quarter acres to his son Richard, and on July 5, 1757, deeded land to his sons, Jonathan and Gideon, including the homestead.

Captain Richard Sayles married (first), November 24, 1720, Mercy Phillips, daughter of Richard and Sarah (Mowry) Phillips. He married (second), May 14, 1738, Alice Arnold, of Smithfield, widow of David Arnold, and daughter of Maturin

and Sarah Ballou. He married (third), January 10, 1742, Susannah Inman, widow of John Inman, and daughter of James and Susanna (Whitman) Ballou.

(IV) Captain Israel Sayles, son of Captain Richard and Mercy (Phillips) Sayles, was born March 17, 1726, and died April 22, 1801. He was a farmer, and an unusually skilled mechanic. For many years he was president of the Town Council of Glocester. He held the rank of lieutenant in the First Company of Glocester, Providence County Regiment, in 1754, and was captain of the same in 1754, 1755, and 1756. In 1757 he was enlisting officer for Glocester. Israel Sayles served in the Revolutionary War as a member of Captain Hopkins' company, Colonel Lippitt's regiment, and according to report, under General Sullivan.

Captain Israel Sayles married Mercy Whipple, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Smith) Whipple.

(V) Ahab Sayles, son of Captain Israel and Mercy (Whipple) Sayles, was born October 17, 1760, and died April 17, 1849. His homestead lands were between Pascoag and Chepachet, on the line which in 1806 was made the boundary line between Burrillville and Glocester. The family mansion was then situated in Burrillville instead of in Glocester as formerly.

Ahab Sayles married, in January, 1786, Lillis Steere, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Colwell) Steere, and member of an old Rhode Island family. She was born August 17, 1766, and died March 9, 1854.

(VI) Clark Sayles, son of Ahab and Lillis (Steere) Sayles, was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, May 18, 1797. He was educated in the local schools, and as a youth was an omniverous reader. At the age of eighteen years he entered the employ of Mr. Elias Carter, a master-builder of Thompson, Connecticut. He

later went to Georgia, where he was employed in building the Burke county court house. Returning, he assisted in building the Congregational church edifice at Milford, Massachusetts. Finally establishing himself independently, he erected a residence for his brother, Nicholas Sayles. He again went to Georgia, where for a time he constructed dwellings for planters, and completed a large hotel at Waynesborough. On his return from the South he built the meeting-house in Greenville, Smithfield, Rhode Island. In the spring of 1822 he removed to Pawtucket, and settled as a master builder. Among the contracts which he was awarded during the ensuing period were houses for David Wilkinson, the adding of the middle section of the First Baptist Church edifice, the building of the First Congregational Church edifice in Pawtucket, which he also planned, a church in North Scituate, and one in Attleboro, Massachusetts.

In addition to this work, he also engaged in the coal and lumber business, and was the first man to introduce coal into Pawtucket in vessels. Mr. Sayles associated himself in business with Mr. Daniel Greene, and in the financial panic of 1829 the firm of Clark Sayles & Company assumed to a great disadvantage, as the issue proved, the business interests of Mr. Greene, who had failed. Mr. Sayles was chosen director of the New England Pacific Bank, and was one of the two of its thirteen directors who did not fail. Chosen president of the bank as successor to Dr. Asa Messer, Mr. Sayles stood at the head of the institution for seventeen years, and "by most skillful financing," brought the bank through all its difficulties. In 1837, closing most of his large business interests in Pawtucket, he again went South and engaged in the wholesale lumber trade for the firm of

which he was head, and also as agent of another company, operating steam saw mills, one on an island at the mouth of the Altamaha river, and one on the Savannah river, opposite the city of Savannah. He was occupied in this way for about twenty years, but finally returned to Pawtucket. He did not again enter business for himself, but assisted his sons, William Francis and Frederic Clark Sayles, in purchasing materials and in the construction of the buildings added to their extensive Moshassuck Bleachery, in Lincoln, Rhode Island. He was also general superintendent in the erection of the beautiful Memorial Chapel in Saylesville, near the Bleachery.

In 1832 Mr. Sayles became a member of the Congregational church, and was prominent in the stand against slavery, and for temperance, educational and moral reform. In politics he was an Old-line Whig, and was finally identified with the Republican party. Contemporary record tells us that "Mr. Sayles was a strong, energetic, independent, incorruptible man." He stands out preëminently as one of the strong, admirable, constructive figures of business life in Rhode Island in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Clark Sayles married, December 25, 1822, Mary Ann Olney, born June 21, 1803, daughter of Paris and Mercy (Winsor) Olney, and a descendant of Thomas Olney, founder of the family in America, who was one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations. Thomas Olney came from Hertford, England, in the ship "Planter," and settled first in Salem, Massachusetts; he was one of the founders of Providence, with Roger Williams. From him the line descends through Epenetus Olney, who married Mary Whipple; Epenetus Olney, Jr., who married Mary Williams; James Olney, married Hannah Winsor; Emor Olney,



SIGNING OF THE COMPACT

IN THE CABIN OF THE MAYFLOWER, 1620



EMBARKATION OF THE PILGRIMS





IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread soveraigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., having undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly, and mutuallly, in ye presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politick for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by vertue hereof to enacte, constitute and frame such just and equal lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape-Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our soveraigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland, ye eighteenth, and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. Anno Dom. 1620.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John Carver, | 15. Edward Tilley, | 29. Degory Priest, |
| 2. William Bradford, | 16. John Tilley, | 30. Thomas Williams, |
| 3. Edward Winslow, | 17. Francis Cooke, | 31. Gilbert Winslow, |
| 4. William Brewster, | 18. Thomas Rogers, | 32. Edmund Margeson, |
| 5. Isaac Allerton, | 19. Thomas Tinker, | 33. Peter Brown, |
| 6. Myles Standish, | 20. John Rigdale, | 34. Richard Britteridge, |
| 7. John Alden, | 21. Edward Fuller, | 35. George Soule, |
| 8. Samuel Fuller, | 22. John Turner, | 36. Richard Clarke, |
| 9. Christopher Martin, | 23. Francis Eaton, | 37. Richard Gardiner, |
| 10. William Mullins, | 24. James Chilton, | 38. John Allerton, |
| 11. William White, | 25. John Crackston, | 39. Thomas English, |
| 12. Richard Warren, | 26. John Billington, | 40. Edward Dotey, |
| 13. John Howland, | 27. Moses Fletcher, | 41. Edward Lister, |
| 14. Stephen Hopkins, | 28. John Goodman, | |

54

set by them done (this their condition considered) might
be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure.
The forme was as followeth.

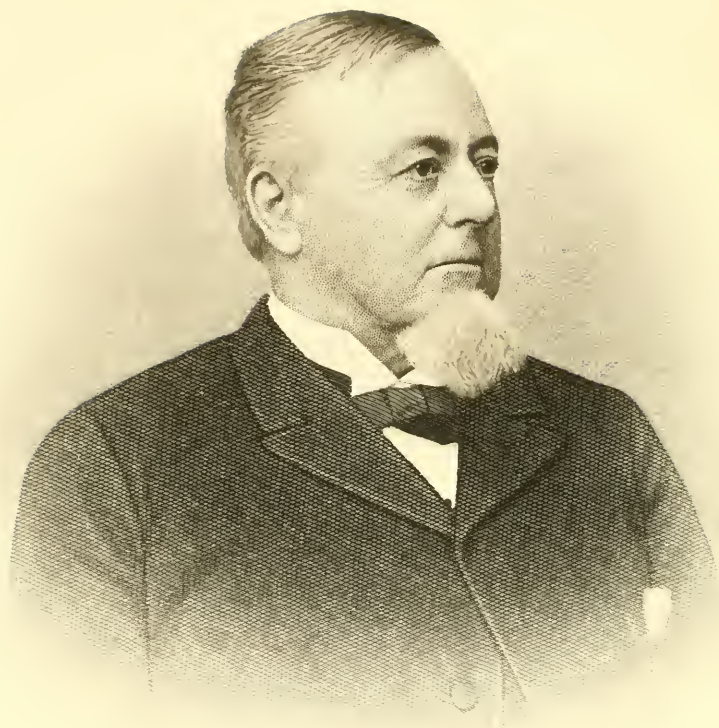
In y^e name of god Amen. We whose names are underwritten,
the loyal subjects of our dread soveraign Lord King James,
by y^e graco of god, of great Britaine, France, & Ireland King,
Defendor of y^e faith, &c.

Having undertaken, for y^e glorio of god, and advancement
of y^e christian ^{faith} and honour of our king & country, a voyage to
plant y^e first Colonie in y^e Northern parts of Virginia. Do
by these presents solemnly & mutually in y^e presence of god, and
one of another, Covenant, & combine our selves together into
a Civill Body politicke, for ^{our} better ordering, & preservation & sur=
therance of y^e ends aforesaid; and by vertue hereof to enacte,
constitute, and frame such just & equal Lawes, or ordinances,
Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought
most meeke & convenient for y^e generall good of y^e Colonie: unto
which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witness
whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cap=
Codd y^e 11. of November, in y^e year of y^e raigne of our soveraign
Lord King James of England, France, & Ireland y^e eighteenth,
and of Scotland y^e fiftie fourth, An. Dom. 1620.]

After this they chose, or rather confirmed in John Carver (a man
godly & well approved amongst them) their Governour for that
year. And after they had provided a place for their goods, or
comons stores, (which were long in unloading for want of boats,
foulnes of y^e winter weather, and sickness of divers) and borrowd
some small cottages for their habitation, as time would admit
they met and consulted of Lawes, & orders, both for their
civill, & military governments, as y^e necessitie of their condi=
tion did require, still adding therunto as urgent occasion
in severall times, and ^{as} cases did require.

In these hard & difficult beginnings they found some discontents
& murmurings ^{arise} amongst some, and mutinous speeches & carriage
in other; but they were soon quelled, & overcome by y^e wis=
dome, patience, and just & equal carriage of things, by y^e gov.
and better part with claime faithfully together in y^e maine.
But that which was most sad, & lamentable, was, that in 2
or 3. moneths time 20. of their company dyed, especially
in Jan: & February, being y^e desire of winter, and wanting
courses & other comforts; being infected with y^e Gout, &





Wm. F. Sawyer

married Amey Hopkins; Paris Olney, married Mercy Winsor. Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles were the parents of five children, three of whom died young. The sons, William Francis, mentioned below, and the late Hon. Frederic Clark Sayles, both rose to commanding positions in the industrial and business life of Rhode Island.

(VII) William Francis Sayles, son of Clark and Mary Ann (Olney) Sayles, was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, September 21, 1824. He received his early education in the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, under Mr. Amos Perry; the Seekonk Classical School, under Mr. Stanton Belden; and for two years was a student in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.

In 1842 he began his business life as bookkeeper for the firm of Shaw & Earle in Providence. He was afterwards salesman, and eventually was placed in charge of the financial affairs of the concern. In December, 1847, he bought at public auction the Moshassuck Bleachery, which is situated about two miles west of Pawtucket. For some time the plant had been used as a print works. Mr. Sayles began immediately to erect additional buildings and converted the plant into a bleachery for shirtings and sheetings, having a capacity of two and a half tons daily. By 1854, despite the fact that he had entered the business without experience and with small capital, he had increased the capacity of the works to about four tons a day. About three-fourths of all the finer cotton goods came to his bleachery. The water of the Moshassuck river, for which the bleachery is named, is well adapted for the purposes of the plant, but the additional advantage of a fountain of water from a hundred springs, enclosed in a wall some three hundred feet in circumference, has been added. In June, 1854,

the entire plant was destroyed by fire, but Mr. Sayles immediately set himself to work to rehabilitate his loss, and the establishment was rebuilt on even a larger scale than the old. The new plant had a capacity of six tons a day, and from year to year additions have been made until the daily output is now expressed in terms of hundreds of thousands of yards. The buildings cover an area of thirty acres and are models of architecture for buildings of this kind and class, substantially built of brick. The surrounding grounds are tastefully laid out and carefully kept. The works are lighted by electricity, and are well equipped with fire apparatus and with every convenience for safeguarding the life and comfort of the workmen. Mr. Sayles was a pioneer in providing for the welfare and health, comfort and happiness of his men, and the most harmonious relations always existed between him and his employees. He was a prime mover in the establishment of a school district for the village, and on the first Sunday in June, 1860, he organized a Sunday school, and as its superintendent devoted himself to the work during the remainder of his life. The village which grew about the bleachery has come to be called Saylesville, and now has a population of more than two thousand, with stores, post office, and all the attributes of a model manufacturing community. In 1863 Mr. Sayles admitted to partnership his brother, Frederic C. Sayles, with whose coöperation the business was constantly enlarged.

In 1873 William F. and Frederic C. Sayles, to meet the religious needs of the growing community in Saylesville, and to raise a suitable memorial "to the memory of their deceased children," erected a beautiful chapel of Westerly granite, in the Gothic style. The following names are inscribed on marble tablets on the in-

terior walls at each side of the pulpit: "Louisa Marsh Sayles, and Nannie Nye Sayles, children of William F. and Mary W.," on the west side; and "Benjamin Paris Sayles, son of Frederic C. and Deborah C.," on the east side. In 1877 William F. Sayles erected a tower on the corner of the church as a memorial to his deceased son, William Clark Sayles, who died the previous year while a student in Brown University. A few years later, Mr. Sayles, with his brother, erected at a cost of \$30,000 a large hall for the use of those in their employ, containing a library and reading room, and a room for the association of firemen in the bleachery and for other social purposes. One writer said of the village a generation ago what is just as true to-day in a larger sense:

The Moshassuck Bleachery, with its numerous substantial buildings, the neat appearance of the tenement houses around it, the elevated grounds on either side of the winding stream, which gives the valley its name, the pleasant homes of the permanent residents, the chapel, the school house, the public hall, the absence of drinking saloons and the concomitants, the peaceable and orderly character of the people, give to Saylesville its enviable reputation as the model manufacturing village of Rhode Island.

In 1877 William F. and Frederic C. Sayles built the Moshassuck Valley railroad, which connects their village with the Woodlawn station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The senior partner became president of the road, and his brother treasurer. This spur track greatly facilitated the transportation of goods to and from the bleachery and opened up an opportunity for indefinite expansion of business. Between Woodlawn and the bleachery, the firm established an extensive business in the Lorraine Mills, in manufacturing ladies' dress goods of the finest quality, especially French cashmeres. At Lorraine another model village grew up about this indus-

try, and the firm erected a chapel there, pursuing the same generous policy which they had followed at Moshassuck.

Mr. Sayles was prominently identified with many of the foremost business and financial institutions in the State of Rhode Island. He was president of the Slater National Bank of Pawtucket, and a director of the Third National Bank of Providence. He was a large stockholder in numerous manufacturing industries, and was president of the Slater Cotton Company of Pawtucket, of which he was founder. He was a director of the Pone-mah Mills, of Taftville, Connecticut, the largest cotton manufacturing business in the State, and one of the largest in New England. He was president of the Stafford Manufacturing Company of Central Falls, and a stockholder in numerous mill corporations in Massachusetts.

In politics, Mr. Sayles was a Republican. He served two terms as State Senator from Pawtucket, and proved a wise and efficient legislator. For many years he was president of the trustees of the Pawtucket Free Public Library. In 1878, in memory of his son, William Clark Sayles, Mr. Sayles gave to Brown University the sum of \$50,000 for the erection of a memorial hall. The gift was subsequently increased to \$100,000, and on June 4, 1881, Sayles Hall was dedicated. In 1879 Mr. Sayles was elected to the board of trustees of Brown University, and held that office until his death, May 7, 1894. In his younger days he served in the State Militia, and was lieutenant-colonel of the Pawtucket Light Guard. During the Civil War he gave earnest and loyal support to the government, contributing freely from his wealth for many patriotic purposes.

In 1870-72 he erected a beautiful mansion overlooking the cities of Pawtucket and Providence. Here he collected a fine



Dorr Arms—Per pale gules and azure, three stag-beetles with wings extended or.

Crest—A demi-tiger azure holding between the feet an escallop or.

Crawford Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th gules, a fess chequy argent and azure, for Lindsay, 2nd and 3rd or, a lion rampant gules, debruised of a ribbon in bend sable, for Abernethy.

Crest—An ostrich proper holding in his beak a key or.

Supporters—Two lions sejant guardant gules.

Motto—*Endure fort.*

Allen Arms—Sable, a cross potent or, over all a bend argent, in chief sinister a bezant.

Crest—An Indian full length facing, in the dexter hand a bow, in the sinister an arrow.

Beinon Arms—Azure, a lion rampant or, armed and langued gules.

Supporters—Two bears proper.

Motto—*Virtuter a stirpe traho.*

Howland Arms—He beareth sable, two bars argent, on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first, and for his crest, on a wreath of his colors a lion passant sable, ducally gorged or. By the name of Howland.

Alden Arms—Gules, a bezant between three crescents argent within a bordure engrailed ermine.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable, a demi-lion or.



Howland



Alden

1850-1851 at each side of the colony. "Laura Marsh Sayles and Francis Nye Sayles, children of William B. and Mary W. on the west side, and "Benjamin Paris Sayles, son of Thomas C. and Deborah C." on the east side. In 1877 William B. Sayles erected a tower on the corner of the church as a memorial to his deceased son, William Clark Sayles, who died the previous year while a student in Brown University. A few years later Mr. Sayles, with his brother, erected in a room at the tower a large hall, which was known as the "Hall of the Sayles family."

The tower is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It is a square tower, with a height of about 40 feet. The tower is built of brick, and is finished with a white wash. The tower is a fine example of the architecture of the period. It is a square tower, with a height of about 40 feet. The tower is built of brick, and is finished with a white wash.

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Mr. Sayles was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society.

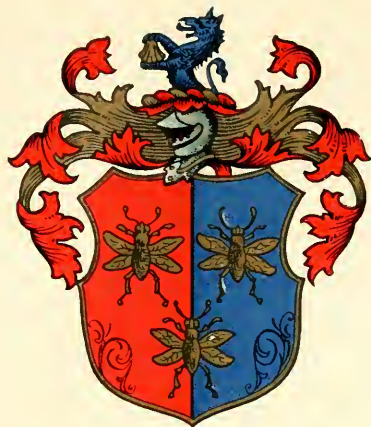
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Dorr



Crawford



Allen



Bernon



Howland

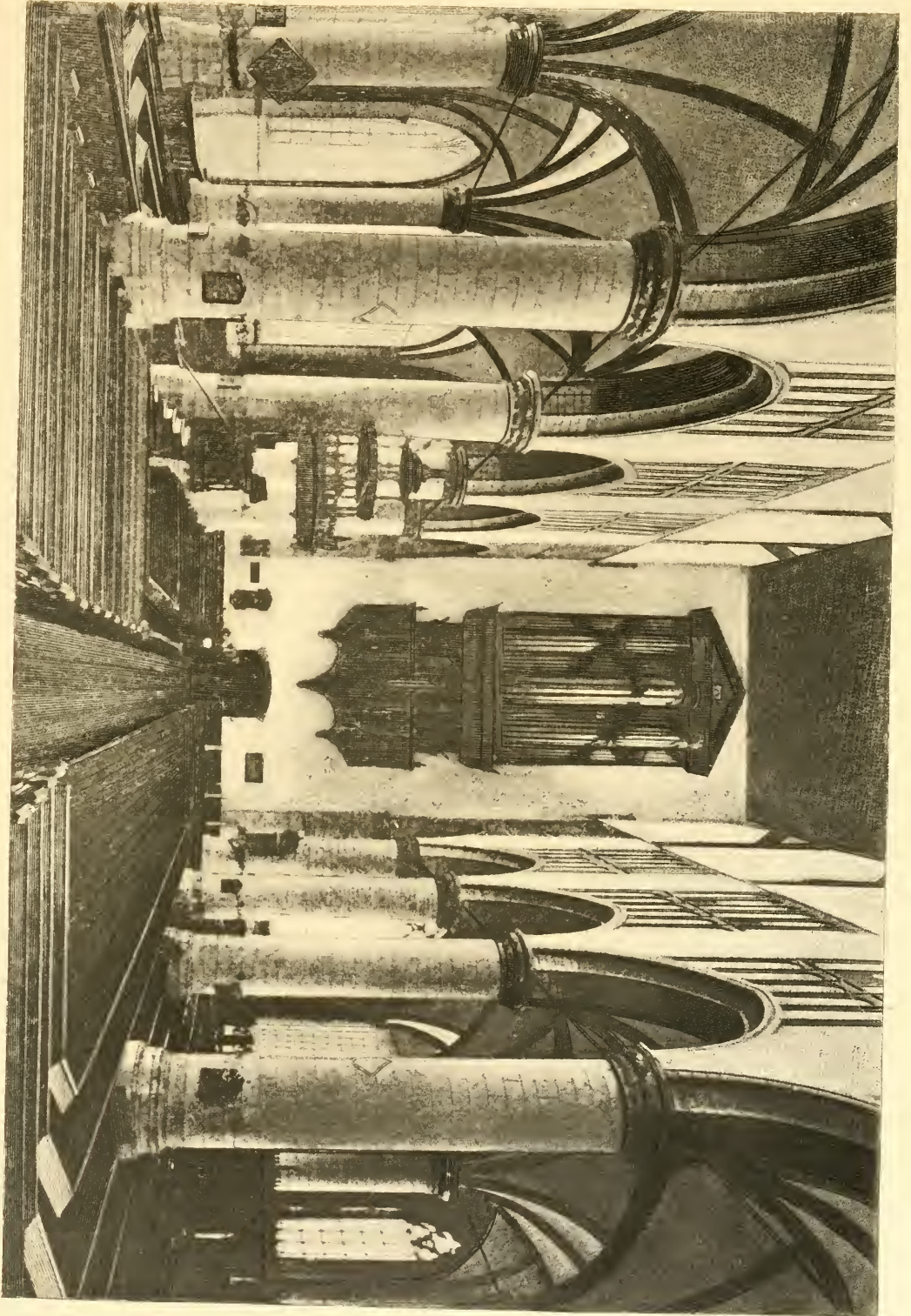


Alden

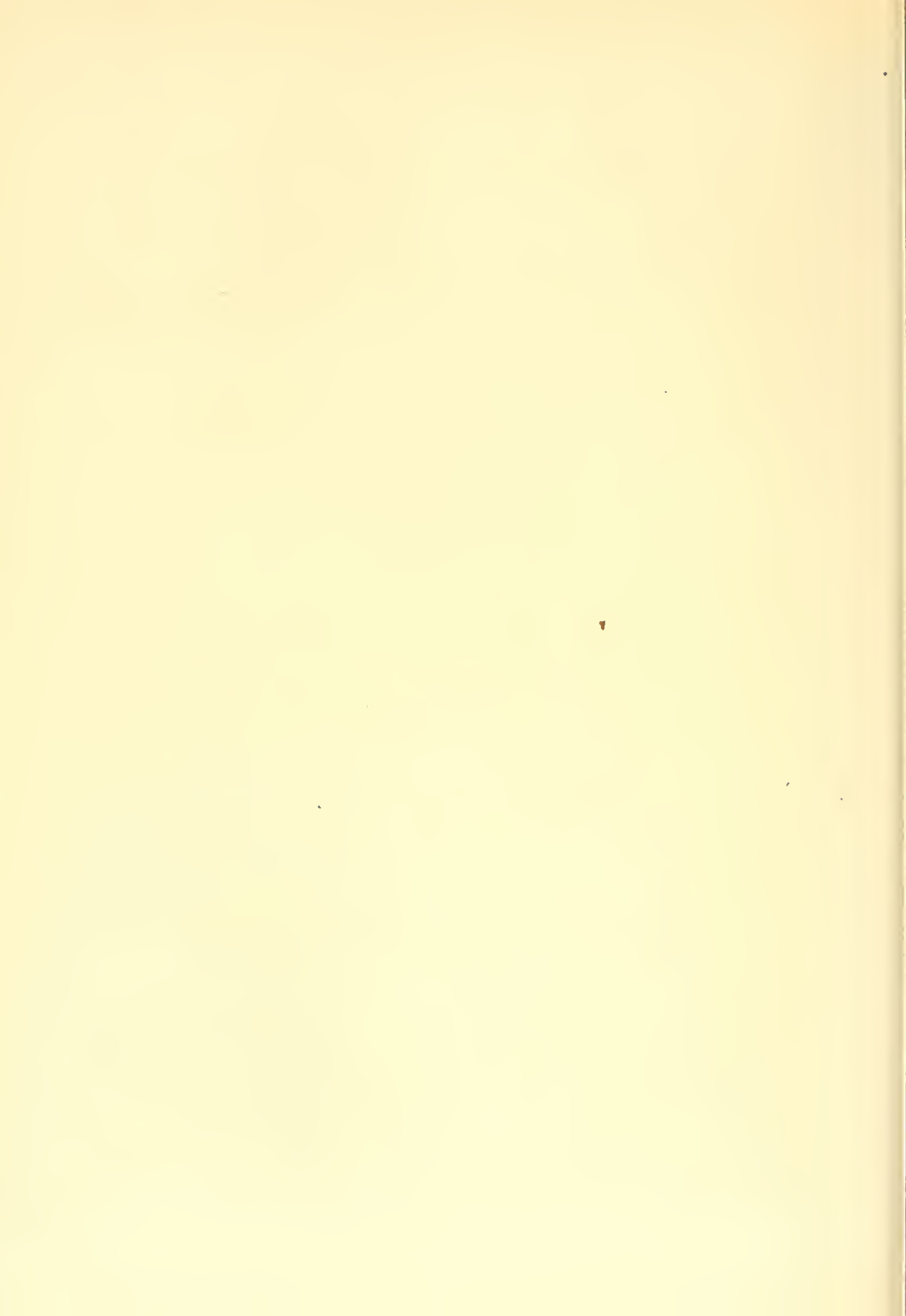




ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LEYDEN, HOLLAND.



ST. PETERS CHURCH, LEYDEN, HOLLAND.





Mary Wilkinson (Fessenden) Payles

library and many works of art. He was fond of literature and the arts, and traveled extensively in this country and abroad. A contemporary wrote of him:

Active and public-spirited as a citizen, upright, and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow-men, he won and retained the respect and confidence of the community in which he always resided. From the beginning of his business career, he believed in the principle of hard, persistent work and honesty of purpose as the only sure ground of success. Acting upon this belief he succeeded by his own unaided exertions in raising himself from the position of a clerk in a commercial house to the possessor of an ample fortune. Endowed with a sympathetic nature, and bestowing substantial aid where deserved, he strove always to make the applicant depend upon himself rather than on others. While from his door none were turned away empty, his charities were of the practical kind, and calculated to confer permanent aid, as well as to relieve present necessity. His convictions of right and duty were decided and firm, and uncompromisingly maintained, and though a positive man, he viewed the faults of others with charity, his creed being,

"That mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me."

He attended and generously contributed to the work of the Central Congregational Church in Providence, but was not sectarian in his beliefs.

William Francis Sayles married, October 30, 1849, Mary Wilkinson Fessenden, who was born October 24, 1827, and died September 20, 1886. She was the daughter of Hon. Benjamin Fessenden, of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, and Mary (Wilkinson) Fessenden, his wife. Their children were: 1. Mary Fessenden. 2. Louise Marsh. 3. William Clark. 4. Martha Freeman. 5. Frank Arthur, mentioned below. 6. Nancy Nye.

(VIII) Frank Arthur Sayles, son of William Francis and Mary Wilkinson (Fessenden) Sayles, was born December 14, 1866, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He was educated in preparatory schools, and was graduated from

Brown University in the class of 1890. He entered immediately into his father's bleaching industries, and devoted the period ensuing between his graduation and the death of William F. Sayles to learning the business in all its departments. On the death of his father, Frank A. Sayles inherited the Sayles Finishing Plants at Saylesville and Phillipsdale, and the Moshassuck Valley railroad. He inaugurated at once the policy of expansion and progressive development which within a short period made the Sayles bleaching industries the most noted of their kind in the world. He was a man of inventive as well as executive genius, and to the advancement of the Sayles industries brought the valuable gift of familiarity with mechanical and scientific affairs, as well as his ability as an organizer and director. Broad of vision, thoroughly cognizant of every changing phase of the vast enterprises which he directed, devoting himself to his work with a singleness and intentness of purpose which admitted of no distractions, he reared on the foundations laid by his father and uncle a business which has no peer in Europe or America to-day, and stands as a monument to his intellectual and creative strength.

His interests, although confined largely to the field of woolen and cotton manufacture, were wide and diversified. Rhode Island industries which he operated and of which he was president included the Sayles Finishing Plants at Saylesville and Phillipsdale, above mentioned; the Hamlet Textile Company of Woonsocket and Pawtucket; the Slater Yarn Company of Pawtucket; and the River Spinning Company of Woonsocket. He was president and principal stockholder of the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, and of the Slater Trust Company of Pawtucket. It has been estimated that fully ten thou-

sand persons were employed in the plants which he controlled. Other business enterprises in which he was heavily interested were the French River Textile Company of Mechanicsville, Connecticut, of which he was president, and the Ponemah Mills of Taftville, Connecticut, of which he was president and member of the board of directors. He was a director in the following corporations: The Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric Light Company; the Castner Electrolytic Company, director and vice-president; the Chase National Bank, of New York City; the Mos-hassuck Valley railroad; the Norfolk Southern Railroad Company; the Putnam (Connecticut) Light and Power Company; United Gas and Electric Company; and the Wauregan Mills. He rendered invaluable service along industrial lines throughout the World War. Part of his service was devoting his plants at Woonsocket, Valley Falls and Phillipsdale to the bleaching of cotton linter used in the manufacture of explosives; the weekly output of these plants was 2,500,000 pounds.

Throughout his entire career, Mr. Sayles was a generous supporter of worthwhile charities and benevolences, giving freely and liberally for the alleviation of suffering and for the advancement of the arts, education, religion, and civic interests. His gifts to war charities were very great and were exceeded by no resident of Pawtucket. Other notable gifts made possible the Pawtucket Memorial Hospital which Mr. Sayles erected and presented to the city in memory of his mother and sister. He also endowed the Sayles Memorial Hospital with \$75,000.

Mr. Sayles was no seeker after public honors. His life, away from the cares of his great business interests, was essentially simple. He had no fraternal connections and cared little for social life. In

his leisure hours he shunned the artificialities and pretenses of modern life, reverting to the simple, homely interests and pleasures of the preceding generation. He was a lover of outdoor life and of horses. Of magnetic personality, brilliant in mentality, yet unostentatious, he numbered among his friends some of the foremost men of the State and Nation, men who valued and loved him for the cultured, kindly gentleman and man of affairs that he was. His funeral was carried out with the impressive and dignified seriousness and freedom from pomp and affectation with which he had lived his life.

Mr. Sayles had a notable Colonial ancestry, being descended from many of the early Rhode Island families, distinguished in the annals of the Colony. He traced his line from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island, by six different descents, through the Sayles, Winsor and Olney families. He was descended from Thomas Olney, one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations, through three lines; from John Whipple, commander of an expedition against the Indians in King Philip's War, 1675-76, by four lines; and from Thomas Angell and Joshua Winsor, two of the thirteen signers of the first written compact of the Providence Plantations, by three lines each.

The well known Field, Arnold, Jenckes, Mowry, Inman, Wickenden, Rhodes and Wilkinson names were also duplicated by the frequent intermarriages of that era. Other notable Rhode Island ancestry included the Hopkins, the Chad Brown, the Obadiah Holmes, the Harris, Barker, Randall, Scott and Smith families, showing that the Sayles' family record was closely interwoven with a large part of early Rhode Island history. Through his maternal ancestry, Mr. Sayles was descended



COMMEMORATIVE TABLET ON THE SANDS OF
MIDWINTER, ENGLAND

and giving, unostentatiously, his place with his neighbors. Long periods of absence in which he was usually occupied were the French wars, the American, or Revolutionary, Campaign, of which he was present, and the French Mills of Yverdon, Switzerland, of which he was, besides, and member of the board of directors. He was a leader in the following organizations: The Gloucester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Essex Lodge, Universal Fraternity, and the Independent Order of the Good Fellows, at New York City, various lodges of Italy, and the Society, Southern Railroad Company, the Putnam Loan and Light and Power Company, United Gas and Electric Company, and the Western Mills. He rendered valuable service during colonial time throughout the World War. Part of his efforts were directed towards providing Woodstock Valley with the equipment for the manufacture of explosives, the weekly output of these plants being several hundred tons.

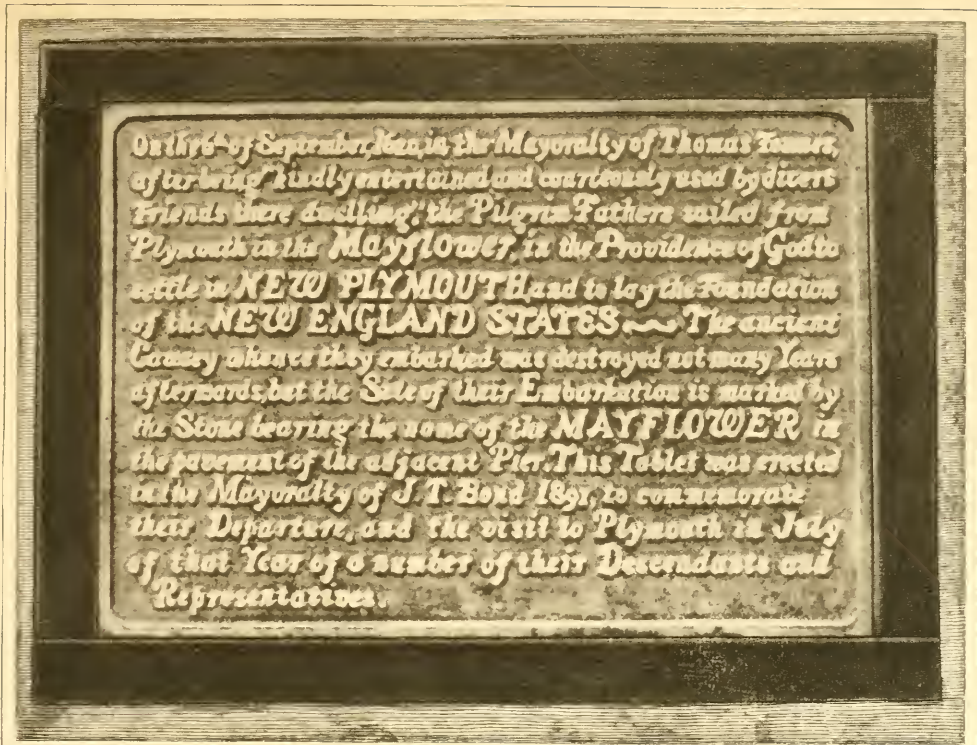
Throughout his entire career Mr. Quincy was a generous supporter of social and public causes and his generous giving time and strength to the community was always for the advancement of the very best of humanity, and for the progress of earth's civilization. He was especially generous towards the education of his countrymen. He was a member of the following societies: The Essex Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Essex Lodge, Universal Fraternity, and the Independent Order of the Good Fellows, at New York City; the Society, Southern Railroad Company, the Putnam Loan and Light and Power Company, United Gas and Electric Company, and the Western Mills.

His health was in excellent condition. He was a member of the Gloucester Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; the Essex Lodge, Universal Fraternity, and the Independent Order of the Good Fellows, at New York City; the Society, Southern Railroad Company, the Putnam Loan and Light and Power Company, United Gas and Electric Company, and the Western Mills.

His friends have attributed his high character and presence of mind to his simple and unassuming manner and his interest and pleasure in the preceding generation. He was a lover of outdoor life and of horses, an magnetic personality, brilliant in manners, yet unostentatious, he numbered among his friends some of the foremost men of the State and Nation, men who valued just and good law for the cultured, simple and unassuming men of affairs that he met. His success was carried out with the unobtrusive and dignified quietness and freedom from guile and affectation with which he had lived his life.

Mr. Quincy had a certain Colonial ancestry being descended from many of the early New-England families, his maternal grandfather being John Quincy. He traced his line from Roger Willoughby, the founder of Westchester by settlement here, through the names of the Quincy families. He was descended from Thomas Quincy one of the thirteen original proprietors of Providence Plantations through three lines, from John Willoughby, co-founder of an expedition against the Indians in King Philip's War, 1675-76, by two lines, and from Thomas Angell and John Quincy, two of the thirteen signatories of the first written compact of the Providence Plantations, by three lines (1680).

The well-known Field, Arnold, Jencks, May, Thayer, Wickens, Rhode and Williams names were also duplicated by the frequent intermarriages of that era, other notable blood ancestry included the Hobbins, the Gray, the Driscoll, the Humes and the Barker, Fairbank, and the Smith families, showing that the Quincy family itself was closely interwoven with a large part of early colonial New-England. Through his maternal ancestry Mr. Quincy was descended



COMMEMORATIVE STONE AND TABLET ON THE BARBICAN.

PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND







Williams



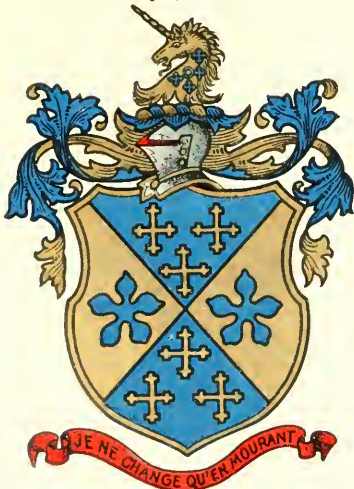
Olney



Whipple



Angell



Winsor



Freeman



William, James—A lion rampant surrounded by nine pheons or.

Olney, James—Argent on a fess between three crosses crosslet fitché sable as many crescents of the field.

Hipple, James—Sable on a creston between three swans' heads erased argent as many crescents of the field.

Luffell, James—Or, fess in fess as fess over all a bendlet gules in chief—On a mount a man armed, shieldly torse of beaked and legged gules.

Hinson, John—Fess azure and or, two crochets in fess and three cross crosslets in chief, and as many in base counterchanged.

Coxe—A unicorn's head erased or, charged with an annulet between four cross crosslets azure.

Motto—Je ne change qu'en mourant. (I change only when I die).



Forster, James—Azure three foxes or.
Coxe—A demi-lion rampant gules holding in the paw a fox's or
Motto—Fors et uxor. (Tree and wife).



Williams



Olney

Williams Arms—Azure, a lion rampant surrounded by nine pheons or.

Olney Arms—Argent, on a fess between three crosses crosslet fitchée sable as many crescents of the field.

Whipple Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three swans' heads erased argent, as many crescents of the field.

Angell Arms—Or, five fusils in fess azure, over all a bendlet gules.

Crest—On a mount vert a swan argent, ducally gorged or, beaked and legged gules.

Winsor Arms—Per saltire azure and or, two cinquefoils in fess and three cross crosslets in chief and as many in base counterchanged.

Crest—A unicorn's head erased or, charged with an annulet between four crosses crosslet azure.

Motto—*Je ne change qu'en mourant.* (I change only when I die).

Freeman Arms—Azure, three lozenges or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules holding in the paws a lozenge or.

Motto—*Liber et audax.* (Free and bold).



Winsor



Freeman



Mullins Arms—Azure, a cross moline or, quarter pierced of the field.

Crest—A Saracen's head affrontée couped below the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples azure and or.



Inman Arms—Vert, on a chevron or, three roses gules, slipped and leaved of the first.

Crest—On a mount vert, a wyvern proper ducally gorged and lined or.

Steele Arms—Per pale sable and gules, three lions passant, argent.

Crest—Out of a mural crown per pale gules and sable, a lion's gamb erect argent, armed gules.

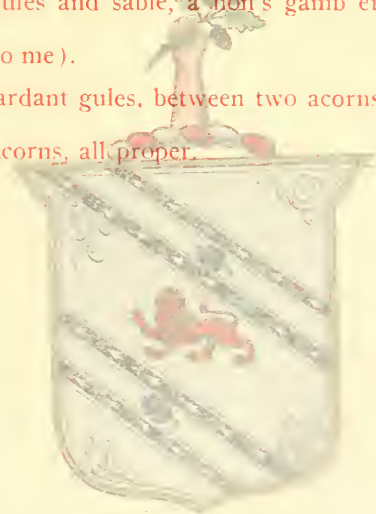
Motto—*Tu ne cede me.* (Yield not thou to me).

Rhodes Arms—Argent, a lion passant guardant gules, between two acorns in bend azure, cotised ermines.

Crest—A cubit arm holding a branch of acorns, all proper.



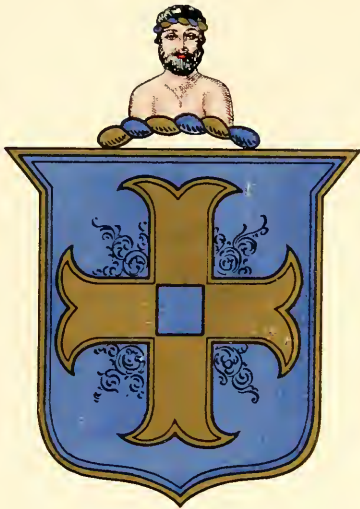
Steele



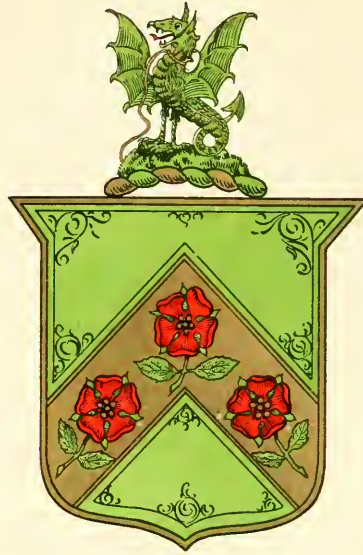
Rhodes

Crest—A Saracen's head affrontee, couped below the shoulders, per
 wreathed about the temples azure and or.
 Crest—A crown, on a chevron or, three roses gules, slipped and leaved
 of the first.
 Crest—On a mount vert, a wyvern proper, gorged and lined or.
 Crest—Three lions passant guardant, three lions passant guardant.
 Crest—Out of a mural crown, per pale gules and sable, a lion passant
 argent, armed gules.
 Crest—A bird (I field not thou to me).
 Crest—Argent, a lion passant guardant gules, between two towers
 bend azure, cotised ermine.
 Crest—A cubit arm holding a branch of acorns, all proper.





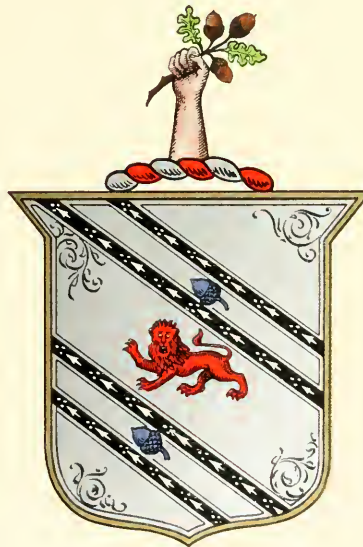
Mullins



Inman



Steere



Rhodes



Commander Sullivan Dorr, 11th U.S. A.

from John Howland and John Tilley of the "Mayflower."

Cape ancestry of note included the Newcomb, Bourne, Skiff, Chipman, Freeman, Otis, Bacon, Russell and Mayo families, while other Massachusetts lines included the Colton, Marshfield, Chapin, Johnson, Marsh, Wilson, Hobart, Adams, Wright, Moody and Collins families. Branches straying into Connecticut were the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the Newton and Talcott lines.

Members of all of these families performed distinguished Colonial service. Indeed, it is worthy of notice that Mr. Sayles claimed over eighty Colonial ancestors, whose services have been recognized and entered in the different hereditary societies, three of whom were Colonial Governors, or Presidents.

He was a member of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars, by right of such services, and although he was not affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, he claimed six Revolutionary heroes.

Frank Arthur Sayles married, June 9, 1892, Mary Dorr Ames, daughter of Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames, of the United States Navy, and Mary Townsend (Bullock) Ames, his wife. (See Ames). They were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary Ames, born October 13, 1893; married Neville Jay Booker, of New York, June 8, 1918; one child, Mary Sayles, born January 1, 1921. 2. Martha Freeman, born July 18, 1896; married Paul Coe Nicholson, of Providence, June 23, 1917; they have two children: Paul Coe Nicholson, Jr., born October 12, 1918, and Martha Sayles Nicholson, born October 5, 1922. 3. William Francis, born April 23, 1901, died March 21, 1902. 4. Nancy, born April 12, 1905. 5. Hope, born February 21, 1907.

Mrs. Sayles resides at "Saleholme," the Sayles mansion, in Pawtucket. Frank A.

Sayles died in New York City, March 9, 1920, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Neville Jay Booker.

AMES, Sullivan Dorr

The family of Ames is said to have been originally of Bruton in Somersetshire, England* Here a certain John Ames, or Amyas, the first progenitor of whom there seems to be positive knowledge, was buried in the year 1560. Some of his descendants eventually came to America in 1638 and 1640, and settled in Duxbury and Braintree, Massachusetts, and later removed to Bridgewater.

With this Duxbury and Bridgewater family, the Providence Ames have no known connection. Whether the Providence line actually traces back to John Ames, of Bruton in Somersetshire, yet remains to be proved. Judge Samuel Ames, of Providence, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, was fifth in descent from Robert Ames, of Andover and Boxford, Massachusetts.

Arms—Argent, on a bend cottised between two annulets sable, a quatrefoil between two roses of the field.

Crest—A rose argent slipped and leaved proper, in front thereof an annulet or.

Motto—*Fama candida rosa dulcior.*

(I) Robert Ames probably came from Boxford, England. He settled in Boxford, Massachusetts, and undoubtedly resided near the Andover line, as several of the births of his oldest children are recorded on the Andover town records. His home estate was in the West Parish. He was one of the committee chosen by the town of Rowley and the village of Rowley (afterwards Boxford), to establish the dividing line between the two towns, July, 1685. In December, 1689, he was

*The early spelling of the name was Eames. Also found Emes, Emms, Emmes, Eamms, and Amaes.

one of those chosen to meet with the Topsfield committee to settle the line between that town and Boxford. This committee evidently did not accomplish its object, as another committee was appointed for the same purpose in March, 1695. In 1692 Robert Ames, Sen., was selectman for Boxford.

Robert Ames married, in 1661, Rebecca Blake, eldest daughter of George Blake, of Gloucester, Massachusetts, who afterwards settled in Boxford. In 1692 she was arrested as a witch and condemned, but after seven months' imprisonment she was included in the general reprieve of July 22, 1693, a strong reaction and protest against the amazing and incredible superstition of those days having set in. A full account of her trial is given in the "History of Boxford, Massachusetts" (1880), by Sidney Perley, pp. 120-123. Robert and Rebecca (Blake) Ames had eight children, of whom the third was Robert, mentioned below.

(II) Robert (2) Ames, son of Robert (1) and Rebecca (Blake) Ames, was born February 28, 1667-68, in Andover, Massachusetts. He married, April 20, 1694, in Boxford, Bethiah Gatchell, of "Seconke," of whose parentage nothing is known. Robert Ames was a husbandman and lived in Boxford, where two children were born. He resided in Boston between 1695 and 1700, where the births of three children are recorded. The first child on the Boston records was Samuel, through whom the line descends. The actual date of death of Robert Ames has not been found.

(III) Samuel Ames, son of Robert (2) and Bethiah (Gatchell) Ames, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, February 24, 1695. He was a resident of Andover by 1719, where a child by his first wife, Abigail (Spofford) Ames, of Rowley, was born. She died June 25, 1719, and he mar-

ried (second), January 13, 1720-21, Hannah Stevens, of Andover.

Samuel Ames was in Lexington in 1722, when he bought land; at Natick by 1729, where a child was born; at Andover again by 1734; and at Groton by 1756. He was a housewright, also called "yeoman" in some of the deeds. He died between the date of his will, February 13, 1782, and April 20, 1784, when it was probated. His wife was living in 1782, but the date of her death has not been ascertained.

(IV) Nathan Ames, son of Samuel and Hannah (Stevens) Ames, was born in Natick, Massachusetts, April 27, 1729. He was a resident of Andover and of Groton, Massachusetts. He was called "of Westford" in 1791, but he probably lived in the extreme eastern part of Groton, next to the Westford line.

Nathan Ames married (first), in Groton, April 19, 1763, Deborah Bowers, daughter of Samuel and Deborah (Farnsworth) Bowers, of Groton. She was born in Groton, September 2, 1746, and died there, April 8, 1782, and he afterwards married again. He died March 7, 1791, aged sixty-one years, in Groton. By his first wife he had nine children, of whom the second was Samuel, mentioned below.

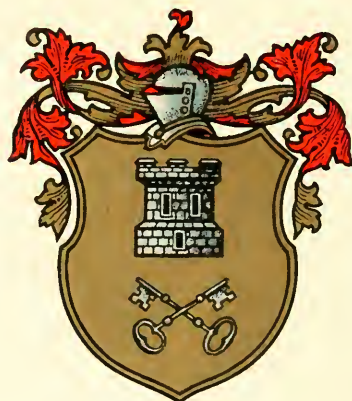
(V) Samuel (2) Ames, son of Nathan and Deborah (Bowers) Ames, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, February 7, 1766. He married, in Boston, Massachusetts, September 8, 1801, Anne Checkley, born August 13, 1785, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, daughter of John Webb and Anne (Bicker†) Checkley, of Philadelphia. John Webb Checkley was on Governor Mifflin's staff (Pennsylvania) during the Revolution. He belonged to one of the old Puritan families, whose members took a prominent part in the early Colonial history of Massachusetts. The original form of the name is asserted

†Name also found "Bichler" and "Biehler."

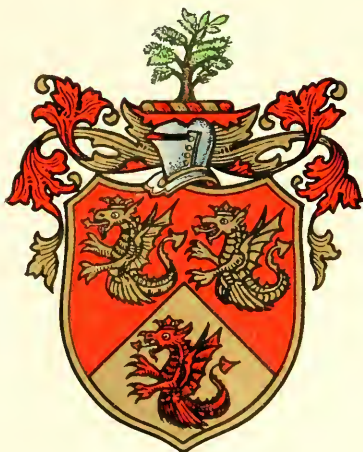




Clarke



Almy



Easton



Coggeshall



Borden



Pearce



(1) The coat of arms of the Republic of Serbia is a shield divided into three parts: a golden eagle on a red cross in the center, a white field in the upper left, and a white field in the lower right. The shield is topped with a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive branches.

(2) The coat of arms of the Republic of Montenegro is a shield divided into three parts: a golden eagle on a red cross in the center, a white field in the upper left, and a white field in the lower right. The shield is topped with a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive branches.

(3) The coat of arms of the Republic of Serbia is a shield divided into three parts: a golden eagle on a red cross in the center, a white field in the upper left, and a white field in the lower right. The shield is topped with a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive branches.

(4) The coat of arms of the Republic of Montenegro is a shield divided into three parts: a golden eagle on a red cross in the center, a white field in the upper left, and a white field in the lower right. The shield is topped with a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive branches.

(5) The coat of arms of the Republic of Serbia is a shield divided into three parts: a golden eagle on a red cross in the center, a white field in the upper left, and a white field in the lower right. The shield is topped with a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive branches.

(6) The coat of arms of the Republic of Montenegro is a shield divided into three parts: a golden eagle on a red cross in the center, a white field in the upper left, and a white field in the lower right. The shield is topped with a crown and surrounded by a wreath of oak and olive branches.





Clarke Arms—(Bullock) Gules, a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads, cabossed argent, armed or.

Crest—Five Lochaber axes, sable, encircled by a ribbon or.

Motto—*Nil conscire sibi.*

Almy Arms—Or, a turret in chief and cross keys in base proper.

Easton Arms—Per chevron gules and or, three sea-dragons, ducally crowned, counterchanged.

Crest—A yew tree proper.

Coggeshall Arms—Argent, a cross between four escallops sable.

Crest—A stag lodged, sable, attired or.

Borden Arms—Azure, a chevron engrailed, ermine, two bourdons or pilgrims' staves proper in chief and a crosslet in base or.

Crest—A lion rampant above a scroll argent on its sinister foot holding a battle-axe proper.

Motto—*Palma virtuti.*

Pearce Arms—Vert, on a bend cotised or, an amulet sable.

Crest—A demi-pelican or, vulning herself proper, crowned gules.



Borden

Pearce



Fenner

Fenner Arms—Vert. on a cross argent, between four eagles displayed of the second a cross formée gules.

Crest—An eagle displayed argent, membered or.



Waterman

Waterman Arms—Paly of six argent and gules, three crescents counter-changed.

Tew Arms—Argent, three pallets gules, on a chief or, four mullets of the second.

Crest—A spur-rowel between two wings azure.

Peckham Arms—Ermine, a chief quarterly or and gules.

Crest—An ostrich proper.

Motto—*Tentanda via est.*

Weeden Arms—Argent, two bars gules, in chief three martlets sable.

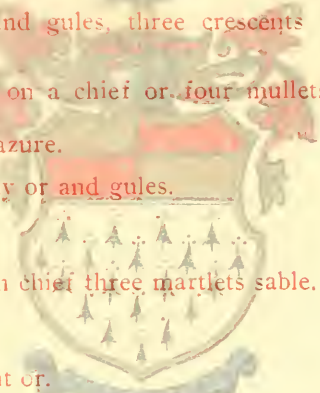
Crest—A martlet sable.

Motto—*Credo, and Spes mea Christus.*

Greene Arms—Azure, three bucks trippant or.

Crest—A buck's head or.

Motto—*Virtus semper viridis.*



Peckham



Weeden



Greene



Erst—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Zweit—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Dritt—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Viert—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Fünft—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Sechst—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Siebt—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Achtt—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Neunt—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze
Zehnt—/ ein auf dem roten feld ein gelbes kreuze

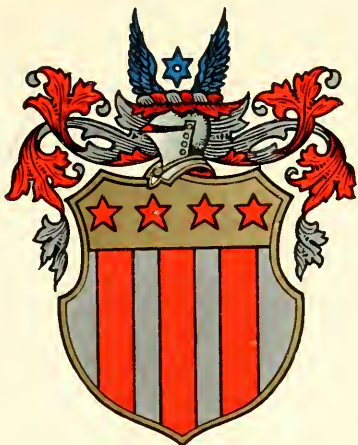




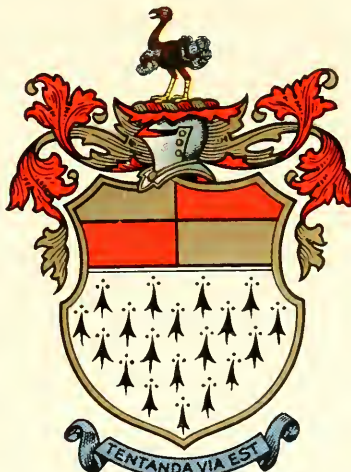
Fenner



Waterman



Tew



Peckham



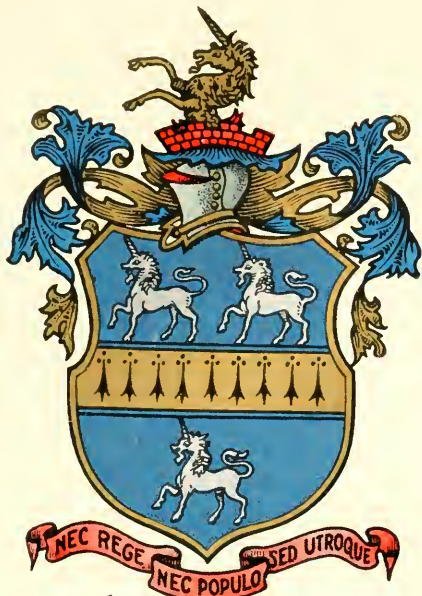
Weeden



Greene.



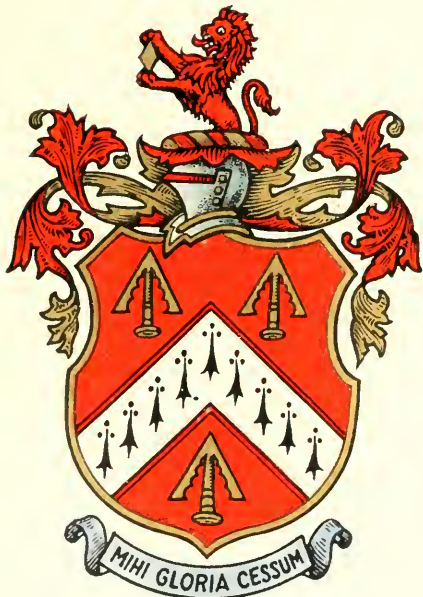




Wilkinson



Hopkins



Arnold



Tilley



York—A red shield with a white lion passant guardant, a white chevron, and a white base, surmounted by a crown.
 Lancaster—A blue shield with a white rose, surmounted by a crown.
 The head of a battle-axe issuing from the wreath.
 Argent a wyvern with wings endorsed sable.
 Motto—*Mibi gloria carum.*
 Crest—A demijon rampant gules, holding a lozenge or.
 Gules a chevron ermine between three pions or.
 Motto—*lety is peace.*
 Crest—A tower sable, in fesses proper.
 Crest—Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or three roses.
 Motto—*Ne reges neque regna, sed utroque.*
 Crest—One of a mural crown gules a demi-unicorn ermine erased of the first armed and maned or.
 York—Azure, a fess ermine between three unicorns passant argent.





Wilkinson Arms—Azure, a fess ermineois between three unicorns passant argent.

Crest—Out of a mural crown gules a demi-unicorn ermineois erased of the first, armed and maned or.

Motto—*Nec rege nec populo, sed utroque.*



Hopkins Arms—Sable, on a chevron between three pistols or, three roses gules.

Crest—A tower sable, in flames proper.

Motto—*Piety is peace.*

Arnold Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant gules, holding a lozenge or.

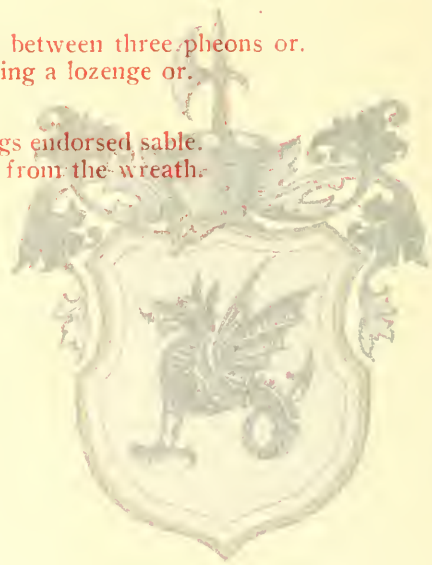
Motto—*Mihi gloria cessum.*

Tilly Arms—Argent, a wyvern with wings endorsed sable.

Crest—The head of a battle-ax issuing from the wreath.



Arnold



Tilly



Bullock



Townsend

Bullock Arms—Gules, a chevron ermine between three bulls' heads cabossed argent, armed or.

Crest—Five Lochaber axes sable, encircled by a ribbon or.

Motto—*Nil conscire sibi.*

Townsend Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine between three escallops or.

Crest—A stag strippant proper.

Richmond Arms—Argent, a cross patonce azure between four mullets gules.

Crest—A tilting spear headed or, broken in three parts, one piece erect, the other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last.

Motto—Resolve well and persevere.

Winthrop Arms—Argent, three chevrons crenellee gules, over all a lion rampant sable, armed and langued azure.

Crest—A hare proper running on a mount vert.

Gorton Arms—Gules, ten billets or, a chief indented of the last.

Crest—A goat's head erased argent, ducally gorged or.

Harris Arms—Or, three hedgehogs azure.

Crest—A hedgehog or.

Winthrop



Gorton



Harris



Black Arms—Chief a chevron ermine between three hills, waves embossed
 argent, armed or.
 Crest—Five Locharter axes sable, encircled by a ribbon or.
 Motto—Vix consistit sibi.

Townsend Arms—Azure a chevron ermine between three escallops or.
 Crest—A stag rampant proper.
 Richmond Arms—Argent a cross patonce azure between four martlets gules.
 Crest—A tilting spear headed or, broken in three parts, one erect, the
 other two in saltire, enfiled with a ducal coronet of the last.
 Motto—Resolve well and persevere.

Hinthrop Arms—Argent, three chevrons ermine gules, over all a lion rampant
 sable, armed and langued azure.
 Crest—A bare proper running on a mount vert.
 Gorton Arms—Gules, ten billets or, a chief indented of the last.
 Crest—A goat's head erased argent, ducally gorged or.
 Harris Arms—Or, three hedgehogs azure.
 Crest—A hedgehog or.





Bullock



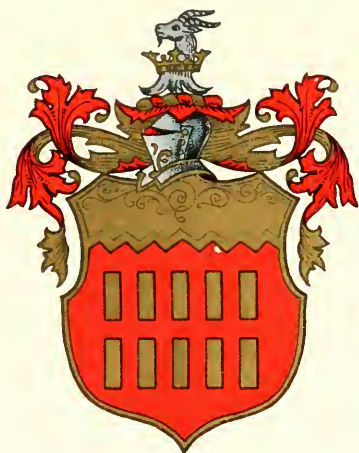
Townsend



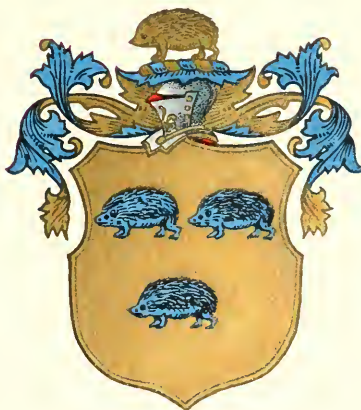
Richmond



Winthrop



Gorlon



Harris





Judge Samuel Ames

to be Chichele, which passed through many modifications until the present form of Checkley, as used by the emigrant ancestor, Colonel Samuel Checkley, of Boston, and was finally established in America. Colonel Samuel Checkley was born at Preston Capes, England, October 14, 1653. He came to America, arriving in Boston, August 3, 1670. Here he married, in 1680, Mary Scottow, daughter of Ensign Joshua Scottow, and became the progenitor of the American family of his name.

Samuel Ames removed to Providence with his brother, Asa, where they were shopkeepers. On March 11, 1795, a petition is recorded in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, Probate Files, wherein Samuel and Asa Ames, of Providence, shopkeepers, acknowledge a receipt of money from the estate of their grandfather, Samuel Bowers. (See ante under Nathan Ames).

The children of Samuel and Anne (Checkley) Ames were: 1. Samuel, mentioned below. 2. John Checkley. 3. John Checkley. 4. Frank. 5. William. 6. Ann Checkley. 7. Sophia Bichler (or Biehler). 8. Elizabeth Lothrop.

(VI) Hon. Samuel (3) Ames, of Providence, son of Samuel (2) and Anne (Checkley) Ames, was born there, September 6, 1806. He received his early education in Providence, after which he was prepared for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, Massachusetts. Entering Brown University, he pursued his studies with distinction, and was graduated in the class of 1823, at the age of seventeen years. Among the classmates of Judge Ames at Brown were: Judge Edward Mellen, of Massachusetts; William R. Watson; George Prentice, of the "Louisville Journal;" and Dr. Henry Seymour Fearing, of Providence.

After his graduation, Samuel Ames immediately entered upon the study of law

in the office of the Hon. S. W. Bridgham, also attending for a year the lectures delivered by Judge Gould at the law school in Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1826 he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and opened an office in Providence, Rhode Island, where he at once began the practice of his profession. He soon became well known as an able advocate, and his fluency and earnestness of style gained for him a wide reputation as a popular orator. In political campaigns he was a most effective speaker, and in the exciting times of 1842 and 1843, when political affairs in Rhode Island were undergoing a tremendous upheaval, his voice was conspicuous and frequently heard. He became quartermaster-general of the State in 1842, and served also in the City Council. He was a member of the General Assembly for many years. His influence throughout the entire period of disturbance was most marked and beneficial to his native State, being always staunch and firm on the side of law and order. In 1844 and 1845 he was elected speaker of the Assembly, and became prominent as a leader in all debates. His practice, which was a most successful one, was wide and far-reaching, extending into the Federal courts and winning for him distinguished honors and emolument.

In 1853 he was appointed by the Legislature as State representative, to adjust the boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts; and in 1855 he was one of the commissioners for revising the statutes of Rhode Island, the work being conducted chiefly under his supervision and finished in 1857. In 1855 he received also his degree of LL. D., and in May, 1856, the year following, he was elected by the General Assembly to the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court, being appointed at the same time reporter of the court. His Reports, contained in the four

volumes, IV to VII, inclusive, are "remarkable for their clearness, their learning, and their conformity to the settled principles of jurisprudence," and remain as a monument to the ability and industry of their author.

He was also the author, the collaboration with Joseph K. Angell, of an elaborate treatise, entitled "Angell and Ames on Corporations," which has ever since been regarded as a standard work on corporations and has passed through many editions. In 1861 Judge Ames was one of the delegates from Rhode Island to the Peace Convention held in Washington, before the outbreak of the Civil War, the other members of the delegation being William H. Hoppin, Samuel G. Arnold, George H. Browne, and Alexander Duncan. It was, however, by his labors on the bench and his rare qualities as an accomplished lawyer and erudite judge that his name will be preserved to posterity.

Judge Ames held the office of chief justice of the State of Rhode Island, to which he had been appointed in 1856, for a period of nine years, covering the troublous times of the Civil War, and on November 15, 1865, owing to failing health, he was constrained to tender his resignation. He died a few months afterward, very suddenly, in Providence, the city of his birth and center of his life's activities, December 20, 1865, having but recently entered upon his sixtieth year. He was a man no less distinguished for his social qualities than for his legal and political services, and for his excellence as a man of learning and letters. He was a contributor to the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, of which he was elected a corresponding member in 1845, and in whose cause he manifested keen interest.

Judge Ames married, June 27, 1839, Mary Throop Dorr, a daughter of Sulli-

van and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, of Providence, and sister of Thomas Wilson Dorr, leader of the famous rebellion of 1842 (see Dorr), during which Judge Ames, notwithstanding the connection, distinguished himself by his patriotism and wisdom of conduct, standing always on the side of the constitution. It may be said of his wife's brother, however, who, though subversive of law and order, was a brilliant and accomplished man even before his leadership of the suffragist party, that, "but for the menace of civil war the suffrage would never have been extended," and made universal as it was in 1843, at the close of the brief and easily suppressed rebellion. Thomas Wilson Dorr, convicted of high treason, was pardoned within three years, and finally restored to his civil rights in 1852; time dealt leniently with him after all.

Judge Ames, who was survived by his widow, left four sons and one daughter. Two other children died in infancy. Two of these sons became prominent figures in public affairs, and distinguished themselves in both military and civil life. Their children were: 1. Sullivan Dorr, mentioned below. 2. Colonel William Ames, born in Providence, the old home of the family, was a short time before his father's death in command of the heavy artillery, and served with much honor in the campaigns of Virginia and South Carolina during the Civil War, attaining the rank of colonel. He was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1863, and received the degree of A. M. by special vote in 1891. He was a leading manufacturer in Providence, having been connected with Allen's Print Works for the four years subsequent to the Civil War; he was also interested in many large enterprises, and was an officer and director in several. He was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives,



American Historical Socy

Mary Throop (Dorr) Ames



Mary Townsend (Bullock) Ames

and was a leading Republican, and belonged to a number of clubs both in Providence and New York. Colonel Ames married (first) Harriette Fletcher Ormsbee, of Providence; (second) Anne Ives Carrington, widow of Gamaliel Lyman Dwight, of Providence. 3. Edward C., a well-known lawyer of Providence, now deceased. 4. Mary Bernon, wife of William Gordon Reed, of Cowesett. 5. Samuel, Jr., prominent Providence lawyer, now deceased.

(VII) Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames, son of Judge Samuel and Mary Throop (Dorr) Ames, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, July 16, 1840. He served with distinction with the Rhode Island troops during the Civil War, rising to the rank of lieutenant. In 1865 he was commissioned as an executive officer of the "Colorado," attached in that year to the Mediterranean squadron. From this time until shortly before his death, November 22, 1880, he was active and prominent in United States naval affairs.

Commander Sullivan Dorr Ames married, February 21, 1870, Mary Townsend Bullock, daughter of William Peckham Bullock, of Providence, and Phila Feke (Townsend) Bullock, of Newport, his wife. Their children were: 1. Mary Dorr, born January 16, 1871, who became the wife of the late Frank A. Sayles, of Pawtucket. (See Sayles VIII). 2. Sullivan Dorr, born January 5, 1878, died February 22, 1903.

The Ames line thus runs back from Mrs. Frank A. Sayles as follows: (VIII) Mary Dorr (Ames) Sayles, of Providence and Pawtucket. (VII) Sullivan Dorr Ames, of Providence. (VI) Hon. Samuel (3) Ames, of Providence. (V) Samuel (2) Ames, of Groton, Massachusetts, and Providence, Rhode Island. (IV) Nathan Ames, of Andover and Groton, Massachusetts. (III) Samuel

Ames, of Boston, Andover, Lexington, Natick, and also of Groton, Massachusetts. (II) Robert (2) Ames, of Andover, Boxford and Boston, Massachusetts. (I) Robert Ames, of Andover and Boxford, Massachusetts.

Turning from the direct Ames descent, many interesting Colonial lines are found in the ancestry of Mrs. Frank A. Sayles.

In common with her husband she traces descent from many prominent Rhode Island families, touching Mr. Sayles' ancestry on a number of lines, as the Whipple, Smith, Barker, Holmes, Angell and Field families.

A line replete with historical associations is that of Dorr. There is no other name in Rhode Island history which has more dramatic interest. The family is not one of the founder families of Rhode Island, although closely allied by marriage with several of the most influential and notable in the State, but the name is written indelibly for all time, not only in the history of the State but of the nation, through the immortal deeds of Thomas Wilson Dorr, the apostle of civil equality and universal manhood suffrage.

(The Dorr Line).

(I) The Dorr family was founded in Massachusetts about 1670, settling in Roxbury, Massachusetts. The first of whom anything is definitely known was Edward Dorr, who swore fidelity at Pemaquid in 1674, and from there removed to Boston and Roxbury. He died in Roxbury, February 9, 1733-34.

(II) Ebenezer Dorr, son of Edward Dorr, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, January 25, 1687-88, and continued to reside there. He was ensign by 1726-1727, and captain of militia in 1732. He married (first), February 16, 1709-10, Mary Boardman, of Cambridge, daughter of Aaron Boardman and wife Mary. He

died in Roxbury, February 25, 1760, aged seventy-two years.

(III) Ebenezer (2) Dorr, son of Ebenezer (1) and Mary (Boardman) Dorr, was born February 2, 1712-13, in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He married, March 5, 1735, Amy Plympton, of Medfield, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Priscilla (Partridge) Plympton. He served in the Revolutionary War as a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety. He died in Roxbury, August 8, 1782, in his seventieth year, and was buried in the Eustis Street Cemetery, the first burial place in Roxbury, where his father also was interred.

Ebenezer and Amy (Plympton) Dorr had thirteen children, of whom one son died in infancy. Seven of their sons served in the Revolution, one son dying in Mill Prison.

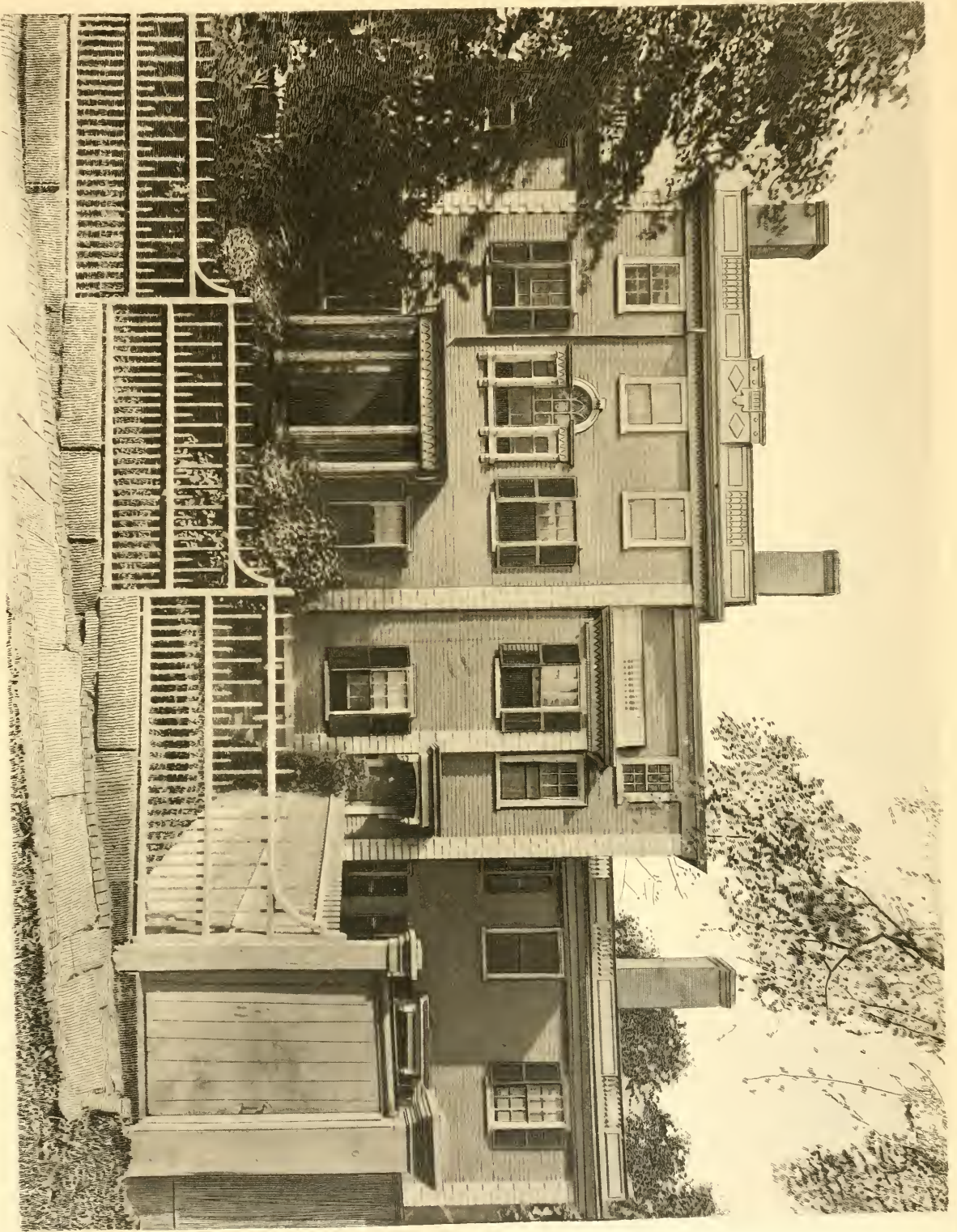
(IV) Ebenezer (3) Dorr, son of Ebenezer (2) and Amy (Plympton) Dorr, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 20, 1738-39. He became a character of picturesque importance in the history of the early days of the American Revolution. On the same night that Paul Revere struck out on his midnight ride to Lexington and Concord across Cambridge Common, Ebenezer Dorr, mounted on a jogging old horse with saddle bags dangling behind him, and with his face concealed by a large flapping hat, looking very much like a country doctor, or indeed a peddler (as he was afterwards mentioned in history), rode out over Boston Neck, through Roxbury and Lexington, rousing the country folks up and "To Arms." He reached Lexington at the same time as his compatriot, Paul Revere, bearing dispatches from General Warren that the British were on the way to destroy military stores at Concord. Soon after leaving Rev. Jonas Clark's house in Lexington, Dorr and Revere were cap-

tured by a reconnoitering party of British, but alarmed by the ringing of the country church bells, the enemy released them, and the two patriots dashed on to Concord. (See article on Sullivan Dorr, "The Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Rhode Island," Providence, 1881).

Ebenezer Dorr married (first), January 7, 1762, Abigail Cunningham, of Boston, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Cunningham. He was a resident of Boston at the time of the birth of his son, Sullivan, mentioned below.

(V) Sullivan Dorr, son of Ebenezer (3) and Abigail (Cunningham) Dorr, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 20, 1778. At about twenty years of age he went to Canton, China, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and amassed a considerable fortune. Returning to his native country, he took up his residence in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1805, where between 1809-10 he built the "Dorr Mansion," now one of the historic landmarks of Providence. We are told that he was a man of remarkable system, punctilious in all his engagements, industrious and prudent, of the highest integrity, and of scrupulous fidelity to all his obligations. He did not flatter, he did not deceive. After devoting many years to mercantile pursuits, he was chosen, in 1838, to succeed Hon. Richard Jackson as president of the Washington Insurance Company. Twenty years of his life were devoted to the interests of this corporation, which, under his faithful administration, achieved success, and eventually took the highest rank among institutions of a similar character in Providence. He was a trustee of Brown University from 1813 to the end of his life.

Sullivan Dorr died in Providence, March 3, 1858. "No man among us," said the "Providence Journal," "enjoyed or



SULLIVAN DORR HOUSE







Lydia (Allen) Gerr



Ann Crawford Allen







Thomas Wilson Dorr

deserved a higher reputation for the sterling qualities that make up a manly character. Inflexibly honest, courteous in his manners, kind in his feelings, he was respected by all who knew him, and beloved by all who knew him well."

Sullivan Dorr married, October 14, 1804, Lydia Allen, daughter of Zachariah and Ann (Crawford) Allen, of Providence. Their children were: 1. Thomas Wilson, 1805-54, previously mentioned. 2. Allen. 3. Ann Allen, married Moses Brown Ives. 4. Mary Throop, mentioned below. 5. Sullivan Dorr. 6. Candace Crawford, married Edward Carrington. 7. Henry Crawford.

(VI) Mary Throop Dorr, daughter of Sullivan and Lydia (Allen) Dorr, and sister of Thomas Wilson Dorr, was born October 16, 1811, and died February 14, 1869. She married, June 27, 1839, Hon. Samuel (3) Ames, of Providence. (See Ames VI).

The family lines of Fenner, Waterman, Bernon, Harris, Tew, Bullock, Richmond, Peckham, Weeden, Greene, Clarke, Almy, Easton, Coggeshall, Borden, Pearce and Gorton, from whom Mrs. Frank A. Sayles can claim descent, are all worthy of mention, but the achievements of these families are too well-known matters of Rhode Island history to need especial mention in this chronicle.

Mrs. Sayles is descended from eleven of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, through the Bullock, Bosworth and Richmond connections on her mother's side; namely: John Howland, John Tilley and daughter, Elizabeth (from whom, also, Mr. Sayles was descended), John (1) Billington and wife, Eleanor, Francis (2) Billington, Thomas Rogers, John Alden, William Mullins and wife, Alice, with his daughter, Priscilla, who became the wife of John Alden.

She is a descendant in the sixth generation from Gabriel Bernon, a French Prot-

estant Refugee from La Rochelle, France, whose pedigree can be traced in a direct line to Raoul de Bernon, of La Rochelle, who married, about 1300, Charlotte de Tailmont, and claimed descent from the Dukes of Burgundy.

A curious and distinctly interesting ancestry comes through the Webb family on the maternal line of Judge Samuel (3) Ames.

The Webb family goes back to Sir Alexander Webb, of Gloucestershire, England, born 1474, a general in the armies of Kings Henry VII and VIII.

His first child was Henry Webb, who married the daughter of Sir Robert Arden, of Warwickshire, England. From them descended Christopher Webb, of Braintree, who came to this country before 1645, the emigrant ancestor of all the Webbs in America.

The third child of Sir Alexander Webb was Abigail, who married Richard Shakespeare, the grandfather of William Shakespeare, the greatest of English poets and dramatists. This is a side issue, but possesses interest.

The mother of Christopher Webb, the emigrant, was Mary (Wilson) Webb, daughter of Sir Thomas Wilson, who had a most distinguished career. Born 1525, he was educated at Eton and Kings College, Cambridge, and became private tutor to the sons of the Duke of Suffolk. In 1553 he withdrew to the Continent upon the accession of Queen Mary, who ordered him to return to England to be tried as a heretic. This he refused to do and was arrested and imprisoned and tortured by the Inquisition at Rome, but was released upon the death of the Pope, when the populace broke open the prison of the Inquisition. Later he returned to England and became private secretary to Queen Elizabeth, upon her accession to

the throne in 1558. He was member of Parliament in 1563, ambassador to the Netherlands, 1576, privy councillor and Secretary of State, 1577, and dean of Durham, 1579-80. He died June 16, 1581, in London.

Other interesting genealogical lines lead to Long Island and Connecticut and bring into view the Feake, Fones and Underhill families.

Of the former, Lieutenant Robert Feke was the most noted representative, being an historic founder of Massachusetts Bay Colony, afterwards removing to Greenwich, Connecticut. His wife was Elizabeth (Fones) Winthrop, widow of Henry Winthrop, of London, her cousin. The mother of Elizabeth Fones was Anna Winthrop, sister of Governor John Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

Another ancestor who took an important part in Colonial affairs was Captain John Underhill, who resided successively in Boston, Massachusetts, Dover, New Hampshire, Stamford, Connecticut, and at various towns on Long Island. He also was an historic founder of Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630, and was governor of Dover and Exeter, New Hampshire, 1641. Under the government of Nieuw Netherland he became one of the "Eight Men" in 1645.

The father of Captain John Underhill was John Underhill, of England, a soldier under Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicestershire, accompanying him to the Netherlands in the war against Spain, 1585.

It would be too long a task to mention the names of all those from whom Mrs. Sayles claims descent, whose Colonial services, both civil and military, entitled them to honorary recognition by the hereditary societies.

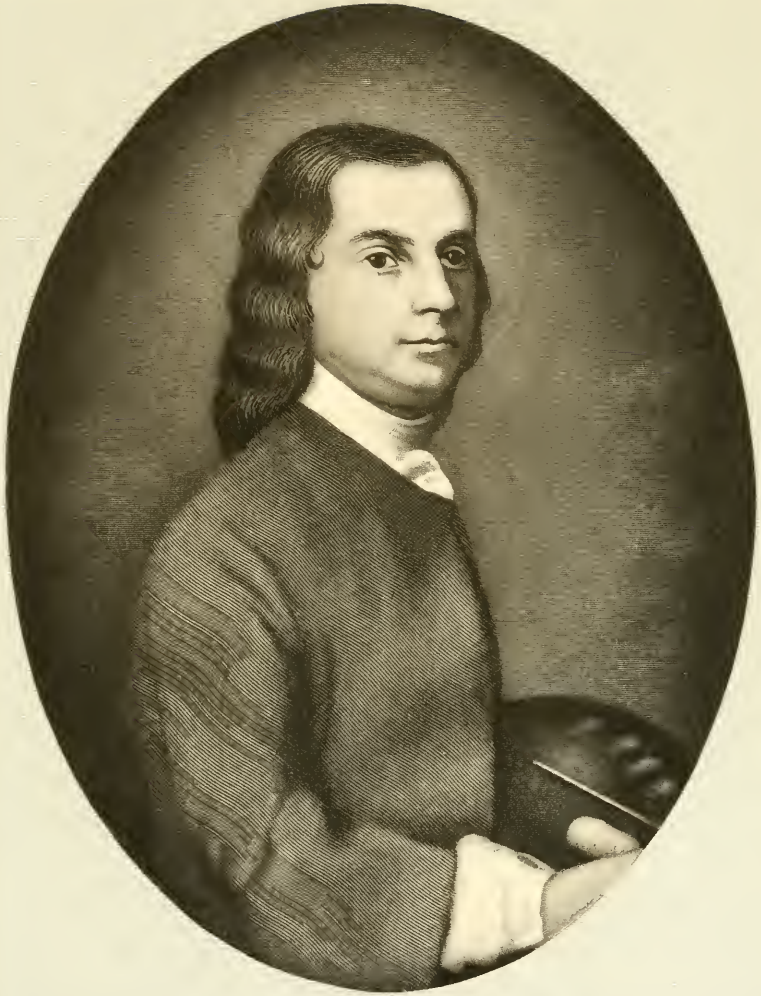
By virtue of such services, Mrs. Sayles is a member of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the State of Rhode

Island and Providence Plantations, of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the same, of the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, and of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

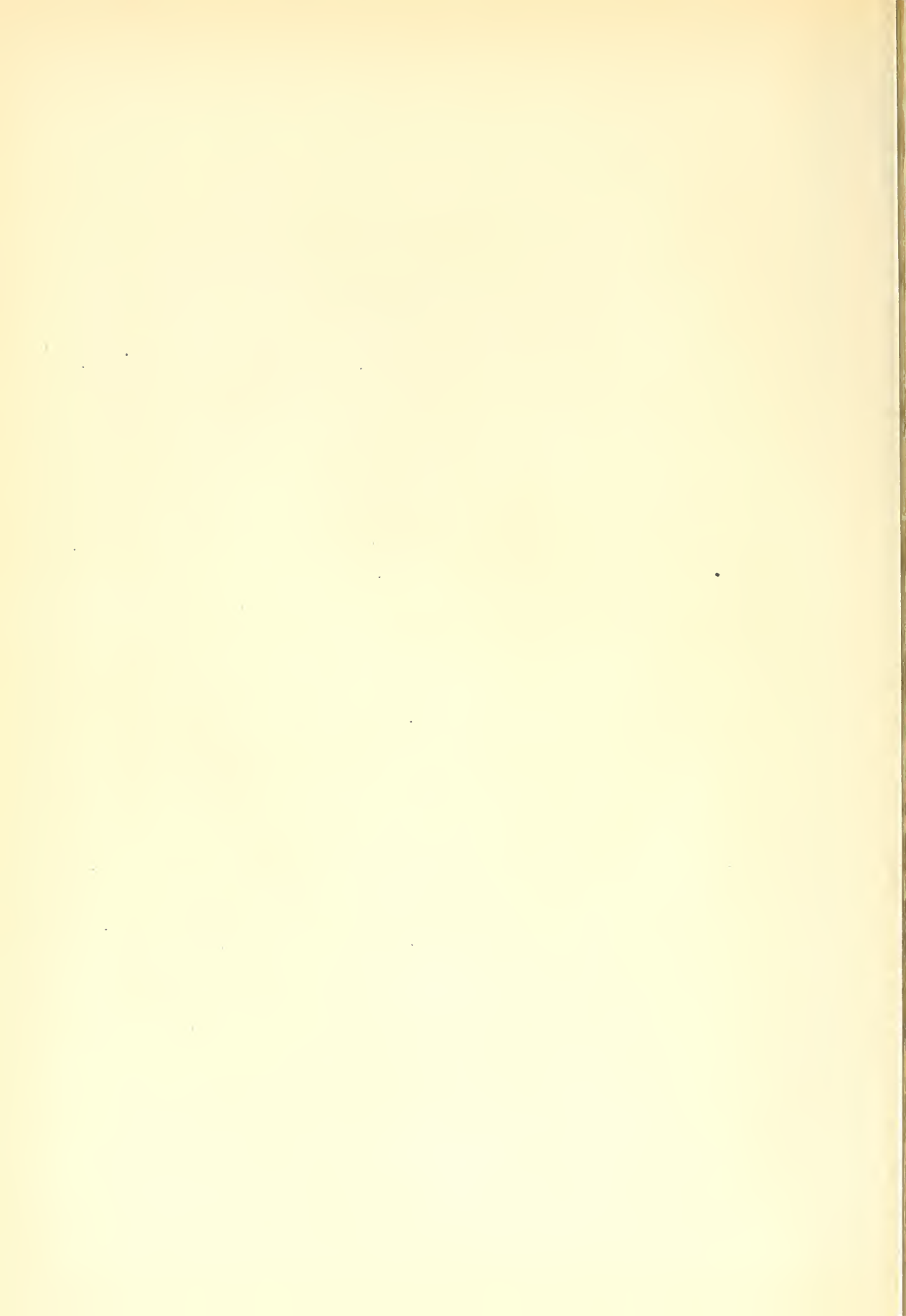
ROBBINS, George Washington

A resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, since he was a lad of nineteen years, George Washington Robbins, who is sole trustee of the George W. Robbins & Sons Company, a trust concern which deals extensively in lumber and real estate, has taken an active part in the growth and development of the city.

The Robbins family is an old one in New England, several representatives of the name having been among the pioneer settlers of the various colonies which were first planted in that region. The records show that Nicholas Robbins was a resident of Duxbury, Massachusetts, as early as 1638, and that he was a proprietor of Bridgewater, though he never lived there. William Robbins, thought to have been of Scotch ancestry, settled in Reading, Massachusetts, when a young man. He and others of Reading and of other towns in the eastern part of the colony took part in the movement against the Nipmuck Indians in the vicinity of Webster and Douglas, Massachusetts, where many of his descendants afterward lived. For their services the soldiers were given a tract of land eight miles square, of which William Robbins received his share. After the war he located at Lynn-end, now Lynnfield, Massachusetts, but afterward went to Dedham, Massachusetts, in the "Mill Dividend," later the town of Walpole, where many of his descendants have lived. Richard Robbins, who was born in England, settled early at Charlestown, Massachusetts, his brother Nicholas, mentioned above, settling at Cam-



Robert Feke







George W. Robbins

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bridge before he removed to Duxbury, Massachusetts. Richard Robbins and his wife, Rebecca, were admitted to the Charlestown church, May 24, 1640, afterward moving to Boston, from which place they again returned to Cambridge, settling on the south side of the river until about 1673, when he removed to the center of the village on the Crackbone place. From these immigrant ancestors have descended numerous worthy citizens who have taken an active part in the civic, social, political, and economic development of the country. Other members of the family came at later dates, and among these was the great-grandfather of George W. Robbins, who came from England and located in Boston, where his son, Samuel Robbins, was born about 1793.

Samuel Robbins, grandfather of George W. Robbins, removed from Boston to Stark, New Hampshire, and died there about 1883, aged ninety years. He was a farmer during the greater part of his life. He married Hannah Rowell, of Stark, New Hampshire, and they were the parents of six children: Perry; Daniel S., of whom further; Abigail, Susan, Judith, and Charlotte.

Daniel S. Robbins, son of Samuel and Hannah (Rowell) Robbins, was born in Stark, New Hampshire, October 4, 1834. He received his education in the public schools of his native district, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted in Company E, 14th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, with which company he participated in many battles, being wounded while in service. After the war he went to Canada, where he engaged in lumbering and building, in which business he was very successful. Some years ago he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has since continued to reside, and where he is now passing the years of his retirement, enjoying a well-

earned leisure after a busy and active life. He married (first) February 17, 1863, Betsy Jarvis, who was born in Danville, Canada, in 1840, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1909, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Leman) Jarvis, whose parents came from Norfolk county, England. He married (second) Emma Goodrich; and (third) Anna Hayden. To the first marriage four children were born: 1. John H., born April 3, 1864, now in Los Angeles, California; he married Lucy B. Cable, and has children: Bessie, May, Mabel E., and Harold. 2. George Washington, of whom further. 3. Lyman P., deceased. 4. Levi P., now with his father.

George Washington Robbins, son of Daniel S. and Betsy (Jarvis) Robbins, was born in Danville, Province of Quebec, Canada, December 25, 1867. He attended the public schools in Danville for a short time, until about fourteen years of age, when he left home, and continued his education by himself, studying evenings after his day's work was ended. In 1881 he went to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he engaged in carpenter work until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Springfield, in which city he has continued to reside to the present time (1922). For a number of years after coming to Springfield he engaged in carpenter work, directing a group of workmen, but in 1890, having accumulated some capital and gained an extensive experience, he resolved to engage in business for himself, as a contractor and builder. This venture was eminently successful, and he continued to conduct his increasing operations alone, with the exception of one year's association with a partner, until 1912, when he admitted to partnership his four sons, organizing the George W. Robbins & Sons Company, a trust concern, of which, as

before mentioned, Mr. Robbins is the sole trustee. At that time Mr. Robbins built his present extensive and scientifically equipped plant, which is situated along the Boston & Albany railroad tracks, and has a mile of frontage on the railroad. The tract of land upon which the plant is built contains fifty acres, from which he was obliged to cut the trees in order to clear a space for his office and yards. Mr. Robbins is interested in public affairs, and has done much for the development of the city. Some of the substantial and beautiful residences of Springfield have been erected by him, and a number of the residential sections of the present time are the result of the activities of the George W. Robbins & Sons Company, who have successfully engaged in the development of unimproved tracts, as well as dealing extensively in lumber and in improved real estate.

Mr. Robbins is a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield; of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 13, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Province of Quebec, Canada, Agawam Encampment, and of the Canton. He is also affiliated with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

George Washington Robbins married, on September 25, 1886, Abbie M. Chagnon, born in Danville, Canada, daughter of Frank and Nancy (Gifford) Chagnon, and they are the parents of seven children: 1. Henry G., born September 25, 1889; he is a member of the Masonic order. He married Stella Gifford, and they have four children: Mildred, Hazel, George, and Ralph. 2. Frederick D., born May 5, 1892. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. Also a member of Newton Wilbraham Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and has also taken all the York

rite degrees in Springfield, and is a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Springfield. He married, September 30, 1916, Mary Armina Gueyette, and they have three children: Frederick, D., Jr.; June Rose, deceased; and Carol. 3. Frank H., born October 29, 1893. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, and during the World War served with the 20th Engineers Lumber Unit overseas, and his name appears upon the bronze tablet in Faneuil Hall, in Boston. He also is a member of the Masonic order. 4. Harriet, born March 2, 1895, married Arnold Peterson, and has one child, George. 5. Ruth, born July 18, 1896, now a bookkeeper in her father's office. 6. Lewis, born July 28, 1901. 7. Ella, born March 22, 1906. The four sons are all members of the firm of George W. Robbins & Sons.

WHITALL, Charles Parker

Among the prominent business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, is Charles Parker Whitall, president and treasurer of the Springfield branch of the Whitall Electrical Company, and director and official in all of the eight branches of that concern.

(I) Mr. Whitall is a descendant of James Whitall, who purchased Upton, on Great Timber Creek, in 1688, and died in 1714. James Whitall and his wife Hannah were the parents of three children: Mary, who married John Wood; Job, of further mention; and Sarah.

(II) Job Whitall, son of James and Hannah Whitall, died March 19, 1722. He married Jane Siddon, and they were the parents of two children: James, of further mention; and Hannah.

(III) James Whitall, son of Job and

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Jane (Siddon) Whitall, was born September 4, 1717. He married, November 23, 1739, at Haddonfield, New Jersey, Ann Cooper, and their children were: Zather; James; Job; Hannah; Benjamin, of further mention; Joseph; Hannah; Sarah; and John S.

(IV) Benjamin Whitall, son of James and Ann (Cooper) Whitall, was born October 3, 1747, and died September 14, 1797. He married Elizabeth Hopper, and they became the parents of three children: Joseph, of further mention; Samuel, and Gilbert.

(V) Joseph Whitall, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hopper) Whitall, married Hannah Mickle, and their children were: David, of further mention; Joshua, Ebenezer, Joseph, Benjamin, and Elizabeth.

(VI) David Whitall, son of Joseph and Hannah (Mickle) Whitall, married Ann Stockton, and their children were: William, of further mention; Henry; Edith; Hannah Ann; Deborah and Susan, twins; James; Mary and Margaret, twins.

(VII) William Whitall, son of David and Ann (Stockton) Whitall, was born February 6, 1818, and was a school teacher in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died February 6, 1866; married Hannah Willscloud, born December 8, 1818, died May 18, 1901, and they were the parents of four children: William Henry; Sarah Ann; Lydia C.; and Charles David, of further mention.

(VIII) Charles David Whitall, son of William and Hannah (Willscloud) Whitall, was born in Haddonfield, New Jersey, March 24, 1846, and died at Plainfield, New Jersey, April 12, 1903. He received his education in the public schools of his district and when his studies were completed, entered the employ of the Whitall, Tatum Company, glass manufacturers, in Millville, New Jersey, in the capacity of

office boy. He maintained his connection with this company until 1879, when he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and became associated with a large wholesale house, which connection was continued until 1893. In that year he returned to New Jersey, his native State, and settling at Plainfield, continued to reside there until the time of his death. He was a quiet, home-loving man, a faith rite Quaker, as were all of his people before him, and greatly loved and respected by all who knew him. He married Mary Black Clifton, and they were the parents of seven children: 1. William Clifton, of Plainfield, New Jersey, who was born August 19, 1873. 2. Ella Clifton, born February 17, 1876, in New York City. 3. Charles Parker, of further mention. 4. Paul Stanley, born November 2, 1879, in Minneapolis, Minnesota; he married Rachel Carrie Kenyon Vail, and is the father of five children: Paul Stanley, Jr., born September 10, 1906; Charles William, born June 10, 1909; Douglas Ray, born October 20, 1910, died February 27, 1912; Richard Stockton, born November 28, 1912; and Helen Rae, born April 5, 1914, died June 20, 1917. 5. Lawrence Cloud, born June 9, 1882, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, married Alice Cropsey, and has two children: Lawrence Cloud, Jr., born September 4, 1914; and Ann Hoffman, born April 3, 1917. 6. Lillian Dickson, born February 26, 1887, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 7. Roy Clifton, born May 12, 1889, died December 26, 1918; married Jeannette Clark Seff, and they were the parents of one daughter, Jeannette, born 1918.

(IX) Charles Parker Whitall, son of Charles David and Mary Black (Clifton) Whitall, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, May 4, 1878, and was taken by his parents to Minneapolis, Minnesota, when he was about a year old. In the public

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schools of the latter city he received his education, graduating from the grammar school and then attending the high school. When school days were over he at once began to learn the electrical business, having throughout his high school days been deeply interested in the possibilities as well as in the accomplished wonders of electricity. For three years he was in the employ of an electrical company in New York City, and at the end of that period he decided to engage in business for himself. In 1900 the Whitall Electrical Company began business, and from the beginning the ability of its founder and head, together with the fact that the use of electrical appliances of all kinds was rapidly becoming general, brought success. The business steadily grew and expanded, and after a time extended its operations to other cities, adding new stores and plants until at the present time the Whitall Electrical Company owns and controls eight stores in as many cities and towns, including Waterbury, Connecticut; Stoughton, Connecticut; Westerly, Rhode Island; and Palmer, Ware, and Springfield, in Massachusetts. They do all kinds of electrical work and carry a full line of electrical goods and electrical supplies of every kind. By strict adherence to the highest principles of integrity and business honor, as well as by executive and administrative ability of a high order, Mr. Whitall has built up an eminently successful and prosperous concern which is an economic contribution to the eight cities in which its plants are located, and a substantial evidence of the ability and energy of its founder. Mr. Whitall is president and treasurer of the Springfield plant of the Whitall Electrical Company, and a director and an official in them all.

With all his many and successful business interests and responsibilities Mr.

Whitall finds time for fraternal and club activities as well as for civic community responsibilities. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Pawcatuck Lodge, No. 90, Free and Accepted Masons, of Westerly, Rhode Island; Benevolence Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons, Mystic, Connecticut; Mystic Council, No. 29, Royal and Select Masters, Mystic, Connecticut; Palestine Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar, New London, Connecticut; Connecticut Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Norwich, Connecticut; and of Palestine Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, Rhode Island. He is a member of the Colony Club, of Westerly, Rhode Island, the Nayasset Club of Springfield, Massachusetts, also the Exchange Club, of which he was the first president.

Charles Parker Whitall married, on December 8, 1917, Georgiana Beaudin Hunter, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of one daughter, Florence M. Hunter Whitall.

BROWN, George Henry

Among the well known business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, is George Henry Brown, president and treasurer of the Brown & Ross Company, Inc., dealers in electrical supplies, who came to this city in 1914, organized the company of which he is president, and has built up a successful business.

The name Brown is, next to Jones, Smith, and Robinson, one of the most frequently used surnames and has been borne by a great number of worthy and distinguished individuals. More than one hundred and twenty-three Browns had emigrated to America before 1700, and more than thirteen hundred enlisted from Massachusetts for service in the Revolution. According to the Herald's College,

the Browns have been granted one hundred and fifty-six coats-of-arms, and one hundred and thirty-nine men bearing that name had graduated from Yale College up to 1904. The orthographic changes have been many, including Boown, Bown, Braun, Broan, Brione, Broon, Brioun, Broune, Broun, Browne, Brownn, and Brune. The first Mr. Brown was called so because of his swarthy complexion. Browning was the son of Brown, and Brownell was the mighty Brown, nell coming from *neil*, meaning the mighty. Brownly or Brownlee was the Mr. Brown who lived in a pasture, and Brownlow, from *lowe*, meaning a hill, was the Mr. Brown who lived on a hill. Among the many distinguished men of this name have been B. Gratz Brown, who ran for vice-president with Horace Greeley; Justice Henry B. Brown, of the United States Supreme Court, who was a native of Connecticut; Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia; Jacob Brown, commanding general of the United States army in the War of 1812; John Brown, the abolition leader; Charles Brockden Brown, the novelist; Henry Kirk Brown, the sculptor; Charles Farrar Browne (Artemus Ward); and J. Ross Brown, the war correspondent.

Cain Brown, grandfather of George Henry Brown, was born in England, and died in Housatonic, Massachusetts. He was a textile worker in England, industrious, skillful, and thrifty, and after coming to America, he followed the same line of work. He went to New England, locating in Housatonic, Massachusetts, and there he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He married Maria Sumner, and they were the parents of four sons: Archie, deceased; Arthur, deceased; William, of whom further; and John; and one daughter, Jennie, deceased.

William Brown, son of Cain and Maria (Sumner) Brown, was born in England,

and upon his arrival in America located in the town of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, where he has throughout his life been engaged as a textile worker. Energetic and industrious, like his father before him, he is an expert in his line, and is a representative type of the steady, faithful, skilled, dependable artisan. A worthy citizen and a loyal friend and associate, he is highly esteemed by those who know him best. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Mary Goodhind, of Dalton, Massachusetts, daughter of Henry and Eliza (Bruges) Goodhind, and they became the parents of a son, George Henry Brown, of whom further.

George Henry Brown, son of William and Mary (Goodhind) Brown, was born in Housatonic, Massachusetts, November 13, 1880. He received his early education in the schools of Housatonic and of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and then attended Union College, at Schenectady, New York, for one year. Being interested in electrical appliances and devices, he entered the employ of a company engaged in electrical work in Springfield, where he remained for four years. At the end of that period he went to Providence, Rhode Island, entered the employ of a hardware concern, in the capacity of traveling salesman, and for two years sold hardware throughout Western Massachusetts and Eastern Connecticut. In 1914 he came to Springfield, and for a year was employed as manager of the Charles E. Hayes wholesale jobbing business. In 1915, having acquired considerable experience and accumulated some capital, he decided that the time had come for him to engage in business for himself. He formed a partnership with Mr. Ross, and incorporated under the name of Brown & Ross, dealers in electrical supplies. Mr. Brown is president and treas-

urer of the corporation, and has built up a thriving and increasingly prosperous business. The vast increase in the number and quality of electrical appliances of all kinds and the still greater increase in the number of people using such devices have meant constantly increasing possibilities for the business in which Mr. Brown is engaged, and the firm of Brown & Ross has been active and energetic enough to secure its full share of resultant increase of prosperity.

Mr. Brown is well known in Springfield as a progressive and prosperous business man, and a helpful member of his community. Fraternally he is affiliated with Cincinnatus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Great Barrington, in which order he is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies.

George Henry Brown married, on July 3, 1911, Laura Nicholai, of Housatonic, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children: Virginia, born May 25, 1915; and Richard, born June 29, 1919.

TAYLOR, Albert Charles

The name Taylor is of very ancient English origin, and from earliest Colonial times in this country has been prominent in public affairs, in the professions, and in business life. Many of the name are descended from Taillefer, the Norman baron who took part in the battle of Hastings, under William the Conqueror, in 1066. In these cases Taillefer has gradually been changed to Taylefer, Taylour, Tayleur, Tailer, Tailor, and Taylor. The name in most cases, however, is an occupative name signifying the "taylor," a cutter or maker of clothes. The trade now uses the form tailor, and the surname is almost universally spelled Taylor or Tayler. The name was very popular during the earlier centuries following the adoption of surnames through-

out England, and is often found in the early rolls, the Hundred Rolls of 1273 recording fifteen different spellings of the name. In England at the present time Taylor is the fourth commonest patronymic, only Smith, Jones, and Williams being borne by a larger number of individuals. The name is also found pretty generally in Ireland, a branch of the family having settled in the north of that country at the time the grants of land were made to the Scotch and English Protestants from whom the Scotch-Irish are descended, and from whom also are descended the men of Ulster. That members of the Taylor family occupied a high social position in England is evidenced by the fact that the Taylor coat-of-arms is recorded, as follows:

Arms—Ermine on a chief dancettée sable a ducal coronet or, between two escallops argent.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding between the paws a ducal coronet or.

Albert Charles Taylor, office manager of the Springfield Provision Company, is among the well known business men of Springfield. Moses Taylor, great-grandfather, born in South Hadley Falls, May 30, 1769, died in Amherst, Massachusetts, December 9, 1853. A small boy at the time of the Revolutionary War, he reached young manhood just as the newly formed nation was beginning life under its first president, and lived until Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth president, had been inaugurated. He had witnessed the immense addition of territory made by the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; had shared the experiences of the War of 1812; had benefited by the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825; had weathered the stress and strain of the Panic of 1837; and as an old man saw the country pass through a war with its weak neighbor to the southward, and witnessed the begin-

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nings of the differences which led to the Civil War. He married (first), in 1791, Lettuce Richardson, and they became the parents of a large family of children, including two sets of twins, eleven in all. These children were: Siley, born July 9, 1792; Augusta and Gordon (twins), born September 9, 1793; John, born March 9, 1796; Lucinda, born May 15, 1798; Shannon, born January 22, 1800, died young; Maria and Rosanna (twins), born January 6, 1801; Shannon, born September 16, 1803; Stillman, born August 14, 1804; and Susanna, born August 23, 1806. After the death of Lettuce (Richardson) Taylor, Moses Taylor married (second) Mrs. Hopeful Allen, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail Pomeroy, and to this marriage were born: Irene, September 6, 1826; and Oliver, of whom further, grandfather of Albert Charles Taylor.

Oliver Taylor, son of Moses and Hopeful (Pomeroy-Allen) Taylor, was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, September 2, 1831, and died at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, August 5, 1863. A sturdy lad of the pioneer type, he grew up inured to hard work and life in the open. He received such education as the local schools afforded, working on the farm before and after school hours and during vacations. School days over, he took a hand at whatever work presented itself, being employed in saw mills, driving teams, farming, lumbering, etc., until the outbreak of the Civil War. In October, 1862, he enlisted in the 46th Massachusetts Regiment, and served until taken seriously ill with a fever contracted while in service, and which ended in his death, in 1863. He married Jane E. Day, who was born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, January 1, 1833, and died in September, 1918, daughter of Plin and Jerusha (Alvord) Day. Plin Day was born June 1, 1806, and died April 21, 1869,

and Jerusha (Alvord) Day was born March 6, 1801, and died March 6, 1869. The children of Oliver and Jane E. (Day) Taylor were: Charles Moses; Edwin E., of Springfield; Irene E., who married Charles Wheeler; and Frederick Oliver, of California.

Charles Moses Taylor, son of Oliver and Jane E. (Day) Taylor, was born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, October 7, 1851, and died December 1, 1890, not yet forty years of age. He received a good education in the public schools, and then began his business career with the Eldridge Company of Springfield, as bookkeeper, where he remained a time, then took a position with the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee. So well did he meet the responsibilities placed upon him that he was rapidly promoted, finally becoming assistant superintendent of the works of the company, a position which he most efficiently filled for a period of some fifteen years. He contracted typhoid fever and died at the early age of thirty-nine years and one month. He married Eugenia Leach, and they became the parents of one son, Albert Charles.

Albert Charles Taylor, office manager of the Springfield Provision Company, was born in Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, August 15, 1871. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and then began his business career as an employe of the Connecticut River railroad, now known as the Boston and Maine Railroad Company. For two years he was employed here in the capacity of clerk, and the following two years he filled a similar position with the Ames Manufacturing Company. In February, 1893, then a young man of twenty, he came to Springfield, and entered the office of the Springfield Provision Company, as clerk. He filled this position so well and

such an interest did he take in the company's affairs, that he is still with that concern, now over a quarter of a century. He has risen through the various positions to that of office manager, directing those under him with such skill that the business has been brought up to and continues in a very flourishing condition.

In addition to his other responsibilities, Mr. Taylor also finds time for fraternal, social, and religious activities, and has a large circle of friends among whom he is highly esteemed. He is a member of De Soto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Springfield Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Royal Arcanum. For eighteen years he has been an active member and treasurer of St. James' Church.

On April 27, 1898, Albert Charles Taylor married Gertrude Margaret Wilson, of Suffield, Connecticut, daughter of Boyd and Mary (Sykes) Wilson.

CLARK, Edward Ransom

President and sole owner of the Western Massachusetts Cadillac Company, Edward Ransom Clark has had a wide experience and is one of the representative business men of the western part of his State. He traces the beginning of his ancestral line in this country to the "great adventure" of the courageous, high-spirited lad, Joseph Clark, who, born in England in 1695, ran away from home and came to America, working his passage as cabin boy. Joseph Clark settled in Auburn, Massachusetts, and found the New World with its pioneer life and its vast opportunities much to his liking. He reared a family of children, among whom was Joseph (2).

(II) Joseph (2) Clark, son of Joseph (1) Clark, was born in Auburn (now Worcester), Massachusetts, September

12, 1745, and died in January, 1837. He received his education in the local schools, working on his father's farm during a large part of each year, and lived the hardy, rugged life by means of which most of the boys of his time gained strength and endurance. In 1770, before his marriage, he went to Vermont alone, built himself a log house, and there lived and worked, clearing his tract of land and planting, cultivating, and harvesting his crops. He carried his corn on his back to a grist mill two miles away, and then walked two miles to get his bread baked. When the Revolutionary War broke out, he enlisted and was one of the participants in the battle of Bennington. He married, in 1774, Catherine Ward, born in 1750, daughter of Jonas Ward, and their children were: Thomas, born in 1777; Thaddeus, born in 1779; Jonas, born in 1781; Amasa, of further mention; Gardiner, born in 1785; Catherine, born in 1788; Polly, born in 1790; and John B., born in 1795.

(III) Amasa Clark, fourth son of Joseph (2) and Catherine (Ward) Clark, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, October 23, 1783, and died November 30, 1866, aged eighty-three years. He received a practical education in the local schools, and followed the occupation of farming, as had his father and grandfather before him. He was a man of keen intelligence, alert, and deeply interested in the affairs of his town, rendering able service as selectman, and was a generous supporter of all movements for the welfare of his community. He married (first) Arethusa Whitcomb; (second) Phebe Boyden, born February 3, 1810, died February 16, 1887. To the first marriage were born two children: Catherine F., who married John Woodbury; and Caroline A., who married Alvin D. French. To the second marriage one



Edward P. Zeluck



child was born, Charles A., of further mention.

(IV) Charles Amasa Clark, son of Amasa and Phebe (Boyden) Clark, was born in Dummerston, Vermont, February 24, 1845, and died October 30, 1922. He received his education in the schools of Dummerston and of Brattleboro, Vermont, and then, as was the custom of the time, learned a trade, even though he intended to engage in farming. He lived in Vermont, on the farm which he owned, near Brattleboro, until he was twenty-five years of age, working at his trade during the slack seasons on the farm. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he prepared to "do his bit," and on August 28, 1862, at Brattleboro, Vermont, enlisted in Company B, 16th Vermont Infantry. For nine months he served in the defense of Washington, and then was sent to Gettysburg, where he was transferred to the First Army Corps. He was wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, having been sent with the whole wagon train of the Army of the Potomac, composed of 6,000 wagons, which were parked at Emmitsburg during the battle. After his discharge from service, he returned to his farm near Brattleboro, but at that time the great possibilities of the constantly receding "West" were touching the imaginations of most young men and awakening visions of future prosperity. In 1875 he yielded to the desire to try his fortune in the newer region, sold his farm, and went to Iowa, where for ten years he engaged in farming. At the end of that time disaster came in the form of a tornado which swept across his farm, destroying buildings, crops, and everything he owned. Fearful of a country where in a few hours the result of years of work could be swept away by "air in motion," he returned East and for four years lived in West Chesterfield, New

Hampshire. He then removed to Brattleboro, Vermont, remaining there for four years, and finally came to Springfield, in 1891. Here he went into the Wason car shops, but after two years of this work he decided to engage in the work for which he had prepared himself in earlier life. He went back to his trade, that of the carpenter, doing job work until his retirement from active life.

Mr. Clark was always an intelligent and public-spirited citizen. In Iowa he was town clerk for seven years and did much for the community in which he lived. He was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having joined Truth Lodge while he was in Iowa, and after his return transferred his membership to Columbian Lodge, of Brattleboro, Vermont. He was also an active and deeply interested member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Clark married, February 9, 1870, Ellen M. Farr, of Chesterfield, New Hampshire, daughter of Ransom and Philindia P. (Barrows) Farr, and they became the parents of three children: Mary Ellen, born April 18, 1871, married Samuel H. Bullock, of Guilford Center, Vermont, but now resides in Springfield, and has a son, Charles Lovell Bullock, and a daughter, now deceased; Edward Ransom, of whom further; and Edna Phoebe, born November 20, 1874, died June, 1876.

(V) Edward Ransom Clark, son of Charles Amasa and Ellen M. (Farr) Clark, was born in West Chesterfield, New Hampshire, December 27, 1872, and received his early education in Ellington, Iowa. When he was twelve years of age his parents returned to West Chesterfield, New Hampshire, after the destruction of their farm buildings and crops in Iowa by a tornado, and the lad, Edward R., entered the public schools of that

town, completing his education in the high school of Brattleboro, Vermont. Upon the completion of his studies he began his business career in a grocery store in Brattleboro, Vermont, where he remained for three and a half years, until his parents removed to Springfield, Massachusetts. He then (1891) entered the employ of A. F. Niles & Son, grocers of Springfield, remaining until 1895. Possessed of energy and ability, he had been watchful for a larger opportunity and more congenial work, being interested along mechanical lines and possessed of excellent mechanical ability. Therefore, when the opportunity came to enter the employ of the Overman Wheel Company, makers of the Victor bicycle, he accepted with alacrity. He was made superintendent of the repair department, which position he ably filled until 1898. Having by that time greatly enlarged his fund of knowledge and experience, and having also accumulated some capital, he decided that the time had come for him to engage in business for himself. He bought a bicycle repair business, which he successfully conducted until 1903. By this time the automobile was displacing the bicycle and he sold out his bicycle repair business and bought a half-interest in an automobile business which operated under the firm name of Whitten and Clark. This venture was successful from the beginning, and after a time Mr. Clark bought his partner's interest and incorporated as the E. R. Clark Automobile Company, of which Mr. Clark was president, and E. A. Stoddard, treasurer. They handled one of the first automobiles put upon the market, the Oldsmobile, later adding the Elmore and the Thomas Flyer, and rapidly built up a large and successful business. In 1905 they took the agency for the Pierce-Arrow and the Cadillac, and the latter attracted the special interest of

Mr. Clark. In 1911 he sold the interests of the E. R. Clark Company and organized the Western Massachusetts Cadillac Company, of which he is president, treasurer, and sole owner. He has been remarkably successful and has built up a very large business. He controls the sale of the Cadillac in all of Western Massachusetts and in Windham county, Vermont, having branch agencies in Pittsfield, Northampton, Holyoke, and Greenfield, and devotes his entire time to handling the Cadillac car. He is one of the oldest established auto dealers in the country, and has sold the Cadillac since 1905. The beautiful new building which he now occupies, at the corner of Oak and State streets, was completed in February, 1922, and is one of the finest of its kind in Massachusetts. It contains not only beautiful show rooms and a finely-equipped set of offices, but under the same roof is a complete service station where the wants of his patrons are carefully looked after. He is known and respected as a most efficient and upright business man, and has a large place in the esteem of his associates. With all his large business responsibilities, Mr. Clark finds time for fraternal and club associations, being affiliated with De Soto Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the Nayasset Club.

Edward Ransom Clark married Edith I. Butler, of Springfield, daughter of Henry F. Butler, and they have one adopted daughter, Inez Ainley Clark, who was born November 14, 1905.

BUMP, Charles Henry, Jr.

As president of the W. J. Foss Company, and treasurer of the firm of Foss & Bump, Inc., Charles Henry Bump, Jr., comes of very old English stock. The name is derived from Boneloz, of Normandy, a fief held from the Earl of Mel-

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leut, and the family Bompas, as the name came to be known in England after the Norman Conquest, has for centuries been well and honorably known in the legal annals of that country, as well as in public affairs. The name has passed through a series of transitions, being Bompas, as mentioned, during the later centuries after the Norman Conquest, Bompasse at the time the first representative of the family come to America in 1621, Bumpus still later, and finally, in this country of short cuts, Bumps and Bump. In 1621 Edward Bompasse came to this country in the ship "Fortune," landing at Plymouth, Massachusetts, November 9 or 11. He became the father of seven or eight children, among whom it is certain that there were four sons: John, Edward, Joseph, and Jacob, born 1636, 1638, 1639, and 1644, respectively. These in turn became the progenitors of large families: John had five sons: John, Samuel, James, Edward and Jeremiah, born between the years 1673 and 1692, and duly recorded; Joseph had a family of eight, among whom were two sons, Joseph and James, born 1674 and 1679; Jacob had two sons, Benjamin and Jacob, born 1678 and 1680. Charles Henry Bump, a descendant of these pioneer Bumps, and great-great-grandfather of Charles H. Bump, Jr., lived in Milton Center or in Shingleville, and the line of descent is traced as follows:

(I) Charles Henry Bump, of Shingleville or Milton Center, had a large family, including James Allen, of whom further; ——— Micawber; ——— Martin; Sarah Backus; ——— Perkins; Phebe, married Asa Bowen; Caroline, died unmarried; and Henry.

(II) James Allen Bump, son of Charles Henry Bump, was born in 1775, and died in 1834. He married Elizabeth Stern, and they became the parents of

five children: Jacob, Henry; James Allen, Jr., of whom further; Betty, and Eliza.

(III) James Allen Bump, Jr., son of James A. and Elizabeth (Stern) Bump, was born in 1817, and died in 1880. He was an active, enterprising man, able to turn his hand to whatever work presented itself, and conscientious and efficient in the performance of duties. He was the first agent for the New York Central Railroad Company, at Hudson, New York, furnished wood for the company, and was the first conductor on the Hudson and Berkshire railroad. He married, in 1842, Mary Augusta Shattuck, and they were the parents of six children: Mary Elizabeth, born 1843, died 1853; Sarah, born 1845, died 1920; Charles Henry, of further mention; Caroline, born 1850, died 1897; and twins, Arthur and Allen, born 1853.

(IV) Charles Henry Bump, son of James Allen, Jr., and Mary Augusta (Shattuck) Bump, was born in Hudson, New York, September 8, 1848, and died in April, 1921. He received a thorough education at Spencertown Academy and at Hudson Private Institute. School days over, he found opportunity awaiting him in the office of the Central Railroad Company, where his father was agent. He entered that same office, located in his native town, Hudson, New York, as clerk, and liking railroad work and being alert, faithful, and able, was later made ticket agent, which position he held throughout his active business life. Politically he was a Democrat, and was actively interested in the public affairs of his community. That he was trusted and held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens is evidenced by the fact that he was chosen to serve on the Excise Commission. In 1874 he married Emma Weeks, born in 1854, died in May, 1904, daughter of Robert Weeks, and they be-

came the parents of four children: Mary, born 1875, died 1877; James A. (3rd), born in 1878; Charles Henry, Jr., of further mention; Lawrence Woodward, born in 1884, cashier in the National Bank at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, married, in 1909, Edith Davis, and has one daughter, Helen, born in 1911.

(V) Charles Henry Bump, Jr., son of Charles Henry and Emma (Weeks) Bump, was born in Hudson, New York, June 11, 1881. He attended the primary and grammar schools of his native city and then entered the high school, from which he was graduated. Following in the steps of his father and his grandfather, he began his business career as a clerk in the Hudson office of the New York Central railroad. Ambitious and energetic, and possessing executive and administrative ability, he, during the three years in which he remained in the Hudson office, gave such evidence of faithfulness and capacity for larger responsibilities that at the age of twenty-two he was promoted to chief clerk and transferred to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, to the office of the Boston and Albany railroad. For three years more he remained in railroad work, and then, having saved a bit for wider ventures, but desiring first to gain experience in a different line, in 1906 he associated himself with W. J. Foss in the Berkshire Mill and Supply Company, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, as clerk and bookkeeper. Two years later he bought an interest in the company, and was made secretary, which position he continued to hold for a number of years. His ability as an executive was to carry him further, however, and in 1912, when the W. J. Foss Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was organized, Mr. Bump was made president and secretary. Under his efficient management the W. J. Foss Company of

Springfield has grown and prospered, reaching out beyond the limits of the State and covering with its alert, progressive, traveling men Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, and going as far north as Burlington, Vermont. But even this large business does not absorb all of Mr. Bump's energies. In 1919 the firm of Foss & Bump was organized in Springfield, for the manufacture of leather belting, and of this corporation Mr. Bump is treasurer.

Interested in the welfare of his community, and anxious to contribute his share toward its advancement, he has always been ready to give of his time and his means for the furtherance of the economic, civic, and political betterment of the city. He has served efficiently as a member of the Common Council, and in many unofficial ways has made his influence count for progress. Fraternally he is a Free and Accepted Mason, York Rite, being a member of Springfield Lodge; past high priest of Berkshire Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Pittsfield; member of Berkshire Commandery, Knights Templar, of Pittsfield; and of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Springfield. He is also a member of the Realty Club and of the Rotary Club. He is an active, interested member of Faith Congregational Church, of which he is a deacon, and has served on the executive committee. He is also vice-president of the Men's Club.

On September 12, 1905, Mr. Bump married Esther Boardman, born in Derby, Connecticut, but resided in Hudson, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Young) Boardman. They are the parents of two children: Charles Kilbourne, born June 1, 1907; and Boardman, born December 8, 1908.

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HURLBUT, Cornelius Searle, D. D. S.

Cornelius Searle Hurlbut, a dentist of Springfield, as was his father before him, traces his descent from Thomas Hurlbut, the immigrant ancestor of the family, who was in Saybrook before 1637. In that year, February 22, he was one of a party of eleven men sent out to burn leaves, weeds, and reeds upon a neck of land half a mile from the fort. While engaged in this work they were attacked by a party of Indians, said to have numbered about one hundred, and Hurlbut and two others were wounded and two others shot dead. "Hurlbut was shot almost through the thigh," but escaped. After the Pequot War, Thomas Hurlbut settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and was the first blacksmith there. He was a prominent man in the community, well-to-do, and filled various offices in the gift of the people. He was clerk of the "train band" in 1640; deputy to the General Court, grand juror, and also constable in 1644. He received various tracts of land in the several allotments that were made, which were recorded together in 1647. For his services in the Indian wars the Assembly granted him one hundred and twenty acres of land, October 12, 1671. The sons of Thomas and Sarah Hurlbut were: Thomas, John; Samuel, of whom further; Joseph, Stephen, and Cornelius.

(II) Samuel Hurlbut, son of Thomas and Sarah Hurlbut, was born, probably in Wethersfield, about 1644. He was a farmer and first settled in Wethersfield, where he bought, December 27, 1668, a house and home lot of John Goodrich. He owned other lots in town and appears as a resident of Wethersfield as late as 1692. He and his wife Mary were the parents of: Stephen, of whom further; Nathan, Mary, Sarah, Jonathan, David, Titus, Miriam, Samuel, Elizabeth, and Lemmon.

(III) Stephen (1) Hurlbut, eldest child of Samuel and Mary Hurlbut, was born in Wethersfield, December 27, 1668, and died October 7, 1712. He settled in New London soon after 1690, married Hannah Douglas, of New London, about six years later, and was the father of seven children: Stephen, Freelove, Mary; John, of whom further; Sarah, Titus, and Joseph.

(IV) John Hurlbut, son of Stephen and Hannah (Douglas) Hurlbut, was born in New London, and settled in North Groton, now the town of Ledyard, where he died May 5, 1761. He married Mary Stoddard, daughter of Ralph Stoddard, who was still living in 1782. Their children were: Stephen, of whom further; Mary, John, Rufus, Hannah, Ralph, Lydia, and Rispah.

(V) Stephen (2) Hurlbut, son of John and Mary (Stoddard) Hurlbut, was born in Groton. He probably first settled in his native town, residing there for several years, but later was one of the settlers of Southamptton, Massachusetts. He was a land surveyor, and assisted in the Connecticut settlements on the Susquehanna in 1772 and 1773. It is thought that the Christopher Hurlbut referred to in Miner's "Wyoming," page 120, as having been employed by the Susquehanna Company to make surveys, was really Stephen (2), the error having occurred through the fact that Christopher Hurlbut, nephew of Stephen, afterward became a settler and surveyor at Wyoming. Stephen Hurlbut married (first) Mary Morgan; (second) Widow Alley; (third) Widow Rebecca Sheldon. The children of the first marriage were: Sarah, Mary, Phebe, Hannah, Freelove; and Stephen Douglas, of whom further. Children of the second marriage: Martin Luther, Collins, Rispah, Susannah, and

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Eunice. To the third marriage one child was born, Rufus.

(VI) Stephen D. Hurlbut, youngest child of Stephen (2) and Mary (Morgan) Hurlbut, was born in Groton, December 14 (or 19), 1770, and died April 4, 1832, in Southampton, Massachusetts, where all his children were born. He married, June 9, 1791, Eunice Clapp, born November 20, 1770, in Southampton, died December 24, 1824. Their children were: Phebe, Stephen, Sarah, Douglas; Asaph, of whom further; Samuel, and Moses Clapp.

(VII) Asaph Hurlbut, third son of Stephen Douglas and Eunice (Clapp) Hurlbut, was born in Southampton, Massachusetts, September 28, 1801. He was a carriage-maker and millwright by trade, and followed the latter calling during the greater part of his life. He did work on most of the paper mills in this vicinity, notably those at Agawam, Chicopee, West Springfield and Mittineague. He also built several powder mills in Westfield, Massachusetts, at one of which he very nearly lost his life. He was on his way to one of these mills when an explosion occurred, and the mill was blown to atoms. Had he started for that particular mill a few seconds sooner he would have shared the fate of the mill and its occupants, instead of escaping, as he did, uninjured. Mr. Hurlbut first resided in West Springfield, but later, in order that he might secure better educational advantages for his children, he removed to the center of Springfield, and entered the employ of the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, where he remained until his death. Politically he was first a Whig, then a Republican, and held several of the town offices during his life. He was at one time a member of the school board, and his religious affiliation was with the Congregational church. He married, in

Southampton, November 8, 1827, Asenath Searle, born May 10, 1806, and died December 20, 1860, her husband surviving her until August 28, 1867. Their children, all born in West Springfield, were: Milton Clark; Cornelius Searle, of whom further; Sarah Jane, Edward Asaph, Jairus Searle, and Lewis Senaca.

(VIII) Cornelius Searle Hurlbut, D. D. S., son of Asaph and Asenath (Searle) Hurlbut, and a dentist of more than local reputation, was born in West Springfield, March 18, 1832. He attended the schools of West Springfield, and supplemented the regular work with much independent reading and study. When he was eighteen years of age he began teaching, and for two years taught in various schools in Hampden and Hampshire counties. At the age of twenty he began to study dentistry under Dr. G. H. White, on Main street, and three years later, after his graduation from Baltimore Dental College, he bought the office of his instructor and began to practice his profession. He soon gained a reputation for excellent work, and as the years passed won for himself a reputation that extended far beyond the bounds of his immediate environment. The college from which he graduated recognized the high quality of his professional work and made him a member of its visiting board, which office he held for ten years. During the years of his professional activities he built many houses and blocks in the city, including the Vendome, and a house next to it on Vernon street. He owned the land on which the Gill Block now stands, and built upon it a handsome granite block, which was later destroyed by fire. The stone trimmings of the present handsome building are the remains of the former edifice. At least thirty young men at different times studied and practiced under Dr. Hurlbut, and seven

of them have opened offices in the city. He did much for his profession, not only in his own locality but throughout New England, introducing and bringing into general practice new tools, new discoveries, and the latest improvements. It was he who introduced the bridge device for utilizing sound teeth as a support for artificial ones, and he was one of the first to use gas as a means of making the extraction of teeth painless. During his more than forty years of professional activity in Springfield he saw that place grow from a village to a city, and was always deeply interested in the public affairs of his community. Politically he was a Republican. In 1867-68 he was elected a member of the Common Council from Ward Two, and during his term was instrumental in getting the Union street sewer laid. For nine consecutive years he served faithfully and well on the Board of Education, and any project intelligently planned for the welfare of the city found in him an able and sympathetic supporter. On October 20, 1868, he married Mary Waite Allis, born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, in 1833, died December 8, 1916, daughter of Dexter Allis, and to this marriage six children were born: Mary Allis, who married Joseph Searle Gaylord; Cornelius Searle, of whom further; Dexter Allis, who died in infancy; Martha Asenath; Marion Elizabeth, deceased; Mabel Grace, deceased.

(IX) Dr. Cornelius Searle (2) Hurlbut, son of Dr. Cornelius Searle (1) and Mary Waite (Allis) Hurlbut, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 1, 1871. He received his preparatory education in the grammar and high schools of Springfield, and then entered Amherst College, where he remained for one year. Feeling that longer general academic training would but delay him in taking up his professional studies, and greatly desiring to

become an expert dentist like his renowned father, he left Amherst at the end of the first year, and after spending one year in his father's office he entered Pennsylvania Dental College, from which he graduated in 1895. He began practice at once with his father, and among the splendid and constantly increasing clientele already built up he found full scope for all his energies, and a field for unlimited future growth. As long as the father lived the two continued to work together, and since 1901 the son has continued the practice alone. In 1918 he took a special course at a dental school in Chicago, in orthodontia. He has a very large general practice, keeping great numbers of those whom his father formerly attended, and constantly adding new patients to his lists, because of the excellence of his work.

Dr. Hurlbut lives in East Longmeadow, where he owns a farm of some sixteen acres. He is a member of Valley District and State and National Dental societies, and was treasurer of the State Society, 1910-1911. With all his manifold professional duties, Dr. Hurlbut has found time to serve his community and to enjoy fraternal associations. He is a member of the school board in East Longmeadow, and is always interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his community. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, having become a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies. He is now a member of Springfield Lodge.

On October 1, 1899, Dr. Hurlbut married Marion Clark Adams, born in Northfield, Massachusetts, resided in Brattleboro, Vermont, daughter of Eugene and Harriet (Clark) Adams, and they are the parents of three children: Charlotte Hollister, born July 12, 1904; Cornelius Searle (3), born June 30, 1906; and Eleanor Clark, born April 12, 1911.

WARNER, Charles Franklin

The Warner family, represented by Charles F. Warner, is a very old Colonial family, which in England has had honored and honorable representatives for many centuries. Authors, lawyers, political representatives and skilled artisans, as well as men of almost every profession, have borne this honorable old name; and more than twenty families of the name have coats-of-arms of different designs. Important branches have lived and are living in counties Kent, Norfolk, Suffolk, Warwick, and York, England; in Ayrshire, Scotland, and in Ireland. Being possessed of much energy, enterprise, and resourcefulness, its members were quick to perceive the possibilities of life across the seas in the great, new, undeveloped continent to the westward, and several of them were among the earliest settlers in New England. Andrew Warner came in 1632 and was one of the proprietors of Cambridge in 1633. As Cambridge grew he moved out to new regions, being among the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut, and still later helping in the settlement of Hadley, Massachusetts. William Warner came in 1637, and was among the very first settlers in Ipswich, Massachusetts, while Samuel Warner was in Harvard, Massachusetts, in 1640, as was Benjamin Warner in 1644.

Thus the Warner name is well represented in the early history of Massachusetts. Some of the descendants of these immigrant ancestors migrated to other regions, but others remained in the section originally chosen by their ancestors and have continued to be prominent in the life of the Bay State.

The grandfather of Charles Franklin Warner was a carpenter by trade, one of the carpenters of the good old days who built for the future as well as for the

present and gave his patrons no cause for complaint. He lived at various times at Cambridge, Watertown, Gardner, and Harvard, Massachusetts, continued his activities as a farmer late in life, and was buried in Clinton, Massachusetts. He married and reared a family of children: Emeline; Benjamin Franklin, of whom further; Elizabeth Grover, who married H. A. Ranlett; and Lydia Fairbanks, all deceased.

Benjamin Franklin Warner was born in Gardner, Massachusetts, April 19, 1832, and died at his home in Hallowell, Maine, in March, 1917, aged eighty-five years. He received a practical education in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, schools, making the most of his opportunities and laying the foundations for an active and efficient mature life. As a young man he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Boston, where he gained experience which was to serve him well in later years. In 1860, having worked industriously and thriftily during the intervening years and saved carefully in order that he might venture upon an independent business career, he formed a partnership with James Beal, under the firm name of Warner & Beal, and opened a dry goods store in Hallowell, Maine. He conducted this venture conservatively and successfully, doing a wholesale and retail business, which grew steadily, and which he continued to manage until he had reached the unusual age (for active life) of eighty-two years. A man of keen intelligence and large ability, he was actively interested in the welfare of his community, and gave freely of his time, his influence, and his means for the advancement of municipal prosperity. He was chosen mayor of the city, the duties of which responsible position he discharged faithfully and well. Fraternally, he was a thirty-second degree Mason, and

a Knight Templar. He was a member of the Universalist church.

Benjamin Franklin Warner married Caroline Buckman, who died in 1864, and they were the parents of four children: Charles Franklin, of whom further; George Benjamin, Herbert Alfred, and Edward Grover.

Charles Franklin Warner, son of Benjamin F. and Caroline (Buckman) Warner, was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, July 31, 1857, but removed to Maine with his parents when a small child. He received his preparatory education in the Hallowell Classical Academy, and then entered Colby College in Waterville, Maine, graduating in 1879. An excellent student and possessed of large administrative ability, he thoroughly prepared himself for administrative work in his chosen profession by a special course in the Bridgewater (Massachusetts) State Normal School. He supplemented his college work with special courses in physical science at Bowdoin College and at Harvard University. While in Cambridge, he became especially interested in the new developments in molecular physics, and experimented extensively with the X-ray and with liquid air. His work resulted in the earliest successful applications of the X-ray in surgery and dentistry. The first steps in the solidification of air were taken in his laboratory at Springfield. For this original work in physics he was made a Doctor in Science (Sc. D.) by Colby College, in June, 1909.

His first professional appointment was that of superintendent of schools in Augusta, where he served for a year and a half, resigning to accept the assistant principalship in charge of the Department of Science of the Farmington (Maine) State Normal School. His ability and his thorough preparation made his five years of service in that position

of great value to the system and to the young people who profited by his teaching and administration. He next went to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where for ten years he taught, gaining that intimate acquaintance with the merits and defects of our educational system which can only be gained in the school room and by intimate contact with large numbers of young people who attend the public schools. Impressed with the clearly recognized fact that certain vital needs of the majority of the children in the schools were not being met as adequately as they might be, and seeing clearly that the State owes its citizens a training which will enable them to secure that economic independence without which political freedom is but a name, Mr. Warner saw in the technical school the road to freedom for numbers of future citizens. Accordingly, in 1898, he came to Springfield as principal of the Mechanic Arts High School, and the first evening public school in America devoted to technical education. The evening school met a long felt need and was successful beyond the brightest hopes of its founder. The Mechanic Arts High School, which later became the Technical High School, opened with an enrollment of thirteen boys. The present enrollment of one thousand speaks most eloquently of the success of the work and of the high quality of the service which has been rendered by the organizer of the school. His has been an epoch-making work along the line of vocational education. He has studied the field of vocational education both in this country and abroad; has written many helpful and enlightening articles upon the subject; and above all, has demonstrated the practical value of the theories he has advanced. During the World War, Mr. Warner turned his knowledge and skill along technical lines

to excellent advantage. He was in England doing special work in his chosen field when the war broke out. He organized and ran a war school, represented this city with two hundred and fifty boys prepared for the front, and had made preparations to carry out a contract with the United States War Department for one thousand more when the armistice was signed. In addition to all this work of preparing others for war duty, Mr. Warner was chosen to go overseas himself, as a member of the Young Men's Christian Association forces, but was prevented by his duties in the War Training School.

With all his responsibilities, Mr. Warner has had time for active association with several professional and semi-professional societies. At this writing he is president of the George Washington Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution; a member and president of the High School Masters' Club, of Massachusetts; a trustee of the American International College; and a member of several educational associations. He has served as a member of the board of trustees of Colby College, of Waterville, Maine; is a member of the Harvard Graduate Club; of the Colby Chapter of Delta Upsilon; and the college scholarship fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. He holds membership in two of the leading literary clubs of Springfield; and is a deacon of the South Congregational Church.

Charles Franklin Warner married, on July 5, 1886, Marion Luce, of Vassalboro, Maine, daughter of Nelson A. and Margaret (Learned) Luce, and they are the parents of one daughter, Margaret Luce Warner, who is a graduate of Vassar College, holds the degree of Master of Arts from Radcliffe, and has studied abroad. She is a teacher of languages and music.

HARRINGTON, John Spiers

Among the successful business men of Springfield is John Spiers Harrington, treasurer and organizer of the J. S. Harrington Company, Inc., of Springfield, and one of the directors of the Harrington Hudson Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, the latter concern being agents for the Hudson and Essex cars for Northern and Eastern Connecticut.

Mr. Harrington comes of very old Colonial stock, tracing his ancestry to Robert Harrington, born in England in 1616, who came to this country on the ship "Elizabeth," which sailed from England, April 10, 1634. He settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was given a "homestall" by Deacon Thomas Hastings, probably a relative. On the list of proprietors of Watertown, made between 1642 and 1644, his name appears last, he then being the owner of the above mentioned "homestall." That he prospered and added largely to this modest bit of real estate is evidenced by the fact that his will, dated January 1, 1704, inventories sixteen lots of land, amounting to 647½ acres, appraised at £717, and a house and mill valued at £127. He was made a freeman May 27, 1663, and died May 11, 1707, aged ninety-one years. On October 1, 1648, Robert Harrington married Susan (or Susanna) George, daughter of John George, of Watertown, and their children were: Susanna, born August 18, 1649, married February 9, 1671, John Cutting; John, born August 24, 1651, died August 24, 1741; Robert, born August 31, 1653, died young; George, born November 24, 1655, was in Captain Samuel Wadsworth's Company, and was killed by the Indians at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in February, 1675; Daniel, born November 1, 1657, died April 19, 1728; Joseph, born December 28, 1659; Benjamin, born January 20, 1661, died 1724;



John S. Harrington

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Mary, born January 12, 1663, married John Bemis; Thomas, born April 20, 1665, died March 20, 1712; Samuel, born December 18, 1666; Edward, born in March, 1668; Sarah, born March 10, 1670, married Joseph Winship, Jr., November 24, 1687, and died November 28, 1710; David, born June 1, 1673, died March 11, 1675.

(II) Edward Harrington, son of Robert and Susanna (George) Harrington, was a selectman of Watertown, 1716-30-1731. He married (first), March 30, 1692, Mary Ocington; (second), May 24, 1727, Anna, widow of Jonathan Bullard, of Weston, Massachusetts. His children were: Mary, born January 2, 1693, married Daniel Rogers, December 7, 1710; William, born November 11, 1694, died February 27, 1751; Mindwell, born June 19, 1697, died October 14, 1700; Joanna, born August 16, 1699, married John Taintor, May 25, 1720; Edward, born June 27, 1702, died December 6, 1792; Samuel, born August 3, 1704; Nathaniel, born June 25, 1706, known as "Master Harrington;" Francis, of whom further; Susanna, born September 9, 1711, married Samuel Barnard, and her son, Samuel, was one of the "Boston tea party" and a major in the Revolutionary War.

(III) Francis Harrington, son of Edward and Mary (Ocington) Harrington, was born June 11, 1709, and died July 18, 1793, aged eighty-four. In 1736, the date of his first marriage, he was recorded as being "of Grafton," but in the spring of 1741 he purchased of Joseph and Mary Dana, of Pomfret, Connecticut, the farm in Worcester that was to be his future home. He was the first of his name to settle in Worcester; was recorded on the list "of persons qualified to serve as jurymen agreeable to law." At the selectmen's meeting held July 19, 1742, he was chosen as field driver, being elected the following year. In March, 1748, he was

chosen constable; from 1754 to 1777, inclusive, he served on the committee appointed to secure school masters for his district; and during the years 1750-58-63-1768-72-83, he served as surveyor of highways and collector of highway taxes. He married (first), in 1736, Prudence Stearns, of Watertown, Massachusetts, born April 27, 1713, died at Worcester, in August, 1751; (second), November 14, 1752, Deborah Brigham. Children of first marriage: Francis, born in Grafton, in 1737, died in Worcester, April 6, 1768; Nathaniel, of whom further. Children of second marriage: Mary, born in Worcester, December 16, 1753, married Jonathan Stone, Jr., in February, 1777; Prudence, born April 20, 1755, married Jonah Perry, July 6, 1780; William, born November 18, 1756, married Mary Perry, May 29, 1781.

(IV) Nathaniel Harrington, son of Francis and Prudence (Stearns) Harrington, was born in Worcester, in 1742. He was born and reared on the Harrington homestead, and was one of those who marched in response to the Lexington alarm, April 19, 1775, he serving as sergeant in Captain Timothy Bigelow's Company of Minute-Men, Colonel Artemus Ward's Regiment. He signed, with others, the order for advance pay in June, 1775; and was later first lieutenant in Captain Joshua Whitney's Company, Fifth Worcester County Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. He was chosen to serve as "hog reeve," March 11, 1777; two years later was on the jury list, in 1780 was assessor, and in the following year served on the school committee. On this last committee he served from 1790 to 1808, being one of the committee chosen for building public schoolhouses, 1797-99. From 1803 to 1809, inclusive, he served as selectman. In 1808 he, with other members of the board, signed a

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letter to the selectmen of Boston, declining to join the city of Boston in a petition addressed to President Jefferson, asking for the suspension of the Embargo Act. One of his last services to the town was the running of the boundary line between Worcester and Shrewsbury. He married, July 2, 1776, Ruth Stone, born in 1748, died August 24, 1817, and they were the parents of three children: Francis, of whom further; Jonathan, born October 31, 1779, married Mary Flagg; and Sarah, born August 14, 1786.

(V) Captain Francis (2) Harrington, son of Nathaniel and Ruth (Stone) Harrington, was born May 15, 1777, and died October 17, 1841. He remained on the homestead, was captain of the militia of the Worcester South Company, and held various responsible town positions such as school committeeman, surveyor of highways, and collector of highway taxes. He married Lydia Perry, and their children were: Daniel, of whom further; Mary, born March 20, 1804, married Captain and Deacon Samuel Perry; Hannah, born February 12, 1806, died July 14, 1823; Joseph, born February 27, 1808, died April 13, 1812; Francis, born August 11, 1811, was an alderman in 1860, married (first) Harriet W. Robinson, (second) Frances J. Moore; Lydia, born December 12, 1814, married Nahum Flagg.

(VI) Captain Daniel Harrington, son of Captain Francis (2) and Lydia (Perry) Harrington, was born October 4, 1802, and died September 11, 1863. He lived on the homestead, and in 1831 his name appears on the jury list. Later he served as school committeeman and highway surveyor, and in 1849-50 was a member of the Common Council, serving the following year on the Board of Aldermen. He married Clarissa Gray, born August 23, 1809, died June 6, 1885, and they were the parents of nine children: 1. Joseph

A., born October 26, 1829, died December 4, 1875; a soldier in Fifty-first Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, in the Civil War, for nine months; married Zelia M. Pierce. 2. Emily A., born October 23, 1831; married George S. Battelle, died 1883. 3. Charles A., born May 20, 1834, died October 16, 1905; married (first) Lucy Goulding; (second) Margaret Patch. 4. Henry M., born March 20, 1836, died August 6, 1837. 5. Delia A., born March 21, 1841; married, in 1863, George B. Andrews. 6. Maria A., born September 2, 1843; married Edward W. Wellington. 7. Hon. Francis Alfred, born November 17, 1846; married (first) Roxanna M. Grout, (second) Lillia (Dudley) Leighton. 8. George A., born July 8, 1849, died 1883. 9. Daniel A., of whom further.

(VII) Daniel A. Harrington, son of Captain Daniel and Clarissa (Gray) Harrington, was born May 8, 1851. He received his early education in the Worcester schools and in Worcester Academy, and then entered Howe's Business College, at Worcester, from which he was graduated in 1866. Until 1876 he lived on the old Harrington homestead farming and contracting in the dairy business, and then engaged in the livery business, which he continued for more than thirty years, housing his equipment in the most modern of barns and stables, and conducting an eminently successful and prosperous business. He was president and treasurer of the Harrington Automobile Station. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1903 was elected brigadier-general of the Second Brigade of Patriarchs Militant of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He took an active part in public affairs, serving two terms on the Board of Aldermen, and was a member of the board when the

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vote was passed to build the new city hall of Worcester. Mr. Harrington married Jennie A. Spiers, and they were the parents of four children: Clara A., a teacher in the public schools of Worcester; Josie A., who married Herbert Linnell, deceased; John S., of whom further; and Daniel A. (2), born January 7, 1882, now living in Hartford.

(VIII) John Spiers Harrington, son of Daniel A. and Jennie A. (Spiers) Harrington, was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 1, 1880. He received his education in the public schools of Worcester, including the high school, and when his studies were completed, engaged in the automobile business, taking the Worcester agency for the Oldsmobile and for the Locomobile cars. Later, as he built up a successful business, he added to these two, the Ford, the Knox, and the Stevens-Duryea. These he continued to sell until 1909, when he began selling the Chalmers and the Hudson, opening a store in Providence, Rhode Island, where he handled the Thomas, Chalmers, and Hudson cars. In 1912 he still further enlarged his business by adding to his stores in Worcester and Providence a third establishment in Boston, Massachusetts, from which he sold the Everett car throughout New England. In 1914 Mr. Harrington came to Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1915 he organized the Harrington-Gifford Company. This continued until 1918, when Mr. Harrington bought out Mr. Gifford's interest and organized the J. S. Harrington Company, Inc., of which he is treasurer. This concern handles the Hudson and Essex cars in Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Harrington is also a director of the Harrington Hudson Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, controlling the sale of Hudson and Essex cars in Northern and Eastern Connecticut.

The business transacted by the J. S. Harrington Company, Inc., in the Springfield district, has steadily increased under the efficient management of Mr. Harrington, and is now installed in new quarters at Worthington and Chestnut streets. Here ample space is provided for the display of Hudson and Essex cars, and for the office and sales force. The office is located at the rear, partly on the main floor and partly on a mezzanine floor. In 1914, when Mr. Harrington came to Springfield as representative of the E. V. Stratton Company, whose territory included Springfield, it was his task to build up an entirely new business for the Hudson car. His first salesroom was in the building at the corner of Winter and Chestnut streets, over the local branch of the Fisk Rubber Company. A few months later Mr. Harrington took over the local Hudson agency and organized the Harrington-Gifford Company, which in a short time outgrew its quarters. A sales and service station was erected at Liberty and North streets, but in a few years the enterprise had again outgrown its housing and the new building on Chestnut street, now occupied by the Reo Springfield Company, became the headquarters of the Harrington-Gifford Company. When, in 1918, Mr. Harrington organized the J. S. Harrington Company, Inc., and engaged in business for himself, he moved into a salesroom at No. 158 Chestnut street, opening a large service station in Central street. The growth of the service station is an indication of the extent of the growth of the Hudson and Essex business in the Springfield territory. When Mr. Harrington came to Springfield he employed two service men. At the present time (October, 1922), there are twenty mechanics in the Central street service station, working under the management of Walter Regal, who was formerly final

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inspector for the Locomobile Company in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and during the war was final inspector for liberty motors in the Aviation Corps in France. William Tyler is stock room manager, having two clerks, and Mr. Harrington's sales force numbers five men, with A. R. Flinchbaugh as sales manager. The office force includes an auditor and four stenographers. The old salesroom at No. 158 Chestnut street is retained as a used car sales department, conducted independently of the sales department for new cars. In addition to this greatly enlarged establishment in Springfield, Mr. Harrington has a sales branch at No. 229 Maple street, Holyoke, Massachusetts, of which William R. Parsons is manager, and also has subdealers in Pittsfield, Adams, Northampton, Westfield, and Palmer.

With all his exacting business responsibilities, which he is handling most efficiently and successfully, Mr. Harrington finds time for fraternal and social affiliations. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Athelston Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Worcester; of Worcester Commandery, Knights Templar; of all the Scottish Rite bodies in Worcester, including the thirty-second; and of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Springfield. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Springfield Country Club; of the Nayasset Club; and of the Automobile Club of Springfield; also a member of the One of a Thousand Club, a national automobile dealers' association, composed of one thousand carefully selected automobile dealers of the United States.

On June 10, 1902, John Spiers Harrington married Mabel M. Clark, of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of Wil-

liam B. Clark, and they are the parents of two children: John S., Jr., born October 27, 1903; and William Clark, born June 28, 1905, both of whom were born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and received their education in the schools of Worcester and of Brookline, and in Springfield High School.

McKNIGHT, John Dwight

Among those who made a permanent contribution to the development and growth of the city of Springfield was John D. McKnight, who purchased one of the most sandy and barren tracts of land in the environs of the city and transformed it into a beautiful and desirable residential district of the community. The McKnight district vies with the United States Armory as a feature of Springfield first to be pointed out to the stranger, and the aesthetic features of that beautiful group of homes are due to the artistic taste and skill of John D. McKnight.

The McKnight family is of very old Scotch lineage, and was early represented in this country by immigrant members whose descendants are to-day scattered over the area of the United States. Among these descendants was Lewis McKnight, great-grandfather of John Dwight McKnight.

Lewis McKnight, of Scotch descent, was a resident of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and is buried near Freehold, that State. He was a man of high integrity, and greatly respected by his fellow-citizens as an honest, thrifty, God-fearing man, whose daily intercourse with his fellows was directed by the highest ideals of Christian conduct. His brother, the Rev. Charles McKnight, was for many years a Presbyterian minister in Monmouth county, New Jersey, where he was greatly loved and respected. Lewis Mc-

Knight married and reared a family of children, among whom were three sons: Lewis, Joseph, and Robert, of whom further.

Robert McKnight, son of Lewis McKnight, was born at, or near, Freehold, in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1745, and died in 1826, aged eighty-one years. He received his education in the schools of his native district, and as a young man went to Cortland county, New York, where as one of the first settlers he found an unbroken forest and unlimited opportunity. In 1799 he purchased 550 acres of land near the present site of the town of Truxton, New York, built a log cabin upon it, and began the arduous but simple and wholesome life of the pioneer. Albany, New York, 150 miles away, was the nearest market, but this did not prevent the sturdy pioneer from planting and harvesting his crops. As hard work and long waiting began to yield the reward of abundant harvests, he built a frame house, the first to be erected in the town, and led in the progress of the little settlement by being the first to send his wheat to market. Roads were the great necessity of the region, and Robert McKnight took an active part in providing funds, as well as in aiding in the actual work of construction. A toll turnpike was laid, of which Robert McKnight owned a goodly proportion of the shares, and in all the public affairs of the growing community he was one of the leaders. His wife, Lydia, whom he married in 1774, died in 1818, aged sixty-six years, and they were the parents of seven children: Sarah, Rebecca, Ann, Lewis, Joseph, Thomas; and Charles, of further mention.

Charles McKnight, son of Robert and Lydia McKnight, was born August 12, 1787, and died October 12, 1860. He was a respected and influential citizen of

Truxton, New York, and after the death of his father was intrusted with the management of the family affairs. He took an active part in all projects for the advancement of the community, taking especial interest in the development of a church and school, and to his efforts was due a large share of the improvements made in these two institutions. He married, August 30, 1821, Almira Clapp, who died September 2, 1866, and they were the parents of ten children: Almira Ann, who married J. M. Coats; Julia Eliza, who married Simeon Newell; Charles Lyman; Lucilia, who married Norman Talcott; Alonzo Lewis; John Dwight, of whom further; William Harrison; Emily, who married John Studd; Sarah Henrietta; and Frances Marion, who married Newton Hawley.

John D. McKnight, son of Charles and Almira (Clapp) McKnight, was born at Truxton, New York, January 28, 1835, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 20, 1890. He received his education in the public schools of his native district, and like many of the boys and young men of his time, resolved when school days were over to try his fortune in the West. Before his ardently planned trip to California could be undertaken, however, sickness in the family made it necessary that he should remain at home. Instead of going to the western coast he went to New York City, just before his twenty-first birthday was reached, hoping to secure employment as clerk in some store. Staying at a crowded hotel one night, he shared a room with A. W. Lincoln, of Springfield. It happened that Mr. Lincoln had just advertised for a clerk, and learning that the lad had come to New York in search of such a position, and being agreeably impressed with the manner of the boy, induced him to return with him to Spring-

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field, Massachusetts. Mr. Lincoln's store was situated nearly opposite the Chicopee Bank, and there young John D. McKnight was employed as a clerk for about a year. At the end of that time he returned to Truxton, New York, and engaged in the dry goods business for himself, in partnership with his brother-in-law, J. M. Shedd. This connection was maintained for some time, but Mr. McKnight's health was poor, and becoming alarmed because of his condition, he started on a sea voyage accompanied by Mr. Shedd. They went to Labrador, and Mr. McKnight returned much improved in health. In 1859 he returned to Springfield, and entered the employ of Tillie Haynes & Company. About this time his brother, W. H. McKnight, also came to Springfield and entered the employ of Mr. Lincoln as clerk. When the Civil War broke out, J. D. McKnight severed his connection with Tillie Haynes & Company, after having vainly tried to sell goods at Savannah, Georgia, to Southerners who would have nothing to do with Yankee supplies. With W. W. Norton, Mr. McKnight then purchased the dry goods business of Samuel Bigelow, which was housed in a small block near where the Western Union Telegraph office is now located. W. H. McKnight was then, with Mr. Shedd, conducting a dry goods store on the corner of Main and Pyncheon streets. In 1865 the McKnight brothers, with Mr. Norton and N. I. Hawley, organized the firm of McKnight, Norton & Hawley. This combination was successful, and became one of the widely known and prosperous dry goods firms in the city. It continued to grow and flourish until 1876, when it was burned out in the big fire of that year. During the period before the fire, J. D. McKnight had built up a carpet department, occupying a part of the establish-

ment. On the site of the ruins of the fire Mr. McKnight built the block now occupied by the Tillie L. Haynes Company and other concerns, and McKnight, Norton & Hawley moved into one of the new stores. But financial embarrassment followed, and Mr. Hawley sold out his interests, and although the company was able to pay all its creditors, J. D. McKnight's investment in the block was entirely lost in insolvency proceedings. This practically ended his career as a dry goods merchant. He then went into real estate development, purchased a barren, sandy, unattractive piece of land in the then suburbs of the city, where he went to work with undaunted courage. Later his brother was admitted as a partner. In about twelve years the brothers transformed that barren tract into one of the finest residential sections of the city, making of it a community which became not only the pride of the city, but which has attracted the attention of the residents of extensive areas outside the city. Its cottages, its lawns, its streets, and its parks, call forth the admiration of all visitors to Springfield, and it not infrequently happens that visitors come to the city for the express purpose of seeing the famous McKnight district. While J. D. McKnight was not entirely responsible for the financial success of the undertaking, he was entirely responsible for the aesthetic features of the community, which in no small degree have insured the financial success. His brother, W. H. McKnight, always left the landscape gardening to him from the first laying out of the streets to the final planting of trees and shrubbery, and that he brought to the work a rare artistic taste and ability is evidenced by the beauty of the district. In 1881 the brothers bought 150 acres north of Bay street, which they systematically developed, opening wide

streets, planting trees, and laying out building lots which provided generous lawns for each cottage. When the lots were laid out, W. H. McKnight would take charge and attend to the building of attractive cottages which were sold with the greatest care and under conditions which excluded undesirable residents. The original plot was soon doubled, and from twenty-five to forty houses a year have been built and sold. About \$100,000 have been invested in street improvements, \$250,000 in land, and the cost of the buildings erected has varied from \$2,500 to \$8,000. Five attractive corners were devoted to parks, adorned with fountains and shrubbery, and in Ingersoll Grove, in the northern end of the district, J. D. McKnight built his own home. To the eastward the work of development had extended as far as the New England railroad by the summer of 1921, and, realizing that this would probably be the limit of the new ground in that direction, Mr. McKnight named all the streets, most of them being named after colleges. As land in this direction became limited, the McKnights turned their attention to Forest Park, and such was the confidence felt by the general public in the management of the McKnights that the real estate syndicate which purchased the adjoining property did so only on condition that the McKnights should have charge of it.

Aside from public improvements, which were prompted by a love for Springfield, Mr. McKnight did not take an active part in public affairs. He did, however, serve as a member of the City Council in 1873, and at the time of his death was park commissioner. A home-loving man, devoted to his family, he formed no club affiliations, and was not a member of fraternal orders. He was an exceedingly busy man, but he was never too busy to take an interested per-

son to Forest Park, which was the pride of his later days. His religious affiliation was with South Church, of which he was a member from 1854 to the time of his death.

On July 19, 1864, John D. McKnight married Mary E. Hubbard, of Seneca Falls, New York, who died January 18, 1906, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Charles H., born January 4, 1866, died in 1916, leaving a son, Edward Fuller McKnight. 2. Mary Alice, born August 7, 1868, died March 28, 1895. 3. Florence, born June 30, 1871, married Frank L. Pierce. 4. Marion, married Philip H. Remington, son of Almon E. and Clara A. (Trask) Remington, grandson of Samuel Fowler Remington, and great-grandson of Almon Remington, of Suffield, Connecticut. Philip H. Remington was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, April 17, 1876, received his education in the public schools of Springfield, and then became associated with the Third National Bank of Springfield, where, as bookkeeper and teller, he remained for thirteen years. He then became identified with the L. S. Brown Charcoal Company, of which he is now treasurer, general manager, and principal owner. He is an energetic business man, and is well known in club circles, being affiliated with the Rotary Club, the Publicity Club, Winthrop Club, and the Manchoris Club, the latter of North Wilbraham. He is an attendant of South Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Remington are the parents of three children: Rebecca, who died in infancy; Mary, born December 11, 1905; and Florence, born November 18, 1908. 5. Robert Lewis, born June 30, 1888.

SCUDDER, Elisha Gage

Among the business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, is Elisha Gage Scudder, assistant treasurer of the Handy Choc-

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olate Company, with which concern he has been associated since 1916. Mr. Scudder is descended from old Colonial stock, tracing his ancestry to John Scudder, who came to Massachusetts in 1635, the line of descent being traced as follows:

(I) John Scudder, immigrant ancestor of Elisha Gage Scudder, and of those of the name in Barnstable, Massachusetts, was born in England, in 1619, and came from London to America in 1635, settling in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was made freeman in 1639. In 1640 he removed to Barnstable, where he continued to reside until his death in 1689. His wife, Hannah, survived him, and their children were: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary, Hannah; and John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Scudder, son of John (1) and Hannah Scudder, died at Chat-ham, in 1742, "very aged." He married, in 1689, Elizabeth Hamblin, daughter of James Hamblin, and she died in 1743. Their children were: John, Experience, James; Ebenezer, of whom further; Reliance, and Hannah.

(III) Ebenezer Scudder, son of John (2) and Elizabeth (Hamblin) Scudder, married, and reared a family of children, among whom was Eleazer, of whom further.

(IV) Eleazer Scudder, son of Ebenezer Scudder, married, and was the father of David, of whom further.

(V) David Scudder, son of Eleazer Scudder, was born January 5, 1763. He was a prominent man in his community, serving for many years as clerk of the courts of Barnstable county. He married Desire Gage, and they were the parents of: Charles, born June 3, 1789; and Frederick, of whom further.

(VI) Frederick Scudder, younger son of David and Desire (Gage) Scudder, was

born at Barnstable, in 1805, and died in 1878, aged seventy-three. He was an upright, active man, and a public-spirited citizen, who was for several years county treasurer and registrar of deeds, and who was long remembered and esteemed for his intimate connection with the county offices, for his courteous demeanor, for his devotion to public duties, and for his upright and useful life. He married, November 30, 1831, Cordelia Gage, who was born in 1805, and died in 1871, and their children, all born in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, were: Eugenia Jane, who died in 1906, aged seventy-three; Abbie Cordelia, who died in 1840, aged three years; Elisha Gage, of whom further; and William Alexander.

(VII) Elisha Gage Scudder, son of Frederick and Cordelia (Gage) Scudder, was born in Hyannisport, Massachusetts, in 1840, and died in St. Louis, Missouri, in February, 1912, aged seventy-two years. He received his education in the public schools, and when the Civil War broke out enlisted in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Infantry. After the close of the war he went to St. Louis, where he became associated with the firm of Brockmeyer & Rankin. An able, energetic, and ambitious young man, he made himself so useful to the firm that he eventually became a partner, the firm name then being changed to Brockmeyer, Rankin & Scudder. As time passed, the ability of Mr. Scudder became an increasingly important factor in the prosperity of the business, and later Mr. Scudder purchased the interest of Mr. Brockmeyer and Mr. Rankin. Still later W. A. Scudder came in and the firm was known as E. G. Scudder and Brother. A. H. Gale bought an interest and they were known as the Scudder Gale Grocery Company, of which E. G. Scudder was president until his death. This company later pur-

chased the interests of J. W. Scudder & Sons, the firm then being known as the Scudders-Gale Grocer Company. Elisha G. Scudder was not only a successful business man, but he was a good citizen and a progressive member of his community, intelligently aiding the intellectual and moral, as well as the economic development of the city. He was a member of the Business Men's Club, and his religious affiliation was with the Second Baptist Church.

He married Mary Gale, of Concord, New Hampshire, and their children were: 1. Prentiss G., who is treasurer of the Scudders-Gale Grocer Company; married Clara Hill, and has three children: Mary Catherine, Prentiss G., Jr.; and Alice, who married E. A. Hallett, and has three children: Archer, Mary Scudder, and Alice. 2. Lucy, married K. L. Green, and has one child, K. L. Green, Jr. 3. Elisha Gage, of whom further.

(VIII) Elisha Gage Scudder, Jr., son of Elisha Gage and Mary (Gale) Scudder, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, September 16, 1883. He received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis, and then entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1906. Upon the completion of his college course he formed a partnership with F. W. Hurnes, under the firm name of F. W. Hurnes & Company, and engaged in the flour business in St. Louis. This connection was maintained until 1909, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Scudder became a member of the F. B. Chamberlain Manufacturing Company. He continued with this firm up to 1916, a period of seven years, when he resigned and came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he took a position with the Miner Chocolate Company, having charge of the eastern division of the jobbing department, with headquarters here. This later became the Handy Chocolate

Company, and Mr. Scudder was made assistant treasurer of the corporation, which office he still holds (1922). He is well known in Springfield among his business associates, and is highly esteemed. Fraternally he is affiliated with Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and was at one time a member of the Nayasset Club.

On September 18, 1907, he married Meda H. Handy, of Springfield, daughter of Herbert Lewis and Henrietta (Huck) Handy. Mr. and Mrs. Scudder are the parents of one daughter, Marrietta, born at St. Louis, Missouri, September 9, 1914.

The surname Handy is of ancient English origin, and Mrs. Scudder comes of old Colonial stock, tracing her ancestry to Richard Handy, immigrant ancestor of the American family of that name, who was doubtless born in England, and was a sea-faring man. His descendants were numerous in Sandwich and other Cape Cod towns; his children born in Sandwich were: Richard (2), born May 21, 1672; Jonathan, born November 3, 1675; Hannibal, Isaac, John, Cornelius, and John. Richard (2) Handy, son of Richard (1) Handy, had a son, John Handy, born about 1700, who was the father of John (2), who married Keziah Eldred, of Falmouth, and was the father of Job Handy, among whose children was Hatzel K., who married Sally Holmes, and was the father of Hatzel Handy, who married Desire Bacon Lewis, and was the father of Herbert L. Handy, who married Henrietta Huck, daughter of Herman and Margaret Huck, of Springfield, and they were the parents of three children: Meda Huck, born at Springfield, October 28, 1881, married Elisha Gage Scudder, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri; Herman, born at Springfield, January 10, 1888; and Herbert Lewis, Jr., born June 2, 1889.

SOFIELD, Albert Marsh

Among the men engaged in the electrical business in the city of Springfield should be mentioned Albert Marsh Sofield, organizer, president and general manager of the American Electric Service and Maintenance Company, one of the well-known industries of that city.

The family name was spelled originally "Sophield," and its history extends back to the time of Charles I in England. Its members in the various generations from that time to the present have taken part in all the wars in history down to the recent World War. The family was first represented in this country in Rahway and Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where they performed their various duties in such a manner as to win the respect of all with whom they associated.

(I) Obadiah Joseph Sofield, grandfather of Albert M. Sofield, was a native of Rahway, New Jersey, and there received his education and spent his active career, honored and esteemed by his neighbors and friends. He married Rebecca Marsh, who bore him six children, as follows: George Washington; John, who served in the Civil War; Ezra, who also served in the Civil War; Obadiah, Ariminta; and Joseph Martin, of further mention. The members of the family were Quakers in their religious faith.

(II) Joseph Martin Sofield, father of Albert M. Sofield, was born in Rahway, New Jersey, May 4, 1845, and his death was the result of an accident on the railroad in the year 1890. Although only sixteen years of age at the beginning of hostilities between the North and South, he enlisted for service in that struggle, but at his mother's earnest solicitation he was released, not being of the required age. He studied for the profession of civil engineer, and when expert enough secured a position with the Chicago, Mil-

waukee & St. Paul railroad, in whose employ he was at the time of his death. He rendered faithful service to his employers, and his untimely end was a source of sorrow to all with whom he associated. He married Jeannette Eslinger, born in Luxemburg, Germany, 1852, daughter of Frederick Eslinger and his wife, who left their native land to make a home in the New World when their daughter Jeannette was six months old. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Sofield: Clarence, deceased; Josephine, deceased; Albert Marsh, of further mention; Joseph Martin, deceased; Eunice, deceased; Harry, located with the Army of Occupation in Belgium at the present time (1921).

(III) Albert Marsh Sofield was born in Marion, Iowa, June 4, 1878. His preliminary education was received in the schools of his birthplace, after which he pursued advanced studies in the University of Minnesota, which he attended for two years, completing his course in 1898. His first position was with the Westinghouse Electric Company in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and in Canaan, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, where he remained for three years, his work being electrical apparatus in connection with mining. He remained in the employ of the Westinghouse Company for a period of seven years, during which time he traveled in every State in the Union, this giving him a vast amount of knowledge that only travel and contact with various people can give, and during all this time he was engaged in electrical work. In the year 1916, Mr. Sofield took up his residence in Springfield, Massachusetts, and was connected with the Metal Production and Equipment Company and the Chicopee Electric Light Company. In the following year he organized the American Electric Service and Maintenance Company,

of which he is president and general manager, and they do business to the New York State line and Canadian border, and at times have from forty-five to fifty employees. Mr. Sofield is a practical man of business, enterprising and progressive, and the business of which he is the head is steadily advancing. He attends the Baptist church, and fraternally is connected with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Sofield married, July 15, 1917, Edith Curry Harris, of New Haven, Connecticut.

EDEN, James Anderson

Among the mechanical engineers and designers of special machinery in Springfield should be mentioned James A. Eden, who is of Irish extraction.

(I) Mark Eden, grandfather of James A. Eden, was born in Ireland about 1820, and died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1895, aged seventy-five years. A linen weaver by trade, he came to this country while still a young man and took an active part in the development of the linen industry in this country. He was of a mechanical turn of mind, and a rope walk constructed by him was one of the landmarks of Brooklyn, New York, for many years. He and his wife, Rachel, were the parents of six children: Robert; William; James Anderson, of further mention; Rachel; Jennie; and Samuel.

(II) James Anderson Eden, son of Mark and Rachel Eden, was born in Ireland about 1847, and came to America with his parents when a child. They settled in Brooklyn, New York, and here the son received his education, attending the public schools until the time came for him to learn a trade. He chose to learn the art of sheet metal working, at which trade he has continued throughout the greater part of his life, still (1922) being

engaged in that line of work, residing in Brooklyn. When the Civil War broke out, he was a boy of fourteen; he entered the navy as a fifer in the Marine Corps and continued until the war was over, his last official duty being the sad one of playing at President Lincoln's funeral. Mr. Eden is a member of Grant Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a Republican, and he is a member of the Episcopal church, of which he was warden for a number of years. He married Mary Collier, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and she died in Brooklyn, New York, in 1889, the mother of the following children: 1. Francis R., married Mary Alice Bramm, and has two children: Silvia and Dorothy. 2. James Anderson, Jr., of further mention. 3. Harold W., inventor of the Eden Washing Machine. 4. Marion, married George Head, and has two children: Leslie and Virginia. 5. Herbert C., deceased. 6. John J., superintendent of the Harriman Farms; married ———, and has had two children, John Vickery and Margaret.

(III) James Anderson (2) Eden, son of James Anderson (1) and Mary (Collier) Eden, was born in Brooklyn, New York, June 28, 1869. He received his education in the schools of Brooklyn, and then learned the trade of the machinist and tool maker, taking special courses in mechanical engineering and drawing. For twenty years he was engaged in mechanical work in Brooklyn, at the end of which time he went to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where for four years he was engaged in engineering work. In 1912 he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has made his home ever since. He has been officially connected with some of the large manufacturing plants of the city in a constructive capacity, in the designing and construction of special machinery. At the present time (1922)

he is, and has been for some years, at the head of a business of his own, the J. A. Eden Company, engineering, with offices at No. 387 Main street, making a business of designing special machinery, for which work he is well fitted both by training and years of experience.

On March 23, 1893, Mr. Eden married Elizabeth A. Keefe, of Rahway, New Jersey, daughter of Lawrence J. and Ellen (Jackson) Keefe, and they are the parents of five children: Margaret, Ellen L., Elizabeth A., Georgia W., and Maria K.

EMPSALL, George Henry

The president and general manager of the Duckworth Chain Company, of Springfield, George Henry Empsall, comes of an English ancestry.

William Empsall, father of George H. Empsall, was born in Halifax, England, in 1831, and died in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1885, aged fifty-four years. He was reared and educated in his native land, and obtained a practical education in the schools in the vicinity of his home. In 1852, upon attaining his majority, he emigrated to this country, and located in North Adams, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade of wool sorter, worked on a farm, and also for a time worked in a woolen mill. He later removed to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he gave his attention entirely to agricultural pursuits, and where he lived to the time of his death. He was honorable in all his dealings, careful and conscientious in the performance of every duty, and was honored by all who knew him.

William Empsall married Alice Duckworth, born in Manchester, England, in 1840, died in Watertown, New York, in 1918, daughter of Christopher and Ann (Borch) Duckworth. Christopher Duckworth came to the United States in 1848, accompanied by his family, settling first

in Massachusetts, and later in Mt. Carmel, Connecticut, where he manufactured, with the aid of his sons, the Duckworth Loom for weaving carpets and fancy cassimers, a loom of his own invention which came into use the country over. James Duckworth, brother of Alice (Duckworth) Empsall, in addition to his connection with the Duckworth Loom was also a prominent manufacturer of chains for driving bicycles, motorcycles and other chain driven machines, and his connection with the bicycle business was the means of interesting him in the Springfield Bicycle Club, and he became one of the most enthusiastic members of that organization, whose meets were famous during the days bicycle racing was at its height. He was the owner of the "Arrow II," one of the speediest motor boats used on the Connecticut river. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Empsall: Fred W.; Frank A., married (second) Pauline Sears, and has a son, Frank A., Jr.; George H., of whom further; Alfred Duckworth, married, and has three children: Roger Elwell, Earl Edison and Richard Duckworth; William Arthur, married, and has two children: Jeanette and Robert; Alice.

George Henry Empsall, of this review, was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, December 11, 1868. The public schools of his native place afforded him the means of obtaining an education, and he supplemented the knowledge thus obtained by a course in a business school in Pittsfield. He began his active career by securing a position as messenger boy in the Western Union Telegraph office, and remained there for a time. His next employment was in shoe factories in Pittsfield and other cities, and in this line he was employed for eight years, after which he went into the office of the American Express Company in Leominster, Massachu-

setts. Here he remained until 1889, when he changed his place of residence to Springfield, and for one year served as bookkeeper in the Duckworth Chain Company's plant. For the following five years he was located in different cities, namely, Greenfield, Massachusetts, Fishkill, New York, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He then returned to Springfield and again entered the employ of the Duckworth Chain Company. For a short time he served as factory inspector, then filled the various offices of bookkeeper, secretary, assistant treasurer, and upon the reorganization of the company was made treasurer. In 1916 Mr. Duckworth, the founder and president of the Duckworth Chain Company, died, and the company was again reorganized and Mr. Empsall was made president and general manager, offices he is filling satisfactorily at the present time (1922). In addition to this he is a director in the Union Trust Company, and in the Century Machine Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts. He is an attendant of Faith Church, Springfield, and a member of the Nayasset Club, the Rotary Club, and Longmeadow Country Club.

Mr. Empsall married, in December, 1902, Mabel Combs, of Middlefield, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles M. and Sophronia (Hackell) Combs. Mr. and Mrs. Empsall are the parents of one daughter, Mollie Jean, born April 11, 1915.

SCHLATTER, William Jerome

A well known florist and owner of one of the longest established concerns of its kind in Springfield, William J. Schlatter, is of Swiss ancestry.

(I) Christian Schlatter, grandfather of William J. Schlatter, was born in Switzerland, in 1805, and met his death by accidental drowning in the river Rhine. He

married Katherine Doser, and among their children was William, father of William Jerome.

(II) William Schlatter, son of Christian and Katherine (Doser) Schlatter, was born in Unterhollen, Schaffhausen, Switzerland, June 13, 1843, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 27, 1911. His childhood and youth were passed in Rheinfelden, and he was among the fortunate ones who received an education in the Pestalozzi Institute there. His natural love for the beautiful was encouraged, and when his school days were over he chose an occupation which would enable him to spend his days producing and cultivating beauty of color, form and fragrance. He apprenticed himself to a florist, and among the plants and blossoms of the city gardens at Basel and at Versailles he spent many happy hours. He was an enterprising lad, however, and opportunity for advancement seemed more certain in the new than in the old world, and so it was that in 1867, shortly after the close of our Civil War, William Schlatter, a young man of twenty-four, came to America. After a brief stay in New York City he came to Springfield, Massachusetts. For a short time he was employed in Greenfield and Fitchburg, Massachusetts, but soon settled permanently in Springfield, where he lived and worked at his business of producing beauty and fragrance during the remainder of his life. For several years he was employed by Adolph Mieliez and by E. W. Clark, both of whom were pioneer florists in this section of the country. For seventeen years more he superintended the floral work of the Thompson estate on Union street. Finally, in 1895, he built the greenhouse on Bay street and began business for himself. Two years later, he made his son, William J., a partner. Thorough knowledge, long experi-

ence, and a love for the work developed a large and prosperous business, and in it Mr. Schlatter continued until the time of his death.

William Schlatter was a loyal citizen of the country of his adoption, and took a keen interest in public affairs. Politically, he gave his support to the Republican party. His fraternal affiliation was with Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was also an active member of the German Lutheran church, in which organization he held the office of treasurer.

In 1869, in Greenfield, Massachusetts, William Schlatter married Elizabeth Lutolf, born in Lucerne, Switzerland, July 8, 1848, daughter of Xavier and Marie (Kauffman) Lutolf, and they were the parents of five children: William Jerome, of whom further; Marie, born August 13, 1871, married E. C. Jenks; Pauline C., born in 1872, died in 1884; Julia, born in October, 1873, married Leslie Killam, and has children: Maud, Jannette, and Valentine; an infant, born in January, 1885, died in July, 1885.

(III) William Jerome Schlatter, son of William and Elizabeth (Lutolf) Schlatter, was born in Greenfield, Massachusetts, March 4, 1870. When he was but four years of age his parents removed to West Springfield, and in the schools of that city and of Springfield he received his education. When his school days were over, he began his business career in the Taler Music Store in the capacity of clerk, which position he held for a time, and then became associated with the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee. About a year later he entered the employ of the Duckworth Chain Company, where he remained for three years, at the end of which time he severed his connection with that company and went to Boston, in the employ of the Spring-

field Elevator & Pump Company, he having charge of the Boston office. Thus far his business experience had been a varied one. In 1895 his father opened his newly built greenhouse on Bay street, and William J. was offered a partnership in that business. This he accepted, but continued in the employ of the Springfield Elevator & Pump Company for two years longer, but by that time the business of William Schlatter & Son, florists, had grown to such proportions that the entire time of the junior partner was needed, and he resigned his position in 1897, since which time he has given his full energy to the florist business. From the modest beginning with one greenhouse on Bay street, the business has developed into a large concern which grows its plants in five greenhouses and one palm house. In 1900 William Schlatter & Son bought the W. L. Chapel retail store, at No. 408 Main street, Springfield, later removing to No. 428 Main street, still later to No. 422 Main street, and finally, in July, 1921, going to No. 12 Pynchon street, which is their place of business at the present time (1922).

Mr. Schlatter, in addition to his interests as florist, is the owner of a concern engaged in the manufacture of florists' supplies, and he is also a director of the Highland Coöperative Bank. Mr. Schlatter is a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in which he has filled all the offices and is past high priest; Springfield Council, Royal and Select Masters; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; and of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club.

On January 19, 1898, William Jerome

Schlatter married Louise Roeder, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Frederick and Louise (Stickney) Roeder, and they are the parents of two children: Frederick William, born July 13, 1900, was killed in an accident, July 5, 1918; and Christine R., born May 9, 1902, a graduate of the Commercial High School, married, January 31, 1922, Robert Dean Noouey.

WADE, Nathaniel Bartlett

For nearly thirty years Nathaniel B. Wade has served as one of the deputy sheriffs of Hampden county, Massachusetts, and also turnkey of the Hampden County Jail at Springfield. He comes from an old Massachusetts family.

The American ancestor of this family was Jonathan Wade, who came in the ship "Lyon," landing in America September 16, 1632. He settled in Charlestown, where he was a merchant. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and with his wife was received into the church May 25, 1633. He was made a freeman May 14, 1634, and after 1636 moved to Ipswich, where he owned 600 acres of land, and in 1669, 1681 and 1682 was representative to the General Court.

Willard Wade, the great-grandfather of Nathaniel Bartlett Wade, settled in Gloucester, Rhode Island, and is believed to be a pioneer. He cleared the land upon which he lived and his entire life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He died in Gloucester, March 4, 1847. He married Hannah ———, who died January 27, 1847, at the age of seventy-nine.

Jonathan Wade, son of Willard and Hannah Wade, was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, where he died, January 16, 1875, aged eighty-four years, one month, ten days. He too was a farmer all his active years, which were many, and died January 16, 1875, at the age of eighty-

four. He married Abigail Brown, who died September 2, 1884, aged eighty-nine years, nine months, eighteen days. Their children were Essek O.; Lemuel Whiting, of further mention; George; Amy, married Lyman Cornell; Deborah Hannah, married Darling Sweet.

Lemuel Whiting Wade, son of Jonathan and Abigail (Brown) Wade, was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, in 1827, died March 13, 1895. He attended the district school, assisting his father at the home farm for a time, but at an early age began farming and lumbering operations for himself. He owned a sawmill and did a large business in lumbering, buying timber tracts and converting the logs into lumber, railroad ties and shingles. He did not live to the age of his father and grandfather, his years numbering sixty-eight, but was very active and continued his business operations up to the time of his death. He was a man of high standing in his community, a Republican in politics. He married Content Mavis, born in Warren, Rhode Island, in 1832, died February 21, 1908, daughter of Christopher and Louisa (Mason) Mavis. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters: Charles A. (see following sketch); Nathaniel Bartlett, of further mention; Louisa, married Benjamin Judson Ring, deceased; Harriet, married Joseph Windle, deceased.

Nathaniel Bartlett Wade, son of Lemuel Whiting and Content (Mavis) Wade, was born in Gloucester, Rhode Island, August 25, 1862, and there completed public school courses. Later he was a student at Wilbraham Academy. His youth was spent in Rhode Island, as his father's assistant in the sawmill, but in 1885 he came to Springfield, his first position being as night watchman at the old jail. Later he was appointed assistant

superintendent of the County Truant School, but resigned that post to become a keeper at the Hampden County Jail, remaining one year. He next spent two years in service at the Kings County Penitentiary, in Brooklyn, New York, and was later assistant superintendent for the William-Martin Company, in the manufacture of chairs at that institution. He held the last position two years, then returned to Springfield, Massachusetts, taking his old position at the jail as keeper and also as assistant turnkey. This continued until 1898, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Hampden county, and turnkey of the Hampden County Jail and House of Correction, positions he has held continuously until the present (1921). He is a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hampden Lodge, and Agawam Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Canton Patriarchs Militant, in which he has held the rank of major. He is also an active member of the State and County Prison Officials' Society. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Wade married, October 15, 1896, Carrie S. Porter, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, daughter of James and Sarah J. (Randall) Porter. Mrs. Wade is a descendant of John Porter.

(The Porter Line).

John Porter, of Windsor, Connecticut, came to New England in 1631 and settled first in Dorchester, Massachusetts, going to Windsor in 1635. His wife, Rose, died in Windsor, in 1647; he died April 22, 1648. The line of descent from John Porter is through his fourth child, Samuel Porter.

Samuel Porter was born in England, in 1626, died in Windsor, Connecticut, September 6, 1689. He was a merchant. He married, in 1659, Hannah, daughter of

Thomas Stanley. The line continues through their eighth child, Ichabod, born June 17, 1678, died in 1727, and his wife, Dorcas Marsh; their son James Porter, born in 1714, died in 1792, and his wife, Hannah White; their son, Deacon Jonathan Porter, born in 1752, died in 1833, and his wife, Ruth Chapin; their son, Jonathan, born 1789, died in 1864, and his wife, Edith Allis; their son, James Porter, born November 30, 1828, married November 19, 1856, Sarah J. Randall, daughter of Alvin Randall, of Enfield. James Porter was a farmer all his life in Hatfield. He was born in the house in which he spent his entire life. Carrie S. Porter, daughter of James and Sarah J. (Randall) Porter, married, October 15, 1896, Nathaniel B. Wade, of Springfield, as previously stated.

WADE, Captain Charles Albert

For over thirty years Captain Charles Albert Wade has been on the police force of Springfield, and has, during that time, been promoted through the intervening grades, from patrolman to his present rank of captain. He is a descendant of that branch of the Wade family which settled in Rhode Island. The American ancestor of this family was Jonathan Wade (q. v.).

Charles Albert Wade, son of Lemuel W. and Content (Mavis) Wade (q. v.), was born in Glocester, Rhode Island, June 4, 1860, and there obtained a public school education. For a number of years after attaining his majority he remained at home engaged with his father in farming and lumbering operations. In 1885 he came to Springfield, and for three years acted as guard at the Hampden County Jail. In 1888 he was appointed patrolman on the Springfield police force, and has served continuously since. He has risen through the grades of sergeant and

lieutenant to the rank of captain, which position he (1921) still holds, and is one of the valued men of the force.

Captain Wade is a member of Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and in politics is a Republican.

Captain Wade married (first), October 25, 1889, Emma L. Wheeler, of Hardwick, Massachusetts, daughter of Moses and Anna Wheeler. He married (second), March 21, 1904, Bessie M. (Clark) Goff, who before her marriage was Mrs. Frank Goff. She is a daughter of Seth Waldo and Diadama (Curtis) Clark. Captain Wade and his first wife were the parents of a daughter, M. Emma Louise; by the second marriage there are two daughters, Edna Mavis and Lois Alberta.

LOOMIS, William Wellington, M. D.

Well established in his profession in West Springfield, Massachusetts, to which section he came soon after receiving his degree in medicine, Dr. Loomis has, during the thirty-seven years which have since intervened, added to the esteem in which the Loomis name has been held ever since its first introduction to New England as a family by Joseph Loomis. Nearly all of those persons in the United States known by the name of Loomis trace their descent from this Joseph Loomis, who settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in 1639. For more than a century Loomis has been the spelling, but prior to that time Lomis was the accepted form, the oldest gravestones in Colchester bearing that form. On the early town records in Windsor the name is generally Lomys, and on the oldest gravestone dedicated to a member of the family, Deacon John, who died in Windsor, September 1, 1688, it is spelled Lomas. The family in England is of

Saxon origin, the surname having first been assumed in Lancashire. For eight centuries the Lomas family appears to have resided in the very parish in which it first became a family surname. The surname Lomas is taken from a locality. Loomis is an American modernization of Lomas.

(I) Joseph Loomis, son of John and Agnes Loomis, was born in England, and married, in Missing, County Essex, June 30, 1614, Mary White, baptized August 24, 1590, daughter of Robert and Bridget (Allgar) White. Joseph Loomis was a woolen draper in Braintree, England. He sailed from London, April 11, 1638, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and arrived in Boston, July 17, following, remaining about one year. He settled in Windsor, Connecticut, in the latter half of 1639, bringing with him five sons, all freemen, and three daughters. His house was situated near the mouth of the Farmington river, on "The Island," so called because at every great freshet it became temporarily an island by the overflowing of the Connecticut river. He died November 25, 1658. The line of descent in this branch is through Nathaniel Loomis, who was the seventh child in the order of birth.

(II) Nathaniel Loomis was born in County Essex, England, in 1626, and died in Windsor, Connecticut, August 19, 1688. He was a freeman in 1654, admitted to the church May 3, 1663, and was a member of the Windsor troop of horse in King Philip's War. He married November 24, 1653, Elizabeth Moore, daughter of Deacon John and Abigail Moore. They were the parents of twelve children, descent being traced in this line through David, the sixth child. The widow of Nathaniel Loomis married (second) John Case, and died July 23, 1728, aged ninety.

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(III) David Loomis was born in Windsor, Connecticut, January 11, 1667-68, and there died, January 9, 1751-52. He married, December 8, 1692, Mrs. Lydia (Marsh) Lyman, born October 9, 1667, who survived him, daughter of John and Hepzibah (Ford) Marsh, and widow of Richard Lyman. They were the parents of eight children, Aaron, the third child and second son, being head of the next generation.

(IV) Aaron Loomis was born in Windsor, Connecticut, September 5, 1696, and died in Torrington, Connecticut, September 13, 1773. He moved to Torrington as early as 1739, and in 1742 was one of a committee appointed to divide Torrington lands. He is named as one of the town's original settlers, his name under date of October, 1739, appearing on the memorial, asking for the establishment of a church there. On May 6, 1744, he was received into the church with his wife and three children, Aaron (2), Mindwell, and Esther. His home in Torrington was on the present Goshen road. He married, February 5, 1718-19, Deborah Eggleston, who died April 15, 1783. They were the parents of fourteen children. Ephraim, the eighth child, is head of the fifth generation in the line of Dr. William W. Loomis.

(V) Ephraim Loomis was born at Torrington, Connecticut, April 1, 1731, died there April 4, 1812. He married (first), October 31, 1756, Ruth Hosford, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who died May 1, 1764. He married (second), October 13, 1764, Jane Campbell, of Canaan, Connecticut. Ephraim Loomis joined the church in 1758, and he later served his country as a soldier of the Revolutionary army. All the nine children of this patriot were born in Torrington, Connecticut, Elias, the last born, being of the sixth generation.

(VI) Elias Loomis was born at Torrington, Connecticut, November 13, 1776,

died in Hitchcockville, Connecticut, May 2, 1831, a farmer and a Congregationalist. He married, in Torrington, Mary Rood, born October 17, 1776, died October 12, 1837, daughter of Moses and Sarah (Loomis) Rood. They were the parents of three sons, all born in Connecticut: Miles; William, of further mention; and Luther.

(VII) William Loomis was born at Torrington, Connecticut, in January, 1804, died in Hitchcockville, Connecticut, March 24, 1866. He married, February 27, 1828, Lydia Hewett, born in Colebrook, Connecticut, December 25, 1803, died in June, 1898, daughter of Joshua and Ann (Covil) Hewett, her mother living to be one hundred and five years of age. They were the parents of three sons, all born in Connecticut: William Alonzo, died in infancy; Lucius Augustus, of further mention; William Covil, died aged two years.

(VIII) Lucius Augustus Loomis, of the eighth generation, father of Dr. William W. Loomis, was born at Barkhamsted, Connecticut, July 26, 1830, died at Riverton, Connecticut, January 6, 1903, a farmer. He inherited the family homestead at Barkhamsted, and there resided many years. He married, June 12, 1852, Mary Amelia Barker, born in Plymouth, Connecticut, November 21, 1833, died at Riverton, Connecticut, April 18, 1904, daughter of Daniel Barker, an Englishman. Lucius A. and Mary Amelia (Barker) Loomis were the parents of four sons: William Wellington, of further mention; Frank Adelbert, born January 9, 1856, died unmarried, July 31, 1878; Clifford Ernest, born May 6, 1859, married, November 3, 1881, Nellie Driggs, daughter of Sterling and Flavia (Brace) Driggs; Grove Mortimer, born November 13, 1863, died unmarried, November 17, 1893.

(IX) Dr. William Wellington Loomis,

of the ninth American Loomis generation, and eldest son of Lucius A. and Mary Amelia (Barker) Loomis, was born in Barkhamsted, Litchfield county, Connecticut, June 16, 1853. He was educated in the public schools, finishing with graduation from the high school at Winsted, Connecticut. He began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of M. L. Crosier, of Riverton, Connecticut, and in 1880 entered the medical department of the University of Vermont. He continued medical study there for three years, receiving his M. D. with the graduating class of 1883. Soon afterward he located in West Springfield, where he has pursued the uninterrupted practice of his profession during the years, thirty-seven, which have since elapsed. He is a member of the various medical societies, and has attained an eminent position in his profession. He is a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of Tekoa Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Dr. Loomis married, June 9, 1885, Caroline Barton, daughter of Henry Martin and Electa Barton.

STEELE, Ancestral History

The Steele family, of West Springfield, was founded in New England by John and George Steele, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Dorchester. Later John Steele led the band of settlers from Cambridge, Massachusetts, to what is now Hartford, Connecticut, and George Steele accompanied him. This branch descends from George Steele.

(I) George and John Steele were proprietors of lands in Cambridge in 1632; George Steele was admitted a freeman in May, 1634; was one of the company which settled Hartford in 1635-36; was one of the proprietors of undivided lands there in 1639; and a juryman in 1643. His resi-

dence in Hartford was on the lane, now Washington street, southeast of Trinity College, and here he died in 1663. He was the father of four children: Elizabeth, married Captain Thomas Watts, an officer in King Philip's War; a daughter born in 1640, married, and left a daughter, Martha; Richard, married, but died childless; James, of further mention.

(II) James Steele, the youngest child of George Steele, the founder, was a trooper in the war against the Pequots in 1657-58. In 1662 he was appointed by the General Court to lay out lands in Hommanasett, and in 1672, with others, to run the dividing line between Lyme and New London. That same year he was granted one hundred and fifty acres of land, and in 1675 was appointed commissary for Connecticut troops engaged in King Philip's War, his salary £50 per annum. His dwelling was on the old plan of Hartford, south of Little river. He married (first) Anna Bishop, daughter of John Bishop, of Guilford. He married (second) Bertha, widow of Samuel Stocking. Children by first marriage: Sarah, married Samuel Boman, Jr.; Lieutenant James, of further mention; John, married Melathiah, daughter of Mayor William Bradford, of Plymouth; Mary, married a Mr. Hall; Elizabeth, died unmarried in 1723; Rachel, married (first) Edward Allyn, (second) a Mr. Deming.

(III) Lieutenant James (2) Steele, son of James (1) Steele, was born about 1658, lived in Hartford, Connecticut, and was a well-to-do, influential man. He died in 1730, leaving an estate valued at £870. He married Sarah Barnard, who died in 1730, her estate valued at £744. Children: Mary; Jonathan, born 1693, died January 6, 1753, married, May 6, 1715, Dorothy, daughter of Joseph M. and Sarah Maygatt, she born January 26, 1696, died November 8, 1775; Rev. Ste-

phen, of further mention; ———, married, March 18, 1708, Sarah Goodwin, who died in 1712, aged thirty; Sarah, married a Mr. Judd; Elizabeth, married, July 27, 1815, Cyprian Watson.

(IV) Rev. Stephen Steele, son of Lieutenant James (2) Steele, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1686, and died at Tolland, Connecticut, December 4, 1759. He was a graduate of Yale College, class of 1718, and was the minister settled over the church at Tolland in 1720, with a salary of £75 per annum. He married, May 2, 1720, Ruth Porter, born November 10, 1701, died May 14, 1792, daughter of Colonel Samuel Porter, of Hadley, Massachusetts. A sister of his wife's married Rev. Solomon Williams, and they were the ancestors of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Children: Ruth, died at the age of eighteen, unmarried; Stephen, married Hannah Chapman; Eleazer, married (first) Ann White, (second) Ruth Chapman, (third) Lois Fenton; Elisha, the first lawyer in Tolland, married Sarah Wolcott; Sarah, married John Huntington; Mehitable; James, of further mention; John, married Sarah Cobb; and Aaron.

(V) Lieutenant James (3) Steele, son of Rev. Stephen and Ruth (Porter) Steele, was born February 6, 1737. He was a lieutenant in the Colonial War of 1753, lived in Tolland until 1774, then moved to Ellington, and after the Revolution to Brookfield, Vermont. He married (first), January 24, 1754, Abigail Huntington, who died January 6, 1769. He married (second), September 14, 1769, Dorothy Converse, who died March 10, 1773. He married (third) January 18, 1775, Abigail Makepeace, who died April 23, 1823. Lieutenant James Steele died April 5, 1812. He was the father of thirteen children, his first wife being the

mother of seven children: Aaron, died in the Revolutionary army while serving in New Jersey; James, a Revolutionary soldier, married Jemima Wolcott; Zadoc, taken prisoner by the Indians at the time Royalton, Vermont, was burned, October 17, 1780, taken to Canada, but made his escape, married Hannah Shurtliff; Andrew, of further mention; Samuel, a Revolutionary soldier, married Sarah Shurtliff; Abigail, died in childhood; Deborah, married Dr. Philip Lyon. By second marriage there were two children: John, died young; John, died young. By his third wife there were four children: Abigail; Solomon, died unmarried; Eleazer, married Azuba Blodgett; Jason, married Harriet Converse.

(VI) Andrew Steele, fourth child of Lieutenant James (3) Steele, and his first wife, Abigail (Huntington) Steele, was born December 25, 1763, died in Brookfield, Vermont, February 18, 1811. He married, August 17, 1785, Elizabeth Lathrop, of Tolland, born in 1763, died September 16, 1837. They were the parents of eight children: Benoni, died young; Aaron, of further mention; Polly, married Elisha Allis; Andrew, married Nancy Ann Starks; Danforth, married Lydia Abel; Laura, married Charles Preston; Elizabeth, married Zelotes Bigelow; Lucy Gray, married Joseph Bean.

(VII) Aaron Steele, second son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Lathrop) Steele, was born in Randolph, Vermont, February 28, 1787, and resided at Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts. He married (first), in 1817, Martha Gaylord, who died August 11, 1819. He married (second), in 1822, Sarah Leonard. Children of first marriage: A son who died in infancy; Lemira, married Leban E. Lanfair, and they were the parents of Arthur F. Lanfair, of West Springfield. Children of second marriage: Rodney Charles, of

further mention; Pamela Eliza, born in 1828; Sarah Adelia, married, in April, 1850, Benjamin B. H. Hill, of Derby, Connecticut; Martha Guilford, married, in April, 1850, Lorenzo G. Gibson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

(VIII) Rodney Charles Steele, son of Aaron Steele, and his second wife, Sarah (Leonard) Steele, was born in 1825, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1872. He learned the machinist's trade at Colts Armory, Hartford, Connecticut, but early in life became a railroad employee, becoming a locomotive engineer and serving the Boston & Albany railroad for thirty-five years. His run in later years was between Springfield and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and until within a short time of his death he was at the throttle of his engine, "The Modac," that being the day of named and woodburning engines. There was but one engineer on the Boston & Albany system whose service exceeded those of Rodney C. Steele, and there was none whose record was more honorable. He was for many years an active member of the old Springfield Volunteer Fire Department. He was a member of Hampden Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Morning Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Springfield Commandery, Knights Templar; and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite had attained the thirty-second degree. In politics he was a Republican, and in religious faith a member of the Memorial Church of Springfield.

Mr. Steele married, in 1845, Mary S. Baker, of Brattleboro, Vermont, born in 1829, died in 1910, surviving her husband thirty-eight years. Children: George, died in 1890; Frederick Carlos, of further mention; Charles, residing on Belmont avenue, Springfield, the only one now living; Florence, deceased, married Ford Cook; Mary, Ellen, and Emma, the three last named dying in infancy.

(IX) Frederick Carlos Steele, son of Rodney Charles and Mary S. (Baker) Steele, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 22, 1853, and died in Lyndonville, Vermont, in 1904. He was a painter and fresco artist, the last twenty-five years of his life being spent with the Boston & Maine railroad, he having charge of paint shops in Springfield. He was also buyer of all materials used in his department. For many years his headquarters were in Springfield, but in 1900 he was transferred to Lyndonville, Vermont, to take charge of the company paint shops there, there remaining until his death, four years later. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Congregational church, affiliated with Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield; and with Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Steele married Eleanor Nelson, of Palmer, Massachusetts, born in 1854, died February 12, 1917, daughter of Lyman N. and Eleanor (Hogaboom) Nelson. They were the parents of five children: Harry Williams, whose sketch follows; Florence Eleanor, married William Pike, of Pasadena, California; Frederick Carlos, whose sketch follows; Lyman Nelson; George Louis, whose sketch follows:

STEELE, Harry Williams

Harry Williams Steele, the eldest son of Frederick Carlos and Eleanor (Nelson) Steele (q. v.), was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 2, 1880. He was educated in the schools of Reading, Palmer, Springfield, and West Springfield, and then spent two years in the University of Vermont, in Burlington. He came to Springfield in 1889 and entered the employ of George N. Merrill & Company, civil engineers of that city, with whom he remained seven years, becoming well versed in both theoretical and

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practical engineering. In 1911 he formed a partnership with his brother, Frederick C. Steele, and as Steele Brothers, civil engineers, they established offices in West Springfield. They are engineers for the town of West Springfield, in charge of sewers, roads, etc., and also have a large private clientele of satisfactory proportions. Mr. Steele is a member of the West Springfield School Committee; member of Mt. Orthodox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Springfield; member of Tekoa Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; member of Kappa Sigma fraternity; and chairman of the prudential committee of the Congregational church in Mitteneague, West Springfield.

Mr. Steele married, October 17, 1906, Mabel Chapin, of West Springfield, daughter of Henry M. and Harriet (Darling) Chapin, a descendant of Deacon Samuel Chapin, through his son Japhet, his son Deacon David, his son Josiah, his son Israel, his son James, his son Henry M., his daughter Mabel. Henry M. Chapin, born April 28, 1840, died June 3, 1915. He married, November 28, 1866, Harriet Darling, and they were the parents of six children: Frank, Emma, Carrie; Mabel, wife of Harry Williams Steele; James, and Lester. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are the parents of two children: Isabel, born February 28, 1909; and George Chapin, February 24, 1911. The family home is at No. 13 Boulevard, West Springfield.

STEELE, Frederick Carlos

Frederick Carlos Steele, the second son of Frederick Carlos and Eleanor (Nelson) Steele (q. v.), was born in Reading, Massachusetts, November 15, 1885. He was educated in the schools of Springfield and West Springfield, Mas-

sachusetts, and Lyndonville, Vermont, and completed his studies at Lyndon Institute. After he had finished his school years he was employed in Cheney Brothers drug store at Lyndonville for two years, then came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was similarly employed by E. F. Leonard for a time. He then became associated with George N. Merrill & Company, civil engineers, remaining in the office employ of that firm for three years. The next two years he was with Cobb & Beasely, engineers. In 1911, the firm of Steele Brothers, civil engineers, with offices at West Springfield, was formed, Harry W. and Frederick C. Steele comprising the company. They are engineers for the town of West Springfield, and well established in business. Mr. Steele is a member of Mt. Orthodox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Springfield, and a Republican in politics.

Mr. Steele married, February 22, 1916, Sarah Eaton Darling, born in Turners Falls, town of Montague, Massachusetts, but a resident of West Springfield since 1903, daughter of Irving A. and Lizzie Bowen (Eaton) Darling. Her father has been in business in West Springfield since 1903. He was born in New York State. Mrs. Steele is one of three children; her brother, Irving H. Darling, was with the 101st Regiment in the war against Germany.

STEELE, George Louis, M. D.

Dr. George Louis Steele, the youngest son of Frederick Carlos and Eleanor (Nelson) Steele (q. v.), was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 24, 1891. He was a student at the public schools of West Springfield, Massachusetts, and Lyndonville, Vermont, finishing at Lyndon Institute. He prepared for his profession in the medical depart-

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ment of the University of Vermont at Burlington, there receiving his M. D. at graduation in 1914. He spent the first eighteen months following graduation as interne in Springfield Hospital, Springfield, Massachusetts, beginning private practice in West Springfield in January, 1916, where he has since continued. Dr. Steele is a member of Springfield Academy of Medicine, Massachusetts Medical Society, American Medical Association, Physicians' Club of Springfield, and the medical fraternity, Phi Chi. He is well established in the town of West Springfield, and is rapidly acquiring a satisfactory clientele. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. During the World War, Dr. Steele was appointed and received a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps in the United States army.

Dr. Steele married, November 30, 1916, Vera Colburn, of Bangor, Maine, daughter of Edgar Colburn. His offices are at No. 282 Westfield street, West Springfield.

DOWNEY, Henry Arthur, M. D.

For more than twenty years Dr. Henry Arthur Downey has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Mittineague, in the town of West Springfield, Massachusetts, settling here in October following his graduation from the Medico-Chirurgical Medical College of Philadelphia, in June, 1898. He is a son of Henry Downey, who at the time of the birth of his son was living in the village of Osbornville, on the Metedeconk river, in Ocean county, New Jersey, about eight miles from Toms river, the county seat.

William Downey, of Cedar Bridge, Ocean county, New Jersey, born in 1805, grandfather of Henry Arthur Downey, was accidentally killed in 1864. He was

a teamster, and in the early days of iron manufacture, at Allaire, in Monmouth county, at what is now Lakewood, New Jersey, he hauled the pig iron from the mills to vessels at tide-water. That industry has long passed, and the once thriving town of Allaire has changed and a greater prosperity has come to that section now known as Lakewood, and the entire shore region has developed into one of New Jersey's winter and summer vacation areas. William Downey married Anna Wooley, of a substantial Ocean county family, and they were the parents of five children: Adam W., Catherine; Henry, of further mention; Charles J., and William Harrison Downey.

Henry Downey, son of William and Anna (Wooley) Downey, was born at Cedar Bridge, Ocean county, New Jersey, in 1837, died at Point Pleasant, New Jersey, in 1914. He was a farmer of Ocean county for many years, but later became a coal dealer, continuing in business until his death. He was a man of energy and ability, and uniformly successful in his business enterprises. He was a Republican in politics, a member of the Baptist church, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He married Eliza J. Strickland, born in 1842, died in April, 1916. They were the parents of the following children: Anna Frances, Eleanor; and Henry Arthur Downey, of further mention.

Henry Arthur Downey, son of Henry and Eliza J. (Strickland) Downey, was born in Osbornville, Ocean county, New Jersey, August 12, 1875, and began his education in the public school. He also attended boarding school, and was a student at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, there completing his classical study. He prepared for the practice of medicine at Medico-Chirurgical Medical College in Philadelphia, and

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there was graduated M. D., class of 1898. In October of the same year, Dr. Downey located in Mittineague, West Springfield, Massachusetts, and has continued professional practice there until the present time (1920). He is a member of the Hampden County Medical Society, and Springfield Academy of Medicine, and is affiliated with Mt. Orthodox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and Tekoa Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both of West Springfield. He has established himself firmly in the confidence of the community, and as a physician is highly regarded.

Dr. Downey married, in November, 1901, Lillian E. Titus, of New York City, daughter of John Henry and Margaret I. (Mullen) Titus. Dr. and Mrs. Downey are the parents of three children: Marjorie E., born December 7, 1902; John, born December, 1906, died in December, 1918; Miriam, born November 17, 1913.

SMITH, Addison Henry

The Springfield and Westfield sections of Massachusetts have been the home of this branch of the Smith family since John Smith, the American ancestor, came from England in the ship "Planter," in 1625. One of the present representatives of the family in West Springfield is Addison Henry Smith. He is a son of Joseph Addison Smith, and a grandson of Horace Smith, both of whom were born in Westfield. Horace Smith, a farmer, was born in Westfield, August 15, 1792, and died in West Springfield, in 1869, aged seventy-seven years. He married Grata Bagg, born in West Springfield, in 1795, died there in 1864, the mother of six sons and three daughters, all deceased: 1. Henry Bagg, a graduate of Amherst College, a minister of the gospel; married Sarah Hazen. 2. Joseph Addison, of further mention. 3. Franklin F.,

married Sarah Frisbie. 4. Margaret, married Addison Day. 5. Harriet A., never married. 6. William H. 7. Samuel D., a veteran of the Civil War. 8. Caroline T., never married. 9. Lyman C., never married. The parents were members of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, Horace Smith serving for many years as a deacon, and for twenty-five years as the superintendent of the Sunday school.

Joseph Addison Smith was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, July 5, 1821, died in West Springfield, May 12, 1877. He was educated in West Springfield public schools, and in 1840 established a market-gardening business, being one of the first to raise produce exclusively for the market. He continued a market-gardener all his life, and the business he developed is still conducted by Joseph M. and Addison H. Smith. He was a Republican in politics, and held several minor town offices. He married Frances Olcott Mather, born at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, December 20, 1823, and died in West Springfield, in 1897, daughter of Timothy Mather, farmer, merchant, and capitalist, who died in Suffield, Connecticut, April 29, 1864, aged seventy-six years. Timothy Mather married Frances Olcott, born in Windsor, Connecticut. Joseph Addison and Frances O. (Mather) Smith were the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy, two sons and a daughter surviving: Joseph M., born October 11, 1851, married, in 1875, Ellen Moody; Addison Henry, of further mention; Harriet Amanda, residing in West Springfield.

Addison Henry Smith was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, November 5, 1857, and now (1920), at the age of sixty, resides in his native town near the scenes of his youth. He attended the public schools, passing through all the



Addison H. Smith.

grades, and was graduated from the Chicopee High School in 1874. He then entered Amherst College, from which he graduated in science, in 1878. In 1877 the firm of J. M. & A. H. Smith was established, which conducts the Wayside Market Garden, having one of the most extensive market gardens in Western Massachusetts, at times cultivating over one hundred acres, and employing from fifty to seventy-five men. They are also the oldest market-gardeners in this section. Their business is conducted upon the farm where, seventy-seven years ago, their father began market gardening, and as he prospered in his day, so the sons with the added knowledge of their day are prospering in the same line of business. Later, A. H. Smith admitted his son, Stanley B. Smith, to the partnership. Mr. Smith has delved deep in the science of gardening and has contributed to literature of special interest to the gardener, chiefly through the medium of the agricultural journals, and by request addresses meetings where agriculture is the chief theme. He was a youth of twenty when he began, being still a college student, and for forty years since that time he has given his entire attention to market gardening and to the affairs of J. M. & A. H. Smith. He is an authority on the subject, but also takes a deep interest in all the affairs of the community. For some time he was in charge of the West Springfield public schools; was a school committeeman; a member of the town finance committee for a number of years, and a director of the Hampden County Improvement League. He is a member of many agricultural societies, and a frequent contributor to the program of their meetings. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, the church of his fathers. In politics he is an independent, with Republican proclivities.

Mr. Smith married, March 19, 1885, Maria Brooks, born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October 1, 1858, a graduate of the West Springfield High School, and of the Westfield Normal Training School. She is a daughter of Reuben and Sophia (Smith) Brooks, her father being a substantial farmer, dairyman and landowner. Reuben Brooks died December 11, 1909, aged eighty-two, his wife in 1901. They were the parents of a son and five daughters. Addison H. and Maria (Brooks) Smith are the parents of a daughter and two sons: 1. Edith L., a graduate of the West Springfield High School and of Mount Holyoke College. 2. Stanley B., who is associated with his father in the Wayside Market Garden; married Bertha Vining, and they have a son, Stanley B., Jr. 3. Harold A., a graduate of Amherst College, with class honors; after graduation, for the period of the World War, he became an analytic chemist in a large munition plant in Newark, New Jersey, and now holds a similar position in one of the paper manufacturing concerns of Holyoke, Massachusetts.

PIERCE, Walter Henry

A well known market gardener of West Springfield, Massachusetts, Walter H. Pierce is a man of untiring energy and spirit in his community. His interests have taken him outside of his own personal affairs, and he has devoted himself in many instances to work in the welfare of his city and State to such an extent as to make him worthy of the recognition which those who know him best give him.

Mr. Pierce was born May 30, 1870, in Hudson, New York, the son of James Henry and Emma (Bull) Pierce. His father was also born in Hudson, July 31, 1830, where he was reared, educated in the public schools, and lived until about his eighteenth year, when he went to

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was employed on the Boston & Albany railroad as fireman. He later became a freight conductor, and about 1853 was made a passenger conductor on the Hudson River railroad, on which line, during a run from Albany to New York City, he received injuries from which he died at the age of about forty-three or forty-five years, in Bath, which had been his home since his marriage. During the Civil War he had served as a standard bearer. He married, in 1852, Emma Bull, who was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the daughter of Edward J. and Mary (Bagg) Bull, the former named a printer of that town, having been the editor and publisher of the "Berkshire County Eagle." He died in Pittsfield at the age of seventy-five. A sister, Mary (Bull) Libby, wife of Henry J. Libby, now living in Nebraska, survives. They have two children: Roy (aged twenty-six); and Barbara (aged twenty). Walter Henry Pierce had one sister, Grace, who died in 1908, at the age of fifty-one. She was married to Eugene Bertini. They had four children. The Pierce family was identified with the Methodist church.

The earliest years of Walter Henry Pierce were spent in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. At the age of seven years he came to West Springfield, where he lived with his uncle, William H. Bull, until his twentieth year. It was here that he received a public school education, spending his free hours working on his uncle's farm. When twenty-one years old, he rented a farm and started in the market gardening business on a retail basis. The following year he bought the farm and started a wholesale business, which he is still conducting, having at the present time about fifty-five acres under cultivation. He organized, in 1917, and was the first president of the Market Gardeners of

West Springfield. Mr. Pierce is an ardent advocate for good roads, being the first man to get an appropriation from the Massachusetts Highway Commission and also from the town to build a good road from Springfield to the Holyoke line. In politics Mr. Pierce is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Selectmen; a director of the West Springfield Coöperative Bank; a member of the Board of Commerce; on the Bridge Committee of the new bridge, proposed, from Springfield to West Springfield, and he was one of those who advocated a straight bridge after the plan of the one on Vernon street, and has personally called upon each member of the different boards of selectmen, which have held office since the new bridge was advocated to secure their coöperation in this respect. He belongs to Mt. Orthodox Lodge of Masons; the Bella Grotto of Springfield; the Tekoa Lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he has held office; the Orpheus Club; the Calhoun Club; and the Fish and Game Association of Springfield. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, in which he serves on the Parish Committee.

On September 3, 1895, Mr. Pierce was married to Mary Agnes Alderman, daughter of William Pierce and Anna E. (Hapgood) Alderman, the former a farmer, of Middlefield, Massachusetts, who was born in 1836, died at the age of seventy-three years, while his wife died in 1912 at the age of sixty-eight years. She was a daughter of George D. Hapgood. The name of Hapgood is an old one in New England, and has for generations been identified with the progress of this country. The first ancestor of whom there is definite record was Shadrach Hapgood, born about 1642, in England, who came to Boston about 1656. He was a farmer by occupation; he was killed in

King Philip's War. His immediate descendant, Thomas Hapgood, married Judith Barker, and to them was born Thomas (2) Hapgood. Lieutenant Asa Hapgood, the third son of Thomas (2) Hapgood, was born and lived in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He was a prominent and respected man in his community, having been active in governmental affairs. His son, David Hapgood, located in Vermont, where his extreme energy and perseverance in time of peril with the Indians was indicative of the strength and character of the Hapgood family. He also received public recognition, having been chosen as magistrate for a consecutive number of years. Bridgman Hapgood was the fifth son of David Hapgood. Like his ancestors he held many public offices, besides having been extensively engaged not only in farming, but in several other industries. He married for his first wife Elizabeth Morrison; for his second wife Laura M. Weston. In the Alderman family there were five children: Kate E., Mary Agnes, who married Walter H. Pierce; Jennie E., who married Frank C. Rising, and is the mother of one son, William Alderman Rising; Etta Louise; and one who died an infant. Those living now reside in West Springfield.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pierce were born these children: Walter Raymond, who is now attending the New Hampshire State College and is in his second term; and Frank Parker, who is at present in his second term at the West Springfield High School. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce are members of the West Springfield Chapter, order of the Eastern Star, of which Mrs. Pierce has been treasurer since its organization in 1914.

DOW, Harry Baker

Among the physicians of West Springfield is Harry Baker Dow, who is a mem-

ber of a family of Scotch-Irish descent, which has been located in New England for many years, and which was founded by Timothy Dow.

The descent to Dr. Harry Baker Dow is through Timothy Dow's son, Isaac Dow, who was born in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1790, and died in 1876. He married (first) Lucretia Baker, (second) Nancy Austin. By his first marriage he was the father of two children: Lucian, and Willson; by his second marriage: Emeline, Aseneth, Annette, William, of whom further; and Augusta.

William Dow, son of Isaac and Nancy (Austin) Dow, his second wife, was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, November 10, 1837, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 10, 1912. He obtained his education in the schools of West Concord, New Hampshire, and as a young man he learned the carpenter's trade, then perfected himself in cabinet making. For several years he and a partner named Abbott were associated in the manufacture of fine furniture, in West Concord, and after his marriage he took up his residence in Claremont, New Hampshire, where for ten years he and his wife conducted a millinery business. About 1890 he moved to Chicopee, Massachusetts, and after a period spent at his trade, he began dealing in dairy products, which he continued successfully until his retirement in 1908. After withdrawing from active life, Mr. Dow moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, purchasing a home on Summer avenue, where he passed the remaining four years of his life. He was a member of the Baptist church, and during his residence in Chicopee served in the capacity of trustee. He belonged to the Claremont, New Hampshire, Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He married, in 1866, Lora Baker, daughter of the Rev. Charles and Mary (Colby) Baker, of Grafton, New Hampshire, and they were

the parents of: Grace Mabel, married Alfred Chapin, of Springfield; Frederick H., a farmer of Greenwich, Massachusetts, and Harry Baker, of whom further.

Dr. Harry Baker Dow, son of William and Lora (Baker) Dow, was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, August 27, 1876, and there attended the public schools. After completing his course in the local schools, he enrolled in the Boston School of Pharmacy, graduating in the class of 1904. For two years he was employed in the pharmacy of C. J. County, in Boston, and then deciding upon the medical profession as his life work, he prepared himself therefor by a course in the Baltimore, Maryland, Medical College, receiving his degree M. D., in June, 1911. For one year after graduation he was in the Maryland General Hospital, and in 1912 he began his practice in West Springfield, in which he has since been actively engaged. He is a member of the Third Congregational Church of West Springfield, and of Franklin Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Boston, Eagle Lodge, No. 148, of Springfield, Mt. Orthodox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Springfield, and of the various medical associations.

Dr. Dow married, September 7, 1911, Martha Ernestine Damon, daughter of Elmer E. and May (Stiles) Damon, of Southwick, Massachusetts. They were the parents of three children, all of whom died in infancy.

ADASKIN, Herman

Now head of the Adaskin Furniture Company, of Springfield, Massachusetts, a business occupying nearly a city block, of which he was the founder, Mr. Adaskin is one of that city's representative merchants.

Herman Adaskin is a grandson of Herman Adaskin, who lived and died in Russia, and a son of Adolph Adaskin, who was born in the Province of Morlif, Russia, in

1864. During Adolph Adaskin's residence in Russia, according to the custom of the country, he was obliged to serve five years in the army. At the end of this time he engaged in the clothing business, which he continued to conduct up to 1892, when the fires of persecution were burning so fiercely in Russia that he was obliged to give up his business, and at the first opportunity he came to the United States, locating in Springfield, Massachusetts. There he engaged as a painter, which trade he followed during his two years' residence in that city. While working on the Meekins-Packard building, August 2, 1894, he was instantly killed, he being only thirty-three years of age. Adolph Adaskin married, in Russia, in 1882, Rebecca Mittleman, of Morlif, daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Schneiderman) Mittleman. They were the parents of three children: Herman, of further mention; Edward, who enlisted in the United States navy, serving overseas during the World War, and since his return has had charge of the advertising department of the Adaskin Furniture Company; and Anna, who became the wife of Sidney W. Marks, of Springfield.

Herman Adaskin, son of Adolph and Rebecca (Mittleman) Adaskin, was born in Morlif, Russia, January 2, 1883. He there spent the first nine years of his life, coming to the United States with his parents in 1892. Prior to his coming to this country, he attended school in Russia, and subsequently became a student in a school in Springfield, Massachusetts, continuing until the death of his father, two years after their arrival here. Although he was but eleven years of age when his father died, he became his mother's helper in the support of the family, he being the eldest child. He followed various occupations during his youth, later became an auctioneer, and still later was with E. O. Smith & Com-

pany, as salesman. But his ambition was to own his own business, and in 1903 he engaged in the grocery business, and shortly afterwards opened a small furniture store at the corner of Bridge and Water streets, Springfield. This proved to be the business he was fitted for and prosperity has since marked his path. He moved from his first store to a much larger one, located at the corner of Congress and Main streets, and in 1906 organized the Adaskin Furniture Company, and they moved to a store at No. 234 Main street. This business has constantly grown until at the present time (1921) they occupy five large floors devoted to the sale of furniture. In addition to this large retail store in Springfield, Mr. Adaskin owns the Octo Furniture Company, which occupies a five-story building on High street, and is also president and owner of the Adaskin, Tilley Furniture Company, which also occupies a five-story building at the corner of Maple and Suffolk streets, Holyoke, is also the owner of a furniture store in Providence, and is one of the largest dealers in furniture in the State of Massachusetts. He is a director of the Tharit-Marks Company, clothiers, and is a trustee of several realty trusts. He is a member of the Nayasset, Publicity, Oxford, Elks and B'nai B'rith clubs, being ex-president of the latter.

Mr. Adaskin married, October 7, 1907, Sadie Wolfson, of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, daughter of Abraham and Minnie Wolfson, her parents coming to the United States in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Adaskin are the parents of four daughters: Adelaide, Naomi Reitta, Viola Lillian, and Leah.

MARTIN, Charles Hay

One of the enterprising and successful business men of Springfield, Massachu-

setts, is Charles H. Martin. He has resided in Springfield since 1899, and is chiefly interested in the automobile industry. He is a lineal descendant of a family that has made its home in this country since the early part of the eighteenth century, he being a representative in the sixth generation.

(I) Matthew Martin, the first ancestor of the branch herein followed of whom we have definite information, was of Scotch-Irish descent. He patented land in what is now East Earl township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1737, and there spent the greater part of his life. He joined the Cedar Grove Presbyterian Church. He married, and among their children was William, of further mention.

(II) William Martin, son of Matthew Martin, married Catherine Henry, and among their children was Joseph, of further mention.

(III) Joseph Martin, son of William and Catherine (Henry) Martin, and the sixth child in order of birth, married Mary Neely, and among their children was William (2), of further mention.

(IV) William (2) Martin, son and fifth child of Joseph and Mary (Neely) Martin, married Jane E. Cherry, and they were the parents of the following children: John Calhoun, of further mention; Elizabeth, married John W. Davis; Mary; Louise; Clementine; William Joseph, and Grier.

(V) John Calhoun Martin, eldest son of William (2) and Jane E. (Cherry) Martin, was born in Findlay, Ohio, September 12, 1832, and died November 16, 1882, in his native town. Upon the completion of his studies in the common schools of his neighborhood, he gave his attention to farming and the live stock business, in which he prospered, but subsequently changed to the retail crockery

business which he conducted successfully in Findlay prior to and after the Civil War, in which he was an active participant. He served as captain of Company A, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, having been among the first to enter the service of the government and among the last to receive his honorable discharge. He was a staff officer during the greater portion of the time, serving on General Wood's staff. He was wounded in action; he entered as a first lieutenant, and at the time of his discharge had risen to the rank of major. He kept in touch with his army comrades by membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, having filled the office of commander of his post. He was a member of the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Republican, and was a member of the State Central Committee.

Mr. Martin married, May 10, 1866, Florence Hay, of Charlestown, Indiana, born August 9, 1835, daughter of Campbell and ——— (Liggett) Hay. Campbell Hay was the first white child born in Indiana. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Martin: Charles Hay, of further mention; John Albert, a physician, practicing his profession in Indiana; William Campbell, and Florence Jessie.

(VI) Charles Hay Martin, eldest son of John Calhoun and Florence (Hay) Martin, was born in Findlay, Ohio, October 8, 1867. He was educated in the public schools in his native city, and his first employment, upon attaining a suitable age, was as traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery house in Fostoria, Ohio, the firm consisting of John W. Davis and Charles Foster, and this connection continued until he was twenty-one years of age, at which time he went to Europe in the interests of the W. J.

White Company, introducing the White Chewing Gum in European countries. He then became an employee of the Wilson Spice Company, of Toledo, Ohio, covering the country west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. He remained in California for two years, during which time he followed mining, and at the expiration of that period of time, in 1897, again returned to his former line of work, traveling in California for an extensive vineyard company. Later, he became interested in automobiles, and in 1899 returned East, locating in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he brought out the first automobile in the country with the engine under the hood. He was associated in this enterprise with Hinsdale Smith. Later he was connected with C. H. Taylor in the manufacture of automobiles, and in this connection continued for a short period of time. He then entered the employ of the Knox Company, selling the automobile manufactured by them in New York, and he also introduced the Knox car in Porto Rico, West Indies, it being the first car on the island, where he engaged in the automobile business for two years. His next employment was as sales manager for R. L. Morgan, manufacturer of the Morgan truck. Mr. Martin designed a road tractor which he sold to the Knox Motor Company, and which is known as the Knox Motor Tractor, Mr. Martin receiving a royalty on all sales. In 1915 he began the manufacture of automobile trailers, organizing at the same time the Martin Rocking Fifth Wheel Company, of which he is president, the plant being located in Longmeadow, Massachusetts.

Mr. Martin is perfecting an automobile known as "Scootmobile," which was exhibited at the Boston Automobile Show, and is a two-passenger car, the total weight of which is one hundred and fifty



Charles Clark

pounds. It will have a maximum speed of thirty miles an hour; travel seventy-five miles on a gallon of gasoline; seat two passengers side by side; and will be completely housed for weather protection. It is made almost entirely of aluminum alloy and magnesium metal; has a five-horsepower opposed motor and sliding gear transmission; and has no universal joint or differential. Every possible ounce that could be spared has been eliminated, yet it is strong enough to withstand all road shocks. The wheel arrangement and suspension are such that it will ride as comfortably as a heavy car, and the machine is made narrow enough to be pushed through an ordinary doorway and parked in the office or in the front hall. Mr. Martin says: "Although it will not be ready for the market for some time, we are exhibiting it for the purpose of inviting criticism and suggestions from dealers and users. Before offering it to the public we propose subjecting it to months of grueling tests. We cannot yet determine just what the selling price will be, but because of the cost of the material of which it is made—from ninety cents to two dollars a pound—it will probably be the highest priced automobile for its weight in the country."

Mr. Martin is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 27, of Rahway, New Jersey; of the Nayasset Club, of Springfield; Engineers' Society of Western Massachusetts; Old Colony Club, of New York; American Agricultural Engineers; and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He is also a member of the First Congregational Church of Springfield.

Mr. Martin married, July 5, 1893, Julia Cobb, of Indianapolis, Indian, daughter of Edward A. and Sarah Frances (Hay) Cobb. Mrs. Martin is a descendant of Henry Cobb, of Kent, England, who came to America in 1626. Her father, Edward

A. Cobb, was the son of the Rev. Leander Cobb and his wife, Julia Ann (Scribner) Cobb, and his grandfather was Seth Cobb, who married Frances Cook, a descendant of Francis Cook. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of one daughter, Mabel Florence, born September 16, 1896, in Los Angeles, California. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College and of Cornell University, having received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the latter institution.

CLARK, Charles

The name Clark or Clarke is derived from the word Clericus, a priest, or one connected with the service of the church. At first the name was used only to designate those in clerical orders, but in early times the church was the only source and protector of learning, and any person who had been educated by the clergy eventually came to be called "a clerk." Later this name came to be applied to all who were able to read and write. Naturally, with the taking of surnames, so distinguished a name was eagerly coveted, thus accounting for its frequency, many people in the early days adding "le clerk" to their names. This was finally dropped, Clerk becoming the surname. As it was pronounced as though spelled with an "a," Clark became the accepted form of spelling. Compounds of the name are: Beauclark, the good clerk; Pityclerk, the little clerk; Kenclerk, the knowing clerk. The name Milo le Clerk is found in the One Hundred Rolls compiled in the reign of Edward I, of England.

There are many families of the name of Clark in England, Scotland, and Ireland having the right to bear arms. In Scotland and Ireland the name Clark is usually a translation from the older Gaelic name, O'Cleirigh or Mac Cleirigh, which in its turn is derived from the

name of the main ancestor, Cleirach (Gaelic for a clerk).

Jeremiah Clark, grandfather of Charles Clark, of Springfield, Massachusetts, lived in Herkimer county, New York, but died in Cheshire, Massachusetts. He married, and was the father of fourteen children, including these six sons: Benjamin, Isaac, Eli, William, Isaac, and George W., the father of Charles Clark.

George W. Clark was born in Newport, Herkimer county, New York, December 26, 1809, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 17, 1890. He was first employed in the Blackington Woolen Mills at North Adams, and at the age of twenty-five years became a manufacturer of woolen goods with a mill in Hancock, Massachusetts. He conducted that business successfully until he retired, then took up his residence in Boston. He was a Universalist in his religious faith. George W. Clark married Theodosia Bartlett, of Cummington, Massachusetts, born December 26, 1812, and died in 1881, daughter of Asahel and Sarah (Shaw) Bartlett. Their children were: Elizabeth; Hosea, killed at the age of twenty-five years; Byron L., deceased, leaving daughters, Theodosia and Amy; Sumner S., deceased, leaving a son, Charles J.; Amy, married William Shaw; Martha E.; Helen A., died young; Eugene, died young; Charles, died in infancy; and Charles, of further mention.

Charles Clark, youngest child of George W. and Theodosia (Bartlett) Clark, was born in Hancock, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, January 3, 1847, and there attended the public school. He was his father's assistant in the woolen mill until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when the mill was sold, but Charles Clark remained with the new owner for a time. After leaving the mill, he assisted his father until 1870, when he

removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, which has ever since been his home, now (1920) nearly half a century. In Springfield he entered the Smith & Wesson plant, where he became an expert tool maker, and here he remained for thirty-five years. His natural mechanical genius and his acquired skill brought him recognition, and he was long in charge of a certain department of the work. In 1905 Mr. Clark retired from the employ of Smith & Wesson, carrying with him the confidence and respect of his employers and his fellow workmen. Since leaving the factory, Mr. Clark has devoted himself to his real estate interests, which are quite extensive. He is an Independent in politics, voting for the man he considers best fitted for the office, regardless of party. Mr. Clark never married.

LAY, William

In all the walks of life William Lay has so acquitted himself as to be regarded as a most valued and honorable citizen, and as a representative business man, and he well deserves mention among the prominent residents of Springfield, Massachusetts.

William Lay, grandfather of William Lay of this review, was a native of England, and there spent his entire lifetime, in early youth attending the schools in the vicinity of his home, and later serving an apprenticeship at the trade of stone-cutter, which line of work he successfully followed as a journeyman. He was a man of enterprise and thrift, of public spirit and good judgment, and held the esteem of his fellow-citizens. He married Elizabeth Roberts, and they were the parents of two children: Charles Henry, of whom further; and Kate, who became the wife of Joseph Shackleton, now deceased; she is a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts.



Charles Furcolo

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Charles Henry Lay, father of William Lay of this review, was born in Cornwall, England, November 5, 1853. He obtained a practical education in the schools of his native city, and he supplemented this by a course of study in night school and by becoming a pupil in the Kensington Science and Art classes. He also served an apprenticeship at the trade of stone-cutting, and for a number of years devoted his attention to it. Desiring to test the opportunities of the New World, he left his native land in the year 1876 for the United States, but remained only two years, during which period he was employed on the Welland Canal. He then returned to England, where he remained until 1887, nine years, and again crossed the Atlantic Ocean, this time to remain permanently here. For the following two years he worked at his trade of stone-cutting in Providence, Rhode Island, and Worcester, Massachusetts, and about the year 1889 changed his place of residence to East Longmeadow, Massachusetts, where he purchased a farm and where he has since resided. He is now the owner of about one hundred acres of productive land, and specializes in fruit growing, having a large acreage in peach and apple trees, from which he derives a comfortable living. He is active in community affairs, contributing of his time and means to the betterment of his section of the State. Mr. Lay married Ann Faulks, of Montgomeryshire, England, who bore him two sons: John F., and William, of whom further.

William Lay, youngest son of Charles Henry and Ann (Faulks) Lay, was born in Liverpool, England, March 4, 1884. He was brought to this country by his parents when a small child, and his education was obtained by attendance at the schools of Providence and East Longmeadow, he making the most of his op-

portunities and becoming well educated. Being inured to farm work, he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits for about seven years after completing his school study, and then engaged in the real estate business under the name of William Lay, Inc., and of this concern he is president and treasurer. He has erected and sold some of the largest and finest blocks and apartments in the city of Springfield, among them the Hotel Bridgeway, also the Salvation Army headquarters, and many others, and has been an important factor in the development and upbuilding of the city. Mr. Lay has had a wide range of business experience, and his counsel and judgment are frequently sought. He is thorough in whatever he undertakes, systematical and methodical, and at all times his conduct is in harmony with the strictest commercial ethics.

Mr. Lay's pastime is blooded horses, of which he owns some of the best in the country. "Minor Hal," one of the most consistent and dependable race horses of the day, and the holder of the half-mile track record of 1.01, and the mile record of 2.03, also "John A. Forbes," one of the really great horses of the country, and "Prince Abbe," "Eastern Knight," and others equally notable, are owned by Mr. Lay. The Nayasset Club and the Springfield Country Club claim Mr. Lay as a member, and he is an attendant of the Methodist church, in the work of which he takes an active interest.

Mr. Lay married, in June, 1910, Ella F. Parsons, of New Britain, Connecticut, daughter of James B. and Frances A. Parsons.

FURCOLO, Dr. Charles Lawrence

One of the well known physicians of Springfield, Massachusetts, Charles L. Furcolo, is a graduate of Yale Medical

School, class of 1910. After graduating he had several years experience in hospital practice in Boston and then located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he is well established in his profession. He is a son of Pasquale, Jr., and a grandson of Pasquale Furcolo, his grandfather having been a professor of music in one of the private schools of St. Angelo, Italy. On the maternal side his Grandfather Janinini for years supplied the Italian government with horses. A son of Pasquale, and an uncle of Dr. Charles L. Furcolo, named Genman Furcolo, still reside in Italy.

Pasquale Furcolo, Jr., son of Pasquale Furcolo, was born in St. Angelo, Italy, educated in the public and private schools of St. Angelo, and later became one of the best known horse dealers in all Italy. He served for a time in the Italian army and was one of the honor men, winning a medal which is preserved in the family. After leaving the army he married Mary Janinini, of St. Angelo, Italy. They came to the United States in 1898, settling in New Haven, Connecticut, and there Pasquale died, still a comparatively young man. His widow is still living in New Haven.

Dr. Charles Lawrence Furcolo, son of Pasquale, Jr., and Mary (Janinini) Furcolo, was born in St. Angelo, Italy, May 31, 1889, and in 1898 was brought to the United States by his parents, they locating in New Haven, Connecticut, which became the family home. Dr. Furcolo was educated in the public schools of New Haven and Booth's Preparatory School, then entered Yale University, taking a four years' academic course, finishing with graduation. He then entered the Medical Department of that institution, and graduated with the degree of M. D., class of 1910. Following this he spent some years as physician in the Bos-

ton City and Boston Floating hospitals. He followed this with a year in Mercy Hospital, Springfield, then began practice in that city, where he has since continued. His practice has constantly grown until today he ranks as one of the leading physicians of the city.

Dr. Furcolo married, November 21, 1908, Alberta Marie Foster, of New Haven, Connecticut, daughter of John and Emma (Gifford) Foster, who were also the parents of: Emma, Gertrude, Irene, Angelo, Bernard, Hugh, and John Foster. Dr. and Mrs. Furcolo are the parents of two sons: Charles Lawrence (2), born August 17, 1909; and Foster, born July 29, 1911. The family home is in Longmeadow.

This is but a brief outline of the career of Dr. Furcolo. Not only is he a skillful physician, but he is a man and gentleman in the highest sense of the word, admired and respected for his square dealings with all with whom he is brought in contact.

SCOTT, John Lafayette

John Lafayette Scott, one of the well known contractors and builders of Springfield, Massachusetts, is a descendant of a family that has been located in Massachusetts for over one hundred years.

Joseph Scott, grandfather of John L. Scott, was born in Scotland, about the year 1783. During his early life he left his native land, accompanied by two or more brothers, their destination being the New World, but the ship on which they took passage was wrecked at sea, they being among the number rescued, and they were brought by another vessel to the State of Connecticut. Some of the members of the family participated in the War of 1812. Joseph Scott learned the trade of blacksmith, which line of work he followed in Williamstown, Mas-

sachusetts, in which city the greater portion of his life was spent. He was an energetic, industrious man, and performed all the duties of life in a highly credible manner. He married a Miss Daniels, who bore him nine children, all now deceased, namely: Joseph, Samuel, Gurdon, John, Thomas, Henry Martin, Phebe, Mary, Anna. Joseph Scott died in North Adams, Massachusetts, in 1867.

Henry Martin Scott, son of Joseph Scott, and father of John L. Scott, was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1833. He received his education in the schools of his native town, and then began to make his own way in life. One of his most important employers was George M. Mowbury, who was engaged in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, he turning out the combustible that blew the ball through the Hoosac Tunnel. Mr. Scott continued in Mr. Mowbury's employ for about ten years, then took up carpentering work, and during the years of his activity followed that line of business. The greater part of his life was spent in Williamstown and North Adams, Massachusetts, but the last decade, during which he led a retired life, was spent with a niece in Worcester, Massachusetts, where his death occurred in July, 1907. He married Sarah Etta Burrill, of Binghamton, New York, born in 1836, died in March, 1918. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Henry, deceased; Frank, a resident of California; Ella, deceased; John Lafayette, of further mention; Etta, a resident of California; Cora, a resident of California; Eugene, a resident of Palmer, Massachusetts; George, deceased; Herbert, resident of Springfield, Massachusetts; and Irvin, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts.

John Lafayette Scott, who was born in Stamford, Vermont, June 15, 1863, obtained a practical education in the schools

of North Adams. He completed his studies at the age of twelve, and for the following nine years worked in a shoe shop during the winter months, and during the remainder of the years was an employee on the railroad, building wire fence. He then changed his line of work to that of carpentering, and in 1890 took up his residence in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was employed for a time, then established a contracting business, and with the exception of a short time spent in Palmer, Massachusetts, his activities have been confined to the city of Springfield. He erected in one year thirty-eight houses, and averaged twelve a year for some years. Mr. Scott purchased about ten acres of land in the vicinity of White street, Springfield, erected the residence he now occupies, and twenty other houses on the tract. In addition to the duties of his private business, Mr. Scott has served in the Springfield City Council for three years, and on the Board of Aldermen for two years. He is a Republican in politics. He holds membership in Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Roswell Lee Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Scott married, October 23, 1889, Belle C. Whiting, of Palmer, Massachusetts, daughter of George D. and Sarah A. (Keith) Whiting. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott: 1. John Lafayette, born September 15, 1890, died December 13, 1890. 2. John Lafayette, born November 23, 1891; he was killed in 1898 in a railroad accident, as were also two sisters of Mrs. Scott, and her brother and her father. 3. Mildred Lois, born September 17, 1894; she married, June 23, 1915, H. Wells Shafton, and they are the parents of two children: Thelma Mildred, born August 19, 1917, and Barbara Scott, born November 6, 1920. 4. Myrtle Belle, born

May 3, 1896; married, June 23, 1915, the same day as her sister, Harold R. Shafton, a brother of H. Wells Shafton, who married her sister, as above mentioned. 5. Gordon Rodolph, born July 27, 1901, graduate of Springfield School of Technology. 6. Jessie Whiting, born December 21, 1907.

SAYRE, Daniel Webster

The Sayre family, of which Daniel W. Sayre, of Springfield, Massachusetts, is a member, traces its ancestors in this country back to the year 1638, the family being conspicuous for its men of sterling probity and integrity, active in community affairs, and whose women have also performed well their part in all the duties and obligations of life.

(I) Thomas Sayre, pioneer ancestor of this branch of the family, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Atkins) Sayre, was born in Leighton Buzzard, England, in 1597, and baptized July 20, 1597. He probably continued to reside there until he was nearly forty years old. Presumably he married there and his children, some or all, were doubtless born there. Owing to the loss of parish registers there is no information which might be gathered therefrom. The first record of him after that of his birth is at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1638, but how long he had been a resident there, or whether he came directly from England there is no means of determining. Lynn was settled in 1629, and nine years later the committee appointed to divide the lands completed their work and a book was provided in which were recorded the names of the proprietors with the number of acres allotted each. This book was lost, but the first three pages have been preserved, and on the first page appears the name of Thomas Sayre, sixty acres, and Job Sayre, sixty acres. From Lynn six colonies had

been sent out prior to 1640 to make settlement elsewhere. In the preceding year another colony undertook to make settlement on Long Island. They invited Mr. Abraham Pierson, of Boston, to become their minister, who with seven emigrants entered into a church covenant before they left Lynn. The eight "undertakers," as they were called, purchased a sloop for the transportation of their families and goods, the purchase price £80. Thomas and Job Sayre each contributed £5 as his share. Before sailing, the proprietors disposed of their interest in the vessel to David Howe in consideration of his making three trips annually for two years for the transportation of their goods from Lynn to the place of their settlement. Thomas Sayre was a prominent man among the founders. He was a farmer and a tanner. He married and was the father of eight children, among whom was Joseph, of further mention. In 1667 he gave five acres to each of his four sons. His death occurred in 1670.

(II) Joseph Sayre, son of Thomas Sayre, was born probably in Bedfordshire, England, from whence he removed to Southampton, Long Island, and in 1665 changed his place of residence to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was there named as one of the proprietors in a deed from Richard Nicholls, governor. He signed a petition to the governor in December, 1667; was a witness, October 4, 1671; and took the oath of allegiance to the Dutch, September 11, 1673. He was a tanner by trade, receiving £40 in merchandise by his father's will towards setting him up as a tanner, and he was also a farmer. He received one-third of his father's household effects, from which fact it might be inferred that at that date he was not yet married or had just begun housekeeping. On April 11, 1676, a

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warrant for the survey of one hundred and eighty acres of land at Elizabeth was issued to him. The Christian name of his wife was Martha, and she bore him four children, among whom was Thomas, of further mention. The death of Joseph Sayre occurred in 1695.

(III) Thomas (2) Sayre, son of Joseph and Martha Sayre, was a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and there followed the occupation of planter, succeeding well in this enterprise. He married Hannah ———, and was the father of three children, among whom was Thomas, of further mention. His will was probated August 19, 1713, and recorded in Trenton, New Jersey.

(IV) Thomas (3) Sayre, son of Thomas (2) and Hannah Sayre, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was a minor at the date of his father's will. Upon attaining manhood years, he removed to Orange county, New York, and was the owner of a farm in 1754, extending to the then boundary line between Ulster and Orange counties, in what is now Hamptonburg. In the census of slaves in 1755 he is set down as owning one slave. He removed to the southern part of the county, having purchased land in Warwick township, where he conducted a mill, from which he derived a goodly income. He married (first) Susannah Seely, (second) Dinah ———. He was the father of four children, among whom was Thomas, of further mention. The death of Thomas (3) Sayre occurred probably about 1779.

(V) Thomas (4) Sayre, son of Thomas (3) Sayre, was born in 1739, probably in Orange county, New York. He followed merchandising as a means of livelihood, in addition following agricultural pursuits, and was a man of standing and influence in the communities in which he resided. He moved to Newton, Sussex

county, New Jersey, thence to Windham, Greene county, New York, and subsequently to Milford, Otsego county, New York, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring there, January 17, 1819. His wife, Abigail (Lupton) Sayre, of East Hampton, New York, bore him eight children, among whom was William, of further mention.

(VI) William Sayre, son of Thomas (4) and Abigail (Lupton) Sayre, was born in Goshen, New York, where he was reared and educated. He displayed his patriotism by enlisting in the War of 1812, in which he actively participated. He changed his place of residence to Delaware Water Gap, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and there spent his active and useful life, winning and retaining the esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. He married Elizabeth Staples, daughter of John Staples, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and eight children were born of this marriage, as follows: Maria; George, of further mention; Miriam, Rebecca, James, Adrian, John, Lenora. The death of William Sayre occurred in Delaware Water Gap, in 1858.

(VII) George Sayre, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Staples) Sayre, was born in Delaware Water Gap, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1813. He spent his entire life in his native county, his operations consisting of farming and lumbering, conducting the latter line of work prior to the days of railroads, rafting lumber to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the return journey being made on foot, a thing unheard of in these days of swift transportation by rail and boat. He took an active interest in the political questions of the times, also in community affairs, and ranked as one of the leading men in his section of the State. He married, October 18, 1847, Rachel Yeisley, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, born in

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1822, and they were the parents of eight children, as follows: Miriam, deceased; Amanda, deceased; Anna, married Benjamin Franklin Dungan; Lawrence; David, deceased; Daniel Webster, of further mention; Henry Clay, deceased; Sophia, married Arthur Featherman. George Sayre died October 12, 1889, and his wife survived him until 1918, age at death ninety-two years.

(VIII) Daniel Webster Sayre, third son of George and Rachel (Yeisley) Sayre, was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1855. He attended the schools of his native town, after which he served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpenter, and worked as a journeyman there until he was twenty-two years of age, when he went West, being desirous of seeing that section of the country, and located in Lisbon, Lynn county, Iowa, where he remained three years, engaged in railroad bridge building. Upon his return East he located in Bangor, Pennsylvania, and for the following twelve years was engaged in the slate business, the product being for use in school work. In 1887 he went to Canada, and for three years served in the capacity of foreman in a factory where slates for school work were made. At the expiration of that period of time, he returned to the United States, locating in Springfield, Massachusetts, and accepted a position in the Wason Car Shops. In 1904 he was sent to superintend the erection of cars at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, by the Wason Company, and remained there for eleven months. The following eight months were spent in Cuba, in the same capacity, and he then returned to Springfield, remaining in the employ of the Wason Company until 1919. He then entered the employ of the American Bosch Magneto Company, Springfield, and so con-

tinues (1921), faithfulness, fidelity and skill his chief attributes, these winning for him the respect and confidence of his employers. Mr. Sayre is a member of St. James' Methodist Church, a member of its board of trustees and of its official board.

Mr. Sayre married (first) Mary Hallett, born in Peekskill, New York, daughter of Andrew Hallett. One child, Mazie, now deceased, married William Boyenhard. Mr. Sayre married (second), December 26, 1888, Emeline Morrill, of Shipton county, Province of Quebec, Canada, daughter of Christopher and Catherine (Alger) Morrill. Children: 1. Russell Clinton, born in Bangor, Pennsylvania, when six weeks old was brought by his parents to Springfield, Massachusetts, educated in the schools of that city and Springfield Business College; from 1905 to 1913 was employed in the Chicopee National Bank; for the following year and a half was employed in the Third National Bank; in 1916 became a clerk in the Morris Plan Company's Bank; in March, 1918, became treasurer and manager of same, and in addition to these offices is a member of its board of directors; he is a member of the board of trustees of the Associated Investors Trust Company; member of Winthrop Club; married, May 14, 1914, Annie May Sparrow, born in Huntington, Province of Quebec, Canada, daughter of William and Isabelle (McDonald) Sparrow; children: Barbara Isabelle, born June 7, 1915; Mazie Emeline, born December 31, 1916; and Virginia May, born February 17, 1920. 2. Clifford Morrill, born in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 12, 1898.

BOUCHER, Joseph Louis

Boucher is a purely French name. In the branch of Joseph Louis Boucher, of

Springfield, Massachusetts, the French ancestor located in Canada, in the Province of Quebec, there cleared land and became a farmer. The pioneer life in such a climate developed a hardy, healthy man, strong physically, and very resourceful, and the Bouchers were men of that quality. In the pursuit of his own calling, Joseph L. Boucher has been successful, and has caused many dwellings to be erected in Springfield, his operations now being conducted under the corporate title, J. L. & E. C. Boucher, he the president and managing head.

Great-grandfather Boucher, the French ancestor, left male issue, a son, Joseph Boucher, who was a farmer of Trois Pistoles, Quebec, Canada. Joseph Boucher left children: Elzard, Theophile, Artemus; Archie, of whom further; Samuel, Octave, Amelie, John Baptiste, Hubert, Amy, and Goders.

Archie Boucher, son of Joseph Boucher, was born at the home farm in Trois Pistoles, Quebec, Canada, in 1844, and yet is active on the farm at the age of seventy-six. He owned a large farm in Canada, the best in the region, which he gave to his sons. He married Eroxes St. Lawrence, of Trois Pistoles, Canada, daughter of Joseph St. Lawrence. They were the parents of ten children: Eva; Octave; Anna; Joseph Louis, of further mention; Charles; Mary; John, the soldier, who joined that famous body of men known in Canada as the "bravest of the brave," the Northwest Mounted Police, and was in the service at the outbreak of the World War in 1914. He enlisted in that famous regiment, "Princess Pat," and served with his regiment until shot in the leg, body and head, after which he spent nine months in the hospital, but is now back in his old position with the Northwest Mounted Police; Eugene C., in business with Joseph L.; and two others who died in infancy.

Joseph Louis Boucher, eldest son of Archie and Eroxes (St. Lawrence) Boucher, was born in Trois Pistoles, Quebec, Canada, August 24, 1880, and there spent the first eleven years of his life. He then came to Massachusetts, finding a home at Fall River, where he attended school until fourteen years of age, then became a cotton mill operator. He began in the spinning room, but before leaving the mills he had practically mastered the mechanical work of a number of the departments. He remained in the mills five years, then obtained employment in a lumber yard, learned to operate a planing machine, and decided to learn the carpenter's trade. He became a capable pattern maker and planing mill worker and continued at his trade until reaching the age of twenty-seven years, then returned to his old home in Canada on a visit.

Upon coming again to the United States after visiting the old home, Mr. Boucher made Holyoke, Massachusetts, his home for a time, but finally chose Springfield for a permanent residence. He followed his trade, and after becoming possessed of sufficient capital, began dealing in real estate, his first purchase a large apartment house on Bond street, which he later disposed of at a profit. At this time he also began contracting the erection of buildings, in association with a partner, the firm operating as Rioux & Boucher. That partnership was later dissolved, and for a time Mr. Boucher was foreman for Gagnier & Angers, and had charge of all the building being done by that important firm.

In 1912 Mr. Boucher again began contracting and building under his own name, buying unimproved lots, building upon them and selling to home seekers. This form of real estate operation proved very profitable, and in 1916 his building activities totalled \$300,000, one of his building blocks having thirty-two apart-

ments. The houses he builds sell from \$3,000 to \$5,000. He has a number of employees, also teams and trucks. In 1920 he incorporated as J. L. & E. C. Boucher, Joseph L. Boucher president; Eugene C. Boucher foreman. He is a member of the Sacred Heart Society, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Boucher married, August 18, 1908, Joanna Damours, of Trois Pistoles, Canada, daughter of Joseph and Jennie (Fournier) Damours. They are the parent of five children: Marie Antoinette, born July 24, 1909; Marie Isabella, born February 25, 1913; Marie Cecile, born July 1, 1915; Marie Jane, born August 24, 1917; and Arthur Paul Henry, born December 3, 1920.

FitzGIBBON, John Joseph

For thirty years John J. FitzGibbon was found each day at his case near one of the front windows on the third floor of the Transcript building in Holyoke, Massachusetts, a nearby case being occupied by his brother, Michael. They were printers of the old school, and both employed on the "Transcript" for over a quarter of a century, and during this time, in 1882, the paper changed from a weekly to a daily. Michael FitzGibbon continued with this paper until the time of his death, and his brother, John J., until 1900.

The first of the family to come to America was John FitzGibbon, born in Limerick, Ireland, who died during the Crimean War. Upon coming to America he located in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. He married Mary Fleming, and they were the parents of a daughter, Catherine, and sons, Michael and John Joseph, this review dealing specifically with the life of the youngest son, John Joseph.

John Joseph FitzGibbon was born in

Hamilton, Province of Ontario, Canada, October 18, 1844, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 30, 1914. He obtained his education in the public schools of Hamilton, and there learned the printer's trade, the death of his father, a soldier of the British army in the Crimean War, early compelling him to make his own way in the world. He learned his trade with the Hamilton (Ontario) "Times," and when he came to the Holyoke "Transcript," in 1870, he was a thoroughly capable and experienced printer. He remained with the "Transcript" for thirty years, 1870-1900, the paper during that period passing from the ownership of Mr. Lyman to Mr. Loomis, and finally to Mr. Dwight, the present owner and editor. Mr. FitzGibbon was a man of strong character, intense feeling and emotion, devoted in his loyalty to the cause of Ireland, and for years one of the most earnest supporters of the Land League. He was one of the kindest hearted of men, honest and upright to a fault.

Mr. FitzGibbon was a fine musician, highly endowed naturally. He was organist of St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church and later of the Church of the Holy Rosary, under the present Bishop Beavens. He was leader of an orchestra in Holyoke, and a teacher of band music. In his prime he was rated the best cornet player in Holyoke, and as leader of the Holyoke Cornet Band, his influence was sufficient to induce the bands of the Connecticut Valley, in 1876, to join in a monster Field Day at Lake Pleasant, the meeting proving a great success. In 1879 he prepared for a similar band day, but rain prevented that musical fête. From 1900 until his death in 1914 he continued to keep in close touch with musical affairs, composing a number of pieces for the band and preparing articles on



Michael J. D'Galley

musical subjects for the newspapers, these being his principal methods of employing his time from 1900 until the time of his death. In 1898 Mr. FitzGibbon moved his residence from Holyoke to Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1900 he retired from his connection with the "Transcript."

Mr. FitzGibbon married, January 30, 1873, Mary A. Sullivan, born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1849, daughter of Mortimer E. and Mary Sullivan, her parents coming to Holyoke, Massachusetts, when that town had but a few hundred population, their daughter then an infant. Mrs. FitzGibbon is a sister of former Mayor J. F. Sullivan, of Holyoke, now deceased (see sketch elsewhere in this work). She was head of a prosperous millinery business in Holyoke until 1898, when she transferred her millinery parlors to Springfield, there continuing successfully until retiring. She is the mother of six children, four of whom are living and engaged in professional work: Francis John, D. D. S., a graduate of Philadelphia Dental College; Ambrose George; Mary F., who married Charles E. Lathrop, investigator for the highway department, she being one of the policewomen of Springfield, and in charge of welfare work in the city; Leo Mortimer, died in infancy; Grace Claire, a graduate in osteopathy, and practices her profession in Holyoke; John J., D. D. S., practicing in Holyoke, married Amy Hamilton.

O'MALLEY, Michael J.

The active career of the late Michael J. O'Malley, who for five years prior to his death was a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, illustrates most forcibly the opportunities which the United States affords to her citizens, recognizing their merit and rewarding them with success. His industrial and commercial interests

were extensive and important, and in their control he manifested excellent executive ability. In manner he was pleasant and genial, and was popular with a large circle of acquaintances.

Michael O'Malley, grandfather of Michael J. O'Malley, was a native of Ireland, in which country he spent his entire lifetime, his death occurring there after an active and useful career devoted to agricultural pursuits, deriving from his labor an income that provided a comfortable home for his family. He married Winifred Kane, also a native of Ireland, and they were the parents of seven sons, namely: Patrick, Michael, John, Thomas, Charles, Peter, and William, of whom further; and four daughters, all of whom died in infancy.

William O'Malley, youngest son of Michael and Winifred (Kane) O'Malley, and father of Michael J. O'Malley, was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1850. He attended the National schools in his native land, acquiring thereby a practical education. In 1871, upon attaining the age of twenty-one years, he emigrated to the United States, locating in West Springfield, Massachusetts, securing employment with the Boston & Albany railroad, with which corporation he remained for three decades, working in the shops and as clerk in the yard, the length of his service being an eloquent testimonial to his capability and trustworthiness. Since the incorporation by his son of the M. J. O'Malley Company in 1910, he has served in the capacity of president, his wisdom and foresight being prominent factors in the success achieved. He is a member of the Order of Foresters, and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Mr. O'Malley married, July 28, 1874, Elizabeth Dougherty, a native of Derry, Ireland, who came to the United States in early life. Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley were the parents of six

children: Michael J., of whom further; Patrick J., William J., Charles A., Thomas F., and Edward Vincent.

Michael J. O'Malley, eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Dougherty) O'Malley, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, in September, 1875. He attended the public schools of West Springfield, including the high school, from which he graduated. He then learned the trade of bookbinder, becoming an expert in this line, and for the following four years worked at his trade in Springfield. He then took a position in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, and for the following two years was employed by R. H. Whittlesey. He then formed a partnership with R. H. Kemp, conducting a bookbinding business in Windsor Locks for a period of more than a year, meeting with a well-merited degree of success. In January, 1904, Mr. O'Malley returned to his native State, locating in Springfield, and here continued in partnership with Mr. Kemp, under the firm name of Kemp & O'Malley, the plant being located on Harrison avenue, and thoroughly equipped for the work conducted. At the expiration of one and one-half years the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. O'Malley built a factory on Franklin street, continuing the business here alone under the style of M. J. O'Malley, until 1910, when it was incorporated as the M. J. O'Malley Company, as aforementioned. The business consists of printing and the manufacturing of copy books, stationery, and oil board, the firm having the contract to supply stationery for a number of railroads. In due course of time an extensive trade was established, the result of Mr. O'Malley's strict attention to every detail, his unremitting zeal and energy being the direct cause of his untimely death, September 12, 1909. He was a man of unimpeachable integrity, strength of character, and

loyalty to duty, and these characteristics were exemplified in his daily life and in all his actions, gaining for him a reputation to be envied and making him an example for others to follow. He was a member of the Home City Council of the Knights of Columbus. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Roman Catholic in religion.

Mr. O'Malley married, November 10, 1903, Mary Long, of Springfield, daughter of Michael and Mary (Fitzgerald) Long. Children of Mr. and Mrs. O'Malley: Marie E., born September 21, 1904; Elizabeth, born January 6, 1907; and William M., born February 25, 1908. After the death of Mr. O'Malley his widow conducted the business alone for some time, and at the present time (1920) is president of the company.

FLANAGAN, Thomas Joseph

The late Thomas Joseph Flanagan, whose death occurred in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1915, was one of the well known and successful business men of that city, and Holyoke. He was a son of John and Sarah (Rice) Flanagan. John Flanagan was born in Ireland, and came to the United States in 1852, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Sarah Rice, and they were the parents of: Patrick; Rose; Mary; Ann; Catherine; Sarah; and Thomas Joseph, of whom further.

Thomas Joseph Flanagan was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in 1848, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1915. He was brought to the United States by his parents in 1852, the family home being first in Monson, but later in Chicopee, Massachusetts. The lad, Thomas J., attended public school in Chicopee, but at the comparatively early age of nine years left grammar school to become a wage earner. Later he learned

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the carpenter's trade with the Rufus Searles Company, becoming a skilled workman. He rose to the position of foreman of construction with that company and had charge of the erection of the houses on all the streets in the northern end of the city of Holyoke. Later he engaged in business for himself in that city as a building contractor. He built the Dillon residence on Appleton street, and the Dillon block on lower Maple street, one of the largest blocks in Massachusetts, his execution of these two contracts proving very satisfactory to Mr. Dillon, the owner. As a result of the feeling of friendship and confidence which he felt for the young man, Mr. Dillon offered him the position of manager of his wholesale liquor business on Lyman street, Holyoke, which offer Mr. Flanagan accepted, and in 1879 assumed the duties of this position, continuing as manager until 1883, when Mr. Dillon retired, and Mr. Flanagan then became the owner of the business. Mr. Flanagan continued most successfully until 1888, when he bought the Hampden Brewery at Williamsett, later taking in Mr. Dillon as a partner, and they formed the Hampden Brewing Company. He operated both branches of his business until 1898, when the Springfield, Highland, Hampden and the Consumers' breweries were consolidated under the corporate name of The Springfield Breweries, Thomas J. Flanagan becoming vice-president and manager of the Springfield branch. Shortly after this the Consumers' Brewery was closed up, but the other three continued to operate. He continued in that position until January, 1915, when he was elected president and general manager, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Flanagan married, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, Mary McDermott, and they were the parents of seven sons and

one daughter: 1. Willis J., a well known singer in concert and opera, who has toured both Europe and the United States. He was a member of the Createore Opera Company, but resigned from this and is now doing concert work in Australia; he married Grace Mussett. 2. Thomas Joseph (2), of further mention. 3. John L., now department manager with the Liberty Breweries, of Springfield. 4. James, who is with the United States Rubber Company; he married Grace Sullivan. 5. Raymond, a shipping clerk with the Liberty Breweries; he married Hannah Hersey, and they have a son, Raymond (2). 6. Daniel, who was a soldier in the United States army, and served in France with the American Expeditionary Force; he saw hard service in the Argonne Forest, but escaped serious injury and returned home in safety; he then entered Harvard University. 7. Robert. 8. Mary, who married Walter Roberts. The family home until 1911 was in Holyoke, Massachusetts. In that year Mr. Flanagan came to Springfield, and purchased one of the fine residences, at No. 619 State street, and here the family have since resided, and Mr. Flanagan passed away. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church, his family also worshipping in that faith. He was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and on the day of his funeral a delegation from that order joined with delegations of friends and neighbors from Springfield, Holyoke, and Chicopee, in paying the last honors to their friend and brother.

Thomas Joseph (2) Flanagan was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, December 7, 1883. He was educated in the public schools, his business life beginning soon after finishing high school. He was first with the C. F. Church Manufacturing Company, as an employee, and later be-

came manager and part-owner of the business, so continuing for four years, when the plant was sold. For two years he was engaged in the real estate business in Holyoke, then became a clerk in the offices of the Springfield Breweries, and later was promoted to the position he holds, being now (1920) a member of the board of directors and assistant manager. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs are: the Golf, Oxford Country, and Holyoke Country.

Thomas J. (2) Flanagan married, November 8, 1919, Bertha Sisk, of Springfield.

ALLEN, Frances Olive

The Allen family of West Springfield traces its ancestry to Samuel Allen, who came from Braintree, Essex, England, in 1632, and settled the same year in Cambridge, Massachusetts, later settling in Braintree, Massachusetts. On the maternal side, Hamlin, it traces to James Hamlin or Hamblen, who was admitted a proprietor of Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1641. The name is found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, and many of the English family bore arms. The name is spelled both in England and America Hamelyn, Hamlin, Hamelin and Hamlyn. In New England both Allen and Hamlin are names covered with honor and many men have worthily borne them.

Alexander Allen was born in Canterbury, Connecticut, in 1794, and died February 11, 1856, in Agawam, a section of Hampden county, Massachusetts, originally a part of the town of West Springfield. Alexander Allen was a farmer and a carpenter. He married Lucy Leonard, born in 1794, died in 1846. They were the parents of six children: Alexander W., of further mention; William Orville, died November 7, 1881, aged fifty-eight years;

Maria, married John Wood; two sons, twins, died in infancy, May 18, 1831.

Alexander Whitman Allen, son of Alexander and Lucy (Leonard) Allen, was born in Agawam, Hampden county, Massachusetts, in 1816, died December 21, 1897. After completing his studies he learned the trade of carpenter and later for a time operated a farm on Long Island. He built a residence on Main street, West Springfield, and there lived retired from business cares for many years. He was a member of the Baptist church, and in his political views a Democrat. Mr. Allen married, March 23, 1843, Jane Hamlin, born in Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, November 20, 1822, died March 20, 1889, daughter of Lester and Lucy (Hubbard) Hamlin. They were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living and occupying the old home in West Springfield, built by their father.

Mrs. Jane (Hamlin) Allen was of the seventh generation of the family founded in New England by James Hamlin, son of Giles Hamelin, of Devonshire, and grandson of John Hamelyn, of Cornwall, England. James Hamlin came from London, England, about 1635. He settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor, and on March 4, 1641, was made a freeman. He was an officer of the town and took a prominent part in its affairs. He and his wife Anne were the parents of eleven children. The following grew to maturity: Bartholomew, Hannah, John, Sarah, Eleazer, Israel, and James (2). Four of these were born in England, the others in Barnstable.

James (2) Hamlin was born in England, and baptized April 10, 1636, at St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire. He came with the family to New England prior to 1642; he became a farmer of Barnstable and resided on his father's farm, but later he moved to West Barnstable. He was

a proprietor of Falmouth, but he did not live there any length of time. His name appears on a list of freeman, May 29, 1670, and he was appointed as "inspector of Ordinaries" for the town of Barnstable. In 1683 he and his wife were members of the church, and in 1705 he was a deputy to the General Court. Late in life he moved to Tisbury, where he died May 3, 1718. He married, at Barnstable, November 20, 1662, Mary Dunham, born 1642, died April 19, 1715, daughter of John and Abigail Dunham. Their fourteen children were born in Barnstable.

Deacon Ebenezer Hamlin, fourth son of James (2) and Mary (Dunham) Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, July 29, 1694, and died April 8, 1755, in Sharon. He was active in community affairs, and occupied the old farm with his father at Coggin Point. Later he moved to Rochester, Massachusetts, in the town of Wareham, where he was one of the original members of the church and in 1705 was appointed deacon. In 1742 he settled in Sharon county, where he was among the early settlers. He lived in the south part of the town below Hitchcock's corner, and in his will left "24 pounds toward the worship of God in the neighborhood where I now reside, viz: in or near the new erected meeting house on the oblong near Sharon." This was the Presbyterian church at Amenia station in Dutchess county, New York, across the line from Sharon. Deacon Ebenezer Hamlin married (first) April 4, 1698, at Barnstable, Sarah Lewis, who bore him seven children. He married (second) in Rochester, Massachusetts, September 20, 1729, Elizabeth, widow of Samuel Arnold. Descent is traced in this branch through Isaac, the sixth child and fifth son.

Isaac Hamlin was born January 1, 1714, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1805. He probably moved with

his father's family from Barnstable to Rochester prior to 1729, and both he and his wife Mary were original members of the Wareham church in 1739, and were received into the church at Sharon, May 30, 1742. He and his brother Thomas bought land in Sharon in 1743-4, and in September, 1748, Isaac Hamlin bought a share in the iron works there. His name appears on the record of Lenox, Massachusetts, June 11, 1777, and on January 3, 1786, he deeded twenty acres of land, upon which he had erected a grist mill, together, "with half interest in a saw mill, house and barn to Pesey and Asa Hamblin my sons." He and his wife were admitted to the Congregational church in Lenox, August 20, 1780. He married, in Rochester, Massachusetts, intentions published September 24, 1737, Mary Gibbs, of Agawam, Massachusetts. They were the parents of nine children, the eldest born in Wareham, the others in Sharon. Descent in this branch is through Jehial, the fifth child and fifth son.

Jehial Hamlin was born in Sharon county, October 2, 1751, and died in West Springfield, that part now known as Feeding Hills, Massachusetts, April 26, 1840, and was buried in Feeding Hills Cemetery at Agawam, Massachusetts. At the time of his marriage he was called "of Kinderhook, New York." His name appears on the Springfield records in 1798, and the homestead he owned in Feeding Hills near West Springfield was possessed in 1896 by the children of his granddaughter, Mrs. Jane (Hamlin) Allen. He was married in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1775, to Jerusha Pomeroy, born September 11, 1756, died June 14, 1843. They were the parents of seven children, descent following in this branch through Lester, the youngest child and fourth son.

Lester Hamlin was born in West

Springfield, Massachusetts, June 14, 1797, died in Agawam, Hampden county, Massachusetts, May 13, 1875. He inherited his father's homestead in what is now Feeding Hills, then West Springfield, where he resided, that handsome property later being inherited by the children of his daughter, Jane. He married, in West Springfield, January 31, 1832, Lucy Hubbard, born in Haddam, Connecticut, February 5, 1796, died in Agawam, January 18, 1844, daughter of Jesse and Eunice (Coe) Hubbard. They were the parents of three children, born in West Springfield: Jane, of further mention; Frances Elizabeth, born January 4, 1827, died August 17, 1856, married, October 19, 1852, Joseph Merrick; Eben P., born December 8, 1837, died May 8, 1842.

Jane Hamlin, daughter of Lester and Lucy (Hubbard) Hamlin, was born in West Springfield, now Feeding Hills, November 20, 1822, and died there March 20, 1889. She married Alexander W. Allen, as aforementioned. The homestead of her grandfather, Jehial Hamlin, inherited by her father, Lester Hamlin, became the property of her children, as follows: 1. Edwin Lester, born January 9, 1844, died September 12, 1844. 2. Elizabeth Lucy, born July 6, 1845, died July 22, 1918; she was a graduate of the Normal School at Westfield, and taught for thirty-five years in Cleveland, Ohio. 3. Mary Jane, born October 2, 1847, now residing in West Springfield. 4. Frances Olive, born November 1, 1850, now residing in West Springfield; she is a graduate of the Springfield High School, after which she taught in a private school until 1891, when she accepted a position in the public schools of West Springfield, where she has since been engaged in teaching, having been for a number of years vice-principal of the high school. 5. Emma Maria, born March 10, 1853, died July 22,

1912; she was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke College, and did missionary work in Utah and the South. 6. Edward Hamlin, born February 11, 1857, died November 14, 1858. 7. Edward Whitman, born September 10, 1859, died April 7, 1860. 8. Henrietta Adele, born August 8, 1861, now residing in West Springfield. 9. Grace Pomeroy, born August 13, 1864, died August 9, 1865. 10. Grace Louise, born August 1, 1866, died December 7, 1866.

DEAN, Francis William

Francis William Dean, treasurer of the Home City Retreading and Vulcanizing Company, comes of old Colonial stock, representatives of the Dean name being among the earliest of the settlers of New England.

The surname Dean or Deane is said by philologists and those who have made a careful study of the origin and significance of our English patronymics to be derived from the Latin word, *decanus*, which was the title of a Roman military officer of minor rank commanding a force of ten men, and its English equivalent was early adopted as an ecclesiastical title next in dignity to that of bishop. In Spanish the name is written Dean; in old French it is written both Dean and Dien; and in both Norman and English it is nearly always written Dean.

In England the name has doubtless existed since the tenth century, when Alfred the Great was the first English sovereign to encourage the adoption of surnames. The first recorded settlers of the name in New England were Rachel Dean, widow, and Stephen Dean, both of whom came over in the "Fortune" in 1621, and arrived in Plymouth in November of that year. Stephen Dean built and operated the first grist mill in the Plymouth Colony. Sixteen years later, in 1637, two other immigrants of the Dean

surname, John and Walter, brothers, came over from Chard, a place situated about twelve miles from Taunton, in Somersetshire, and it is claimed that they were the sons of William Dean, of Chard. Landing at Boston, they spent a winter in Dorchester, and then went to Taunton, Massachusetts, where they were admitted freemen, December 4, 1638. John Dean, who was born about the year 1600, and died in 1660, directed in his will that "in case there be no settled ministry in Taunton, my administrators shall have full power to sell either the whole or a part of these my housings and lands, so as my children and posteritie may remove elsewhere, where they may enjoy God and His Ordinances."

Descendants of these immigrant ancestors scattered to other places, as time passed, settling in many of the New England States and later in other States throughout the country. Among those who remained in New England was Dr. James Dean, who lived in Greenfield, Massachusetts, and was the first to discover the fossil footprints in the red sandstone of the Connecticut valley. Among the descendants of James Dean, son of Walter Dean, was Hon. Silas Dean, or Deane, the diplomat, who was a member of the first Continental Congress in 1774, and was sent to France as a political and financial agent with instructions to ascertain the temper of the French government concerning the rupture with Great Britain, and to obtain military support and supplies. Arriving in Paris in 1776, he was joined by Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, who were commissioned to join him at Paris, in September of the same year. He assisted in negotiating a treaty with France, but being charged with exceeding his instructions and with misappropriating public money, he was recalled, November 21, 1777, and John

Adams was appointed to take his place. Required to give an account of his proceedings, he was not able to clear himself of the charge of having exceeded instructions, but bitterly resented the suspicion of having misused public monies, spending the remainder of his life and all his money in establishing the fact that none of the money had been used for himself. The lavish modes of entertaining, then customary in Paris, together with Silas Dean's instruction to ascertain the temper of the French government, had made necessary an expenditure which seemed to the frugal, thrifty representatives in the Colonial Congress nothing short of criminal waste of the "sinews of war," while doubtless Parisian diplomats were inclined to look askance at the comparatively modest entertainment offered by the American representative of his Government. That he was a man of high personal integrity and honor is evidenced by the testimony of his associates and by the fact that practically every dollar he had was used in the work of vindicating the charge made by those who had failed to understand the circumstances under which the money was used. It is claimed that he became very intimate with General Lafayette, and that his influence with that gallant young Frenchman was an important factor in securing for the Colonies the invaluable aid later given by the young marquis. This friendship would in itself entail a large expenditure, and though Congress at the time did nothing to indicate that they were convinced of the innocence of Silas Dean, no evidence of dishonesty was ever found, and a later Congress, in 1842, recognized the validity of his claims by voting to his heirs the sum of \$37,000.

One of the brothers of Hon. Silas Dean, or Deane, a son of Silas Dean, son of John Dean, son of James Dean, of Ston-

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ington, son of Walter Dean, whose name is not recorded in any of the Deane genealogies, removed to Canada, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, and where he reared a family of children, among whom was Zephaniah.

Zephaniah Deane married ——— Abbott, and reared a family of children, among whom was Silas.

Silas Deane, son of Zephaniah and ——— (Abbott) Deane, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1798, and died in August, 1848. He married Eleanor Salisbury, and among their children was Francis William.

Francis William Deane, son of Silas and Eleanor (Salisbury) Deane, was born in Coxsackie, New York, June 26, 1825, and died August 15, 1904. He received his education in the public schools of his district, and then became a ship carpenter at Athens, New York, where for several years he worked at his trade. When the Civil War broke out, he enlisted and served throughout the period of the war. After the close of the war he removed to New Baltimore, Greene county, New York, where he conducted a milling business for many years. He was an energetic, able man, who conducted his business most successfully, bought several farms, which he distributed among his sons, and took an active interest in the public affairs of his community. He married Jane Groom, of Athens, New York, and they were the parents of eleven children: Warner, James, Frank, Henry, Wilson, Elizabeth, Marcus G., George, Charley, Jennie, and Jeremiah.

Marcus G. Dean, son of Francis William and Jane (Groom) Deane, was born in Dormansville, Albany county, New York, April 7, 1863. He attended the public schools of his district, assisting his father on the farm before and after school hours and during vacations, and when

school days were over he engaged in farming with his father until he was twenty-one years of age. He then took charge of one of his father's farms, which he successfully conducted for ten years. At the end of that time he made a change, and became manager of Dr. Deane's stock farm, which was known as the Rip Van Winkle Stock Farm. A man of large ability and wide experience in agricultural lines, he made the Rip Van Winkle farm a model of its kind, and for eleven years continued to successfully supervise its activities. At the end of that period he devoted his attention to fruit-culture, and at the present time (1922) has charge of a large fruit farm in Catskill. Along with his business responsibilities, Mr. Dean has been keenly interested in public affairs, and has found time to fill various local offices, including that of deputy sheriff of Greene county, which important office he filled with efficiency and faithfulness for a period of six years. He has also served as a member of the fire department, and in all the projects undertaken for the welfare of the community he has been a generous supporter and often an active participant.

In 1883 Marcus G. Dean married Eugenia Burgess, of Greenville, Greene county, New York, daughter of Erastus and Mary (Buckley) Burgess, and they are the parents of three children: Francis W. (2), of whom further; Anna, who married Everett A. Spaulding, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and Mary, who married Yan De Lott, of Brooklyn, New York, and has two children, Helmar and Yan, Jr.

Francis (Frank) William (2) Dean, son of Marcus G. and Eugenia (Burgess) Dean, was born in Greenville, New York, July 7, 1888. He received his early education in the public schools of his native district, and then attended the high school of Catskill, New York. When



Hugh M. Bramond;

school days were over, he engaged in electrical work, and after a time went to Alton, Illinois, where for two years he was employed in an electrical concern. At the end of that period he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years engaged in electrical engineering. He then removed to New York City and went into business for himself, establishing a garage business which he conducted successfully for eight years. Being an able, energetic, and enterprising business man, however, he looked about for still larger opportunity, and in 1911 sold his business in New York and came to Springfield, Massachusetts. Here he organized the Bay State Auto Supply Company, which later became the Home City Retreading and Vulcanizing Company, an incorporated concern of which Mr. Dean is treasurer. His long experience in electrical lines and his detailed knowledge of the special line in which he is engaged have been important factors in the growth and development of the business of the company, the excellent quality of the work done, also serves as a most effective advertising agency.

Mr. Dean is a member of Monitor Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of New York City, and has also taken all the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree, and is a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all the latter bodies of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Dean married (first), in 1907, Edith De Seichter, of New York City, daughter of William and Mary De Seichter. She died May 27, 1920, and he married (second), June, 1921, Florence Hart, of Waterbury, Connecticut, daughter of O. P. Hart. To the first marriage one child was born, Anna Frances, April 13, 1908.

CRAMOND, Hugh Mackenzie

Not only was Mr. Cramond well known in business circles, but he was also well known through his wide connection with the Masonic and other orders, and his death, in Springfield, November 16, 1916, was a loss to the community. He was born in Arbroath, Scotland, March 6, 1867, the son of William and Jemima (Tosh) Cramond. He was a pupil in the Arbroath schools, attending full time until ten years of age, then one-half time for two years, after which, under the law, the mills could employ him on full time. Arbroath was a textile manufacturing town, spinning yarn from flax and hemp, manufacturing canvas, brown and bleached muslin and linen. Mr. Cramond became an expert in his line of work, and was promoted to the position of foreman some time prior to his coming to the United States. He remained in Scotland until 1891, then came to the United States with his bride of the previous year, they settling first in the State of Kentucky, but eighteen months later he came North and located in Ludlow, Massachusetts, there becoming an employee of the Ludlow Manufacturing Company. He continued with that company as one of its foremen until 1904, when he gave up this position to enter the insurance business. From 1904 until his death in 1916, Mr. Cramond was actively and successfully engaged in that business, representing the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey. In connection with his insurance he also conducted a real estate business.

In fraternal life Mr. Cramond was well known, having held all of the offices, and being past chief ranger of Court Indian Leap, Order of Foresters, and past chief ranger of Court Royal Oak of the same order. In Masonry he was a charter

member and affiliated with Indian Orchard Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which he had passed all the chairs, including that of master; he was also an early member and had passed all the chairs and was a past master of Brigham Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Ludlow. He was an unusually well-informed Mason, and was district deputy grand master of the Sixteenth Masonic District of Massachusetts. While he was serving Indian Orchard Lodge as master, the Masonic Temple in that village was bought and dedicated. When passing out of the chair of master of Brigham Lodge, Mr. Cramond was presented with a very beautiful past master's jewel, also when passing out of the chair of master of Indian Orchard Lodge, he received another beautiful past master's jewel. This is a most unusual and signal honor for one Mason to have two past masters' jewels. These jewels, highly prized, are in possession of his widow and are treasured by Mrs. Cramond and her children. In 1913 Mr. Cramond went abroad, and while there the two degrees of Royal Arch and Royal and Select Master were conferred upon him. He was also president of the Indian Orchard Masonic Club, and a director of the Masonic Building Association of Indian Orchard. For many years he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield.

Mr. Cramond married, in March, 1889, Mary Grant, of Arbroath, Scotland, daughter of Joseph and Jessie Grant. Mrs. Cramond survives her husband with four daughters, her only son, William, dying aged two years. Daughters: Mary, married Leon Harrington, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a son, Robert; Jessie, widow of Ewing Matthewson; Minnie, married Osie Gerard, and has a son, Sherman; Catherine, residing with her mother.

Mr. Cramond had five sisters, four of whom, Nellie, Jane, Catherine, and Minnie, reside in Arbroath, Scotland, unmarried; a sister, Margaret, made her home with him in Indian Orchard, and a brother, James, who lives in Scotland. Hugh Mackenzie Cramond is buried in Island Pond Cemetery, Ludlow, he being there laid at rest with the beautiful burial ceremonies of the Masonic order, rendered by his brother officers and the members of Indian Orchard Lodge, all of whom loved and respected him and to each of whom his passing was a personal loss.

BAILEY, Irwin Boswell

Among the retired business men of the Springfield district, Mr. Bailey ranks high, having for some time held a responsible position in the United States Armory. He takes an earnest interest in the welfare and progress of his community, and is ever ready to do all in his power to further these ends.

The Bailey family, of which Irwin Boswell Bailey is a member, is one of the oldest in New England, descending from William Bailey, who was a weaver, of London, England, and who came to America and settled in Newport, Rhode Island, June 14, 1655, and purchased property there. He married Grace Parsons, daughter of Hugh and Elizabeth Parsons, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and his death occurred in 1676.

Ira Bailey, grandfather of Irwin Boswell Bailey, and a descendant of William Bailey, was born in Coventry, Rhode Island, but spent most of his active life in Providence, combining, as a young man, the occupations of farmer, butcher and speculator, and in later life following the shoemaker's trade. He was captain of the Home Guard in Rhode Island, but though a public-spirited man took no

active part in politics. He married Martha Horton, and they were the parents of Henry Franklin Bailey, mentioned below. Mrs. Bailey passed away in 1834, and her husband, who survived her many years, sacrificed his life in the service of his fellowmen. During the cholera epidemic of 1848 he was active in caring for the sick and in consequence contracted the disease, dying in Olneyville, now a suburb of Providence.

Henry Franklin Bailey, son of Ira and Martha (Horton) Bailey, was born October 29, 1829, in Coventry, Rhode Island, and was but five years old when death deprived him of his mother. He was reared in Foster, Rhode Island, by his aunt, Mrs. Polly (Bailey) Knight, who cared for him as a son. At the age of fifteen he went to Providence, where he was employed in various ways, but finally entered the cotton mills. There he gave evidence of remarkable ability, and at the age of twenty-one was made overseer of the weaving room. Mr. Bailey, in common with many members of his family, possessed mechanical genius, and while in the mill invented the automatic stop-motion for looms, which is now the mechanical basis of all devices used in that work. In 1852 Mr. Bailey moved to Springfield to join his brother, who was in business as a wagonmaker and blacksmith. During the Civil War he executed government contracts for wagons, and while thrice drafted, was each time exempted as more valuable to his country behind the lines than at the front. In 1898 he sold out and retired. Mr. Bailey was a member of Hampden Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for many years, and at the time of his death was an honorary member. Mr. Bailey married, June 19, 1851, at Scituate, Rhode Island, Hannah Boswell, whose family record is appended to this biography, and they became the parents of the following

children: 1. Henry Allen, born March 28, 1852, became a civil engineer; being in the West, in 1876, he enlisted in the regular army, and while serving in the army, assisted in surveying the line between the United States and Canada. He was later with General Custer in many of his campaigns, and was killed in the famous Custer's Last Fight on the Little Big Horn river, June 25, 1876. 2. Eugene Ahlborn, born April 10, 1854; married Mary A. Wilson, November 5, 1878, and lived most of his time in Springfield; he died January 14, 1913, and his wife passed away the same year, leaving no children. 3. Walter Edwin, born August 28, 1857, died April 8, 1858. 4. Lizzie Hannah, born May 22, 1859; married Chauncey Wing, of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and has two sons. 5. Irwin Boswell, of whom further. The death of Mr. Bailey occurred April 29, 1909, at Springfield, and his widow died at the same place, January 28, 1916.

Irwin Boswell Bailey, son of Henry Franklin and Hannah (Boswell) Bailey, was born July 31, 1862, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and received his education in the public schools and high school of his native town. He began his business life as the associate of his father in the wagon-making industry until his father sold out the wagon business. Irwin Boswell Bailey then took a position in the United States Armory at Springfield, in 1898, at the time of the Spanish-American War, in the stocking department. He remained there two years and a half, resigning at the end of that time, and then withdrawing from the arena of active business. In politics Mr. Bailey is an Independent Republican, but has neither sought nor desired office, preferring to serve the Federal government and his own community as a business man and a private citizen.

Mr. Bailey married, September 29, 1887,

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Alice A. Loomis, born December 24, 1862, at Westfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Silas and Susan A. (Rowley) Loomis, and a descendant of Joseph Loomis. Mrs. Loomis was born January 8, 1835, at New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey were the parents of two daughters: 1. Olive Irene, born November 22, 1888; married Leverett H. Morgan, of the old West Springfield family of Miles Morgan, and now lives at New Haven, Connecticut. 2. Leila Marion, born September 14, 1899, a graduate of the Springfield schools. Mrs. Bailey, a woman of attractive personality and a devoted wife and mother, is now deceased.

(The Boswell Line).

(I) William Boswell, grandfather of Mrs. Hannah (Boswell) Bailey, was born about 1748, in England or Scotland, and as a young man came to the American Colonies as agent for a London firm of ribbon manufacturers, this having been his father's business. He arrived about the beginning of the Revolutionary War, and at once enlisted in the Continental army, serving five years as a private and two years as a member of George Washington's bodyguard. He was also personal servant to the Commander-in-Chief, and Irwin Boswell Bailey still retains and highly prizes the old-fashioned English razor with which his great-grandfather was accustomed to shave the "Father of his Country." William Boswell died in 1835, in Foster, Rhode Island.

(II) William (2) Boswell, son of William (1) Boswell, was a farmer of Foster, Rhode Island. He married, and was the father of sons and at least one daughter, Hannah, mentioned below. The death of William (2) Boswell occurred at Sterling, Connecticut, on the farm of his oldest son, William.

(III) Hannah Boswell, daughter of William (2) Boswell, was born April 12, 1829, at Foster, Rhode Island. As a young girl she was employed in the Scituate cotton mill, in which Henry Franklin Bailey held the position of overseer. The friendship thus formed ripened into an attachment, and in due time they were married, as stated above.

BRADLEY, Adoniram

The name of Bradley is compounded of the Anglo-Saxon words "Brad," meaning broad, and "lea," a field or meadow. The name is found in England as early as the year 1183, Roger de Bradley being a landholder at Bradley.

The ancestor of Adoniram Bradley, of Springfield, was William Bradley, who came from England in 1643-44 and settled in the New Haven Colony. He married Alice Pritchard, and they were the parents of four sons and four daughters. From this branch of the family came Elisha Bradley, grandfather of Adoniram Bradley. He was born in 1775, at Squan Pond, now Ellington, Connecticut, and died in 1850. He married Miss Kellogg, of East Hartford, Connecticut, and they were the parents of: Elisha Kellogg, of New Haven; Samuel; Ansel, of Providence, Rhode Island; Chauncey, of further mention; Sophronia, who married a Mr. White; Louisa, who married a Mr. Nichols; and Ichabod Luman, a physician of Putnam, Connecticut.

Chauncey Bradley was born in Stafford, Connecticut (the family home for some time), in 1799, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, February 14, 1873. He resided in Connecticut, variously employed, until attaining his majority, then moved to the town of Springfield, settling in that part now called Chicopee. For a time he was engaged in farming the land of others, but he later bought land on the

Boston post road in Springfield, in the Bay Road section. He purchased other land from time to time. He later moved to the north branch of Mill river, where he built a house and barn, and here spent the rest of his life. He was an energetic, successful business man and highly respected as a citizen. He was a Democrat in politics and served one term on the town school committee. Chauncey Bradley married Lovisa Robbins, born in New York State in 1802, died March 20, 1857, daughter of Joel and ——— (Braman) Robbins. They were the parents of three sons: Chauncey (2), born November 2, 1830, died in June, 1920; Adoniram, of further mention; and Judson, deceased. The only daughter of the family died in infancy.

Adoniram Bradley, second son of Chauncey and Lovisa (Robbins) Bradley, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, December 25, 1832. He was educated in the district school, his summers being spent in farm work among the farmers of the neighborhood, his school attendance being during the winter months. Upon coming of age, he bought land and began farming for himself, and to his first modest purchase he has added gradually, as the opportunity offered and his means allowed, until his holdings aggregate over seven hundred acres. Most of his land is timber-bearing, and each season's growth becomes more valuable. Despite his years, eighty-seven, Mr. Bradley, until a very few years ago, continued general farming operations, his last crop of grain, 1905, netting him one thousand bushels.

Mr. Bradley married, April 26, 1875, Clara Walker, of Vernon, Connecticut, daughter of John and Adelini (Baker) Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley are the parents of a son and four daughters: 1. Albert, a farmer in the West; married

Charlotte Mann, and they have two children: Evelyn and Vernon. 2. Ida May, married Arthur Root, and they have three children: Maria, Emily, and Barbara Bradley Root. 3. Maud, married Robert Olney, and they have a son, Richard Forrest Olney. 4. Ruth, married Irving T. Henshaw, of Newport, Rhode Island, and they have a daughter, Pearl Bradley Henshaw. 5. Laura, a teacher in Springfield public schools.

SPRAGUE, Harry Leroy

A prominent architect of Springfield, Massachusetts, Harry Leroy Sprague belongs to a family of ancient English origin, representatives of which came to this country at a very early date. "Prince's Chronology" records that "among those who arrived at Naumkeag are Ralph Sprague, with his brothers, Richard and William, who, with three or four more, were employed by Governor Endicott to explore and take possession of the country westward. They traveled through the woods to Charlestown, on a neck of land called Mishawum, between Mystic and Charles rivers, full of Indians, named Aboriginians, with whom they made peace." Some two hundred years later, Hon. Edward Everett, in his speech commemorating the bicentennial of the arrival of Winthrop at Charlestown, said: "Ralph, Richard, and William Sprague are the founders of the settlement in this place, and were persons of substance and enterprise, excellent citizens, generous public benefactors, and the head of a very large and respectable family of descendants." Ralph Sprague was about twenty-five years old when he came to New England, and he brought with him two sons, John and Richard, and a daughter, Mary. Two more sons, Samuel and Phineas, were born to him in this country. Ralph

Sprague, the father, was one of a jury impaneled which seems to have been the first in Massachusetts, and he was also leader of the train band. Richard Sprague, his son, commanded a company of the train band in 1631, and on Friday of each week exercised his band at a convenient place near the Indian wigwams. The names of Richard and William Sprague are affixed to the famous order issued February 10, 1634, creating a Board of Selectmen.

Hon. Edward Sprague, the father of the three immigrant brothers, was, during the earlier years of his life, a resident of Fordington, Dorsetshire, England, but later in life removed to Upway, Dorsetshire, where he died in 1614. He married Christiana ———, and left a will which was proved June 6, 1614, in the Prerogative Court at Canterbury, copies of which are still in the possession of the family. The children of Edward and Christiana Sprague were: Ralph, who married Joan Warren, and died in 1650, in New England; Alice; Edward; Richard, who came to New England and died without issue; Christopher; and William, who came to New England with his brothers, Ralph and Richard, and became the progenitors of numerous worthy descendants who have been valuable citizens of this country. The various branches of the family in this country are descendants of Ralph and of William, and from one of these was descended Zebulun Sprague, great-great-grandfather of Harry Leroy Sprague.

Zebulun Sprague lived in Danby, Vermont, during a part of his life, and here reared a family of children: Rachel, born in 1801; Salisbury, born in 1802; Daniel, born in 1803; Hosea, of further mention; Catherine, born in 1806; Ebenezer, born in 1808; Lydia, born in 1810; and Zebulun, Jr., born in 1814. The father of

these children spent his last years in Douglas, Massachusetts, where he died July 11, 1862, at ninety years of age.

Hosea Sprague, son of Zebulun Sprague, was born in Danby, Vermont, April 17, 1805, and died in Whitingville, Massachusetts, in 1881. He was a farmer by occupation, but was employed in the mills during the slack seasons on the farm. In religious faith he was a Friend, or Quaker. He married three times: (first), March 12, 1826, Mary Foster, who died October 14, 1829; (second), in 1832, Heksa Foster, sister of Mary; she died March 17, 1859, and he married (third), January 21, 1860, Susan Speakman. To the first marriage one child was born, Henry Oscar, of whom further. Children of the second marriage were: Mary Foster, born in 1833; Judith, born in 1835, died in 1837; Samuel, born in 1836, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, during the Civil War, May 8, 1864; Frances Leroy, born in 1839; Abner, born in 1848, died in 1848; and Alvin Leroy, born in 1849, died in 1854.

Henry Oscar Sprague, son of Hosea and Mary (Foster) Sprague, was born in Douglas, Massachusetts, November 13, 1828, and died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 9, 1896. He received his education in the local schools, and after the completion of his studies went to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of a company engaged in the manufacture of whips. For twenty years he represented this concern, driving a team and selling whips throughout the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. He was not only an efficient salesman, but he was thrifty, and from the earnings of his years of traveling and selling whips he saved enough to enable him to engage in business for himself. He formed a partnership with his son, Alvin Leroy, under

the firm name of H. O. Sprague & Son, bought out an established plumbing business, and began an independent business career, he having charge of the sales-rooms. The business was most successfully conducted by father and son, both of whom proved themselves to be experts in their line and possessed of unusual business ability. Mr. Sprague was not only a successful business man, but he was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Westfield. Genial, friendly, alert, and capable, he was always a welcome guest in any social circle, and many a citizen of Westfield found in Henry O. Sprague a friend in the time of need. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order in Westfield, and was a charter member of the Congregational church of that town. He married Catherine M. Brigham, who was born April 1, 1829, and died January 10, 1910, daughter of Willard and Betsy (Oberman) Brigham, and they were the parents of four children: Alvin Leroy, of whom further; Clara, married Charles Axtell; Kate, married James Case; and Effie, who married Henry Sherwood.

Alvin Leroy Sprague, son of Henry Oscar and Catherine M. (Brigham) Sprague, was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 18, 1855, and died in Gardner, Massachusetts, October 21, 1892. His parents remained in Indiana for a year and then returned to Westfield, where the boy, Alvin L., received his education in the public schools. School days over, he learned the tinsmith and plumber trades with Edwin Smith, in association with whom he worked for a time and then went into business for himself in a small way. Eventually he entered a partnership with his father and bought out a tinware and plumbing business, which they operated under the firm name of H. O. Sprague & Son. Mr.

Sprague was a successful, energetic man, and was greatly loved and most highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Unfortunately his health became impaired, and seeking to regain his usual vigor by a change of scene and relaxation from business cares, he went to the home of his sister, Mrs. Axtell, who was then living in Gardner, Massachusetts. Here he was taken seriously ill, and died at the early age of thirty-seven. His death was a sad loss to hosts of friends, a bitter bereavement to his family and close associates, and a deeply felt loss to the whole community. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Alvin Leroy Sprague married Fannie Shurtliff, of Blanford, Massachusetts, who was born August 28, 1857, and died September 25, 1893. They were the parents of three children: 1. Harry Leroy, of further mention. 2. Charles Eugene, born September 10, 1880. 3. Florence May, born May 22, 1889, who married Clinton Ellsworth Farnham, of New Britain, Connecticut, but now principal of the school at Winchester, Massachusetts; they have a daughter, Florence Sprague Farnham, born January 23, 1919.

Harry Leroy Sprague, son of Alvin Leroy and Fannie (Shurtliff) Sprague, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, June 23, 1879. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Westfield, and then entered the West Springfield High School, from which he was graduated in 1899. He also attended the Chester (Pennsylvania) Military College for a time, but his chief interest was in architectural work, and after completing his studies, he devoted his time to mastering that profession. In 1903 he went into business for himself, opening offices at No. 310 Main street, Springfield, where he still conducts his busi-

ness. He has designed many of the most beautiful buildings in the city in which he is well known. His business has constantly grown and he now employs a number of assistants and is considered one of the leading architects of the city.

Mr. Sprague is a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he holds the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and has also taken all the York Rite degrees. He is also a member of Melha Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Country Club, the Nayasset, the Automobile, and the Rotary clubs. He is an attendant of Faith Congregational Church.

Harry Leroy Sprague married, on November 18, 1903, Florence Hayden, who was born in Allston, Massachusetts, but resided in Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of James and Adelaide (Jenks) Hayden, and they are the parents of one daughter, Dorothy Hayden Sprague, born February 24, 1905.

HOLBROOK, Charles H.

An expert linotype operator, associated with the "Springfield Union," Charles Horace Holbrook comes of a very ancient and distinguished family of England, the early history of which appears on another page of this volume.

Charles Horace Holbrook, son of Horace and Maria Rachel (Gloyd) Holbrook, was born in Plainfield, Massachusetts, April 27, 1871. He received his education in the schools of Northampton, Massachusetts, and then entered the "Gazette" office at Northampton, where he remained about a year and a half, learning the printer's trade. At the end of that time he left the "Gazette" office and widened his experience by working in various offices throughout New England. He became an expert linotype operator, and

in 1895 came to Springfield, where he has been associated, at different times, with the Phelps Publishing Company; the "New England Homestead;" the "Springfield Daily Republican;" and at the present (1922) with the "Springfield Union." Here, as in the other places, the high quality of his work is greatly appreciated.

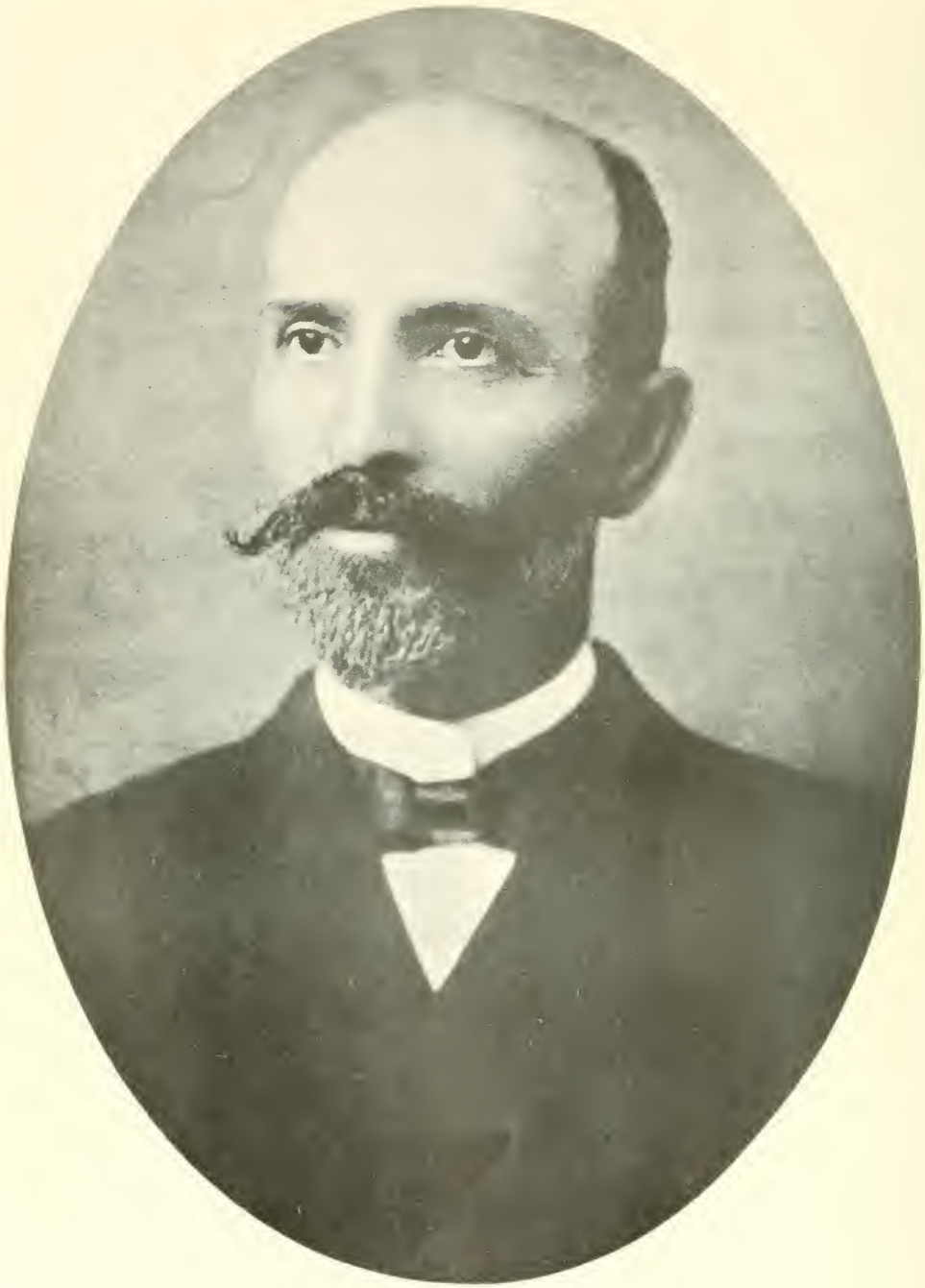
Mr. Holbrook is highly esteemed by all who know him, and has a wide circle of friends. He contributes to the advancement of the interests of the skilled trade in which he is an expert by membership in the Typographical Union, and keeps alive the memories and associations of the service rendered by his father and others in the Civil War as a member of the Sons of Veterans. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist church.

On August 20, 1894, Charles H. Holbrook married Edna L. Minor, of Northampton, Massachusetts, daughter of Charles D. and Leonora Minor, and they are the parents of one daughter, Beryl E., born in Springfield, July 26, 1900.

HOLBROOK, Nelson Drake

One of Springfield's substantial citizens, Nelson Drake Holbrook, comes of a very ancient and distinguished family of England, the early history of which appears on another page of this volume.

Nelson Drake Holbrook, son of Horace and Maria Rachel (Gloyd) Holbrook, was born in Montague, Massachusetts, August 30, 1876. He received a good practical education in the schools of Northampton, Massachusetts, and then, attracted as are most young men by the superior advantages of the large city, he went to Boston, where he engaged in teaming. Vigorous, active, and alert, and with a keen eye for possible opportunities, he continued in this business for eighteen years, at the end of which time, having accumulated some necessary capi-



Charles Bengle

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tal, he came to South Deerfield, and engaged in the milk and cream business. This he successfully conducted for a number of years, but finally decided to take over the work of the farm in South Deerfield, thus enabling his father to retire from active responsibilities while still continuing to live on his farm. Mr. Holbrook is a most highly esteemed citizen of his community, and manages his father's farm ably and efficiently. He finds social recreation through his affiliation with the Improved Order of Red Men, and religious association in the Congregational church, of which he is an attendant.

On April 22, 1896, Mr. Holbrook married Etta Mabel Ryds, of Boston, daughter of George and Anna (Carver) Ryds, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Gordon Horace, born in 1898, a railroad man, married Esther Barnash, of South Deerfield, and has two children, Donald Gordon, born in September, 1919, and Raymond Ellsworth, born in March, 1921. 2. Raymond Ellsworth, born in 1902. 3. Mildred Louise, born in 1906. 4. Evelyn Rose, born in 1909.

BENGLE, Charles (2)

When in 1909 Charles (2) Bengle passed away, Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, lost one of its best loved citizens, whose place in the community was difficult to fill. He was a son of Charles (1) Bengle, and grandson of William Bengle, all of Canadian birth, although Charles (2) Bengle had been a resident of Indian Orchard since 1867, a period of forty-two years. William Bengle was born and spent his life in Canada, where he died, as did his wife, Therese (Lipe) Bengle. They were the parents of seven children: Charles (1), of further mention; Joseph, Narcisse, William, Methile, Adele, and Louise.

Charles (1) Bengle, eldest child of Wil-

liam and Therese (Lipe) Bengle, was born in Canada, and died there in 1872. He married Louise Payette, born in 1826, died in 1912, aged eighty-six years. They were the parents of ten children: Flavia; Charles (2), of further mention; Joseph, William, Emily, George, Philip, Adele, Napoleon, and Louise.

Charles (2) Bengle, son of Charles (1) and Louise (Payette) Bengle, was born in Berthier, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 22, 1849, and died in Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, August 7, 1909. He spent his youth in Berthier and there secured his education. In 1866 he came to the United States, locating in Grosvenor Dale, Connecticut, and a year later removed to Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, which was ever afterward his home. For a short time he was employed in the mills, after which he was engaged by Calvin J. Eaton, a grocer, with whom he remained one year. He had always shown a preference for the clothing business, and his next position was with Buckingham & Chapman, clothiers, of Indian Orchard. After a year's experience in that line of work, he purchased the interest of Mr. Buckingham, the business being reorganized and continued under the firm name, Chapman & Bengle. About a year later Mr. Chapman died, and from that time until 1875 the Chapman interest was represented by his son, E. E. Chapman, who then disposed of his interest to Mr. Bengle, he becoming sole owner. From that year until his death, a period of thirty-four years, Mr. Bengle continued as head of the business, which prospered abundantly under his wise and liberal management. He dealt in clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, and kindred lines, and for thirty years the store was located in the Wight block on Main street. In 1905 Mr. Bengle secured the corner lot at Main and

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Oak streets, in the heart of Indian Orchard, and erected a handsome modern block, three stories high, and moved his own business into the store of that block. He, however, lived but four years to enjoy the handsome quarters which he had prepared for the business.

Mr. Bengle's success as a business man arose in part from his personal popularity, but in a far greater degree from the fact that by his upright life and strict integrity he won the respect of all with whom he had intercourse, they having the utmost faith in his wisdom and judgment. Every transaction with a customer was marked with fairness and liberality, and men were impressed by his sterling qualities to such an extent that they were ever afterward his friends and customers. He also conducted a branch store in Three Rivers for about eight years. Mr. Bengle took a great interest in village affairs, and was among the leaders in any movement that would promote the welfare of the community. He was a member of St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, but he gave liberally to all churches and charitable institutions. In his political faith he was a Republican, but never sought nor cared for office. He was a great lover of horses, and at times owned both speedy and valuable ones.

Charles (2) Bengle married, October 18, 1874, Anna Justine St. Marie, of Laprairie, Canada, who survived him until August 6, 1920. She was a daughter of Camille and ——— (Broussard) St. Marie. Mr. and Mrs. Bengle were the parents of thirteen children, one of whom, Pauline, died aged six months. The others were: 1. Anna, who lives in Boston with her sister, Beatrice E. 2. Charles (3), a sketch of whom follows. 3. Adele, who became the wife of Eugene Audett, an attorney of Montreal, Canada. 4. Louise. 5. Flavia, who became the wife of Amos

Benoit; the latter died April 20, 1921; they were the parents of one child, Edward Charles, who died October 27, 1920, in infancy; Mrs. Benoit married (second) Phillehas Provost, of Adamsville, Massachusetts. 6. Victor, married Maxima Duquette, and they are the parents of two children, Charles and Charlotte, twins. 7. Joseph P., a sketch of whom follows on another page. 8. Adélarde N., whose sketch also appears on another page. 9. Paul, who married Alice Menard. 10. Elzebert, died in February, 1917. 11. Armand, served in the navy during the World War. 12. Beatrice E., who married, April 20, 1921, R. Burton Willard, of Waltham. Mr. Willard was born and educated in Newport, New Hampshire, and is now manager of the dry goods department of the Hood Rubber Company at Watertown. All of the children of Charles (2) Bengle with the exception of Anna were born at No. 82 Hampden street, Indian Orchard, the home of some of the family up to 1921. They occupied the house erected by their father nearly a half century ago.

After the death of her husband, in 1909, Mrs. Bengle assumed the management of his large and well established business, conducting it very successfully with the aid of her capable sons for nine years. In May, 1918, she secured articles of incorporation and the business was incorporated as The Charles Bengle Company, Victor Bengle, president; Mrs. Anna Justine Bengle, treasurer; and Adélarde Bengle, clerk, and the corporation has continued to thrive abundantly. In addition to the main store they have a branch store in Brightwood. As noted above, Mrs. Bengle is now deceased, but, like her husband, she was greatly beloved by her children and by a large circle of friends.

BENGLE, Charles (3)

At Orchard Lake, Springfield, Massachusetts, on December 24, 1876, Charles (3) Bengle was born, the son of Charles (2) and Anna Justine (St. Marie) Bengle (see preceding sketch). His education was obtained in the grammar school of that village, and after laying aside his school books he assisted his father in the store conducted by him in Indian Orchard, continuing for a period of six years, gaining a good insight into business methods. He then accepted a position in the W. J. Woods Company, clothiers, of Springfield, whom he served until 1909, in which year he returned to Indian Orchard, his father's death occurring in that year, and he managed the business formerly conducted by his father until 1912, when he again entered the employ of W. J. Woods Company, but only remained for a short time. In the same year, 1912, he established a business of his own in Indian Orchard, consisting of boots, shoes, and gents' furnishings, which he conducted successfully for two years and then sold. For the following year he was again an employee of the W. J. Woods Company, after which he entered the employ of the Westinghouse Electric Company in East Springfield, and for the following two years served them as inspector, after which he took a position in the United States Armory in the same capacity for about a year. In June, 1918, he accepted the position of storekeeper with the Springfield Gas Light Company, an office he is filling at the present time. In his varied business experience he has discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity, and his social qualities, his unfailing courtesy and kindness have gained for him the high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact and made him popular with his friends, embracing a large

number of Springfield's best residents. Mr. Bengle is a member of the Employees' Relief Association of his company. He is a member of the Canadian Artisans' Club.

Mr. Bengle married, January 8, 1900, Rose Plouffe, born in St. Jean Baptiste, Rouville county, Province of Quebec, Canada, daughter of Ambrose and Marie Caroline (Langlois) Plouffe. Mr. and Mrs. Bengle are the parents of a daughter, Fleurette G., born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 17, 1903. She attended school in her native city, then a convent in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, for one year, then St. Anne's Academy, Marlboro, for five years, and in June, 1921, graduated from the Central High School, of Springfield. She was educated for the profession of a teacher, and is able to speak and write French and English fluently. After graduating she took a special course at Yale College, and was then appointed a teacher at Columbia, Connecticut.

BENGLE, Joseph P.

The birth of Joseph P. Bengle, son of Charles (2) and Anna Justine (St. Marie) Bengle (q. v.), occurred in Indian Orchard, Springfield, Massachusetts, November 18, 1886. His education was acquired in Springfield public schools and Springfield Technical High School. After completing his studies he entered his father's store in Indian Orchard, remaining there until 1914, in which year he removed to that part of Springfield known as Brightwood and became manager of the gents' clothing store established by the Charles Bengle Corporation, in which capacity he is serving at the present time (1921). The conduct of business interests such as occupy the attention of Mr. Bengle demand marked ability of a high order and good business foresight, and

that he possesses these qualities is evidenced by the fact of his continuance in the position for seven years. His loyalty and patriotism have ever been marked, and those who know him intimately esteem him for his many sterling qualities.

During the World War, Mr. Bengle enlisted in the United States army, September 23, 1917, and was stationed at Camp Devens, Massachusetts, for fourteen months, or until the armistice was signed, serving as military police, with the rank of corporal, discharging his duties in a thoroughly competent manner. His brother, Armand Bengle, served in the United States navy. Joseph P. Bengle is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

BENGLE, Adélarde N.

The fourth son of Charles (2) and Anna Justine (St. Marie) Bengle (q. v.), Adélarde N. Bengle, was born in Indian Orchard, Springfield, Massachusetts, December 14, 1888. He attended the public schools of his native city, including the high school, thus acquiring a practical education. His first employment was in his father's store in Indian Orchard, and later, for a short period of time, he worked in Montreal, Canada. Upon his return to his native State, he became an employee in the store conducted by Forbes & Wallace, of Springfield, in whose employ he remained for one year. He then returned to his father's store in Indian Orchard, and serves in the capacity of clerk and secretary of the Bengle Corporation. In addition to this, in company with his brother, Joseph P. Bengle, he owns and operates the Brightwood store in Springfield. His pronounced business ability has been a factor in the successful conduct of these enterprises, and his life record is worthy of emulation, showing what intelligence and probity may accom-

plish in the way of success in life. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Bengle married, May 21, 1913, Grace Ducharme, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, daughter of Louis A. and Caroline (Lecours) Ducharme. Two children have been born of this marriage: Adélarde N., Jr., born December 15, 1914; and Lawrence, born September 2, 1916.

ANGERS, Joseph Arthur

The Angers family, of Springfield, Massachusetts, have closely followed the contracting and building business, four of the sons of William Angers being prominent in that line of construction.

Joseph Arthur Angers is the eldest son of William Angers, formerly of St. Césaire, Canada, and a grandson of Pierre Paul Angers, of St. Ours, Quebec, Canada, who was a descendant of the Frenchman, Pierre Charles Angers, who came from Notre Dame, Bourgogne, Gascogne, France, sailing in December, 1732, and landing at Pointe Aux Tremble, Canada, January 7, 1733. From this French ancestor descended Pierre Paul Angers, grandfather of Joseph Arthur Angers, of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Pierre Paul Angers was born at St. Ours, Quebec, Canada, in 1809, and died in his native province in 1881. He was a well educated man, having prepared for the priesthood, but was never ordained. He also studied law, but never followed that profession, adopting teaching as his life work, and so continuing until retired after many years on a government pension. He married Césaire Masse, they the parents of: Remie; George; William, of further mention; Eliza, who married Mr. Menard; and Delina, who married Charles Perault.

William Angers, son of Pierre Paul and Césaire (Masse) Angers, was born in St. Césaire, Quebec, Canada, in No-

vember, 1844, and is now living in Springfield, Massachusetts. His father was his instructor, and under his teaching he obtained a good education. When a lad of fourteen years he began work in a grist and saw mill, and became an expert in the running of both. Before he was twenty-one years of age he was in business for himself, owning mills and doing custom grinding of grain and sawing of lumber. A little later he purchased a machine shop and continued the active management of all until about 1886, when he disposed of all his Canadian property and came to the United States to join his son, Joseph A., who had preceded him and was in business in Springfield, Massachusetts. In Springfield, William Angers engaged in business as a retail grocer and provision dealer, conducted that business for about twelve years, and then formed a partnership with his sons, the firm being known as J. A. Angers & Brother. William Angers married (first) Salome Tetreault, who died in 1885, aged forty-two, daughter of Charles and Lucy (Fontaine) Tetreault. He married (second) Philomene Demorest, who died in 1907. Children of William Angers and his first wife, Salome (Tetreault) Angers: Joseph Arthur, of whom further; Pierre, a sketch of whom follows; Mary Rose, born February 21, 1872; Edelgard, born January 1, 1874; George Arthur, of mention in a following sketch; Marie Anne, born January 12, 1877; Louise, born January 1, 1880; Rose Delina, born June 10, 1881; and Maurice L., of mention in a following sketch. Children of William Angers and his second wife, Philomene (Demorest) Angers: Flora, married Harry Roberts; Emil, who during the World War was in service in France; Alma, Homer, Ivon; and Rosabelle, who married ——— Harley.

Joseph Arthur Angers, eldest child of

William Angers and his first wife, Salome (Tetreault) Angers, was born in L'Ange Gardien, Conti Rouville, Quebec, Canada, April 25, 1868. He attended the village schools until fourteen years of age, then began work in the saw and grist mill owned by his father, and there became a valued assistant, remaining until eighteen years of age. In January, 1886, he came to Massachusetts, settling in Holyoke, remaining there several months in the employ of the Connecticut Valley Lumber Company. From Holyoke he went to the Hadley Mills at South Hadley Falls, there learning the weaver's trade. But mill work did not suit him and in a short time he left the Hadley Mills, came to Springfield, and began learning the carpenter's trade. He continued as a journeyman carpenter until 1892, then with his brother Edelgard, began taking contracts for building, and they soon had a good business established, in which they employed journeymen. They continued a successful contracting and building business until 1902, when they added a small retail lumber yard, and until 1913 conducted this in connection with their building activities. Since that year they have confined themselves exclusively to the lumber business, their yards occupying an entire city block, the firm being known as J. A. Angers & Brother. From a small beginning the business has grown until the annual sales amount to nearly \$400,000.

While engaged in contracting and building, a feature of Mr. Angers' operations was the purchase of vacant lots and the erection thereon of residences and apartment houses, he erecting and owning, until their sale, the two fine apartment houses, "The Winthrop" and "The Salem." He also built and owned, in connection with Mr. Dunlap, "Clinton Hall." All these were eventually sold, together with

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many residences, their erection being altogether a matter of business. Mr. Angers is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, a progressive citizen, and an able business man.

Mr. Angers married, in September, 1885, Celina Roberts, born in L'Ange Gardien, Canada, daughter of Hubert and Marie (Carreneau) Roberts. Mr. and Mrs. Angers are the parents of eight sons and two daughters: Rudolph, a builder of Springfield, married Agnes Gagnier, they the parents of three children; Albert, engaged with his father in the lumber business; Romeo; Wilfred; Robert, in the United States navy, serving on the battleship "Minnesota," flagship of the Atlantic fleet; Salome, Judith, Philip, Lionel, and Roville.

ANGERS, Pierre

Pierre Angers, second son of William and Salome (Tetreault) Angers (see preceding sketch), is a partner in the firm of Gagnier & Angers, who have erected more than eight hundred buildings in Springfield and in Hartford, including many important factory plants.

Pierre Angers was born in L'Ange Gardien, Conti Rouville, Quebec, Canada, November 20, 1870. After completing his school years, he was employed in his father's mill in Canada until 1886, when he came to the United States, settling in Springfield, Massachusetts. In Springfield he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1889, when but nineteen years of age, formed a partnership with C. I. Gagnier, and, under the firm name, Gagnier & Angers, they began business as contracting builders. Thirty years have passed since this firm of young men launched their frail business enterprise, and with each year progress has been made and a higher degree of prosperity

attained. In addition to their business in Springfield, Gagnier & Angers have erected many buildings in Hartford, Connecticut, Worcester and Boston, Massachusetts, their reputation as capable builders and honorable contractors being widely established. They have done a great deal for the improvement of the residential section of Springfield, purchasing, plotting, and improving large areas of farm land, on which they have erected many apartment houses. Many of the residences of the Forest Park section of Springfield were built by Gagnier & Angers. Mr. Angers is a member of the Springfield Board of Trade, of the Automobile Club, and of the Holyoke Country Club.

Mr. Angers married, September 11, 1892, Mary Adams, daughter of Joseph and Philomene (Bourbeau) Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Angers are the parents of four children: 1. Henry E., educated in Springfield, Massachusetts, in Montreal, Canada, and in Worcester, Massachusetts; he served in the World War, training at Camp Greenleaf, and going thence to France, where he served with a hospital unit of the Medical Corps, and after receiving his honorable discharge became associated with his father in his building business. 2. George W., educated in Springfield, Massachusetts, Montreal, Canada, and Worcester, Massachusetts; served with the American Expeditionary Force in France during the World War, and is now engaged in the lumber business with William Angers, at Holyoke, Massachusetts. 3. Laurent A., a graduate of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and Harvard University, Cambridge; now proprietor of the Federal street market and bakery; also a World War veteran. 4. Yvette, who graduated from the high school in Montreal in 1921, and is now at home

ANGERS, George Arthur

When a child, Mr. Angers came to Springfield, Massachusetts, with his parents, and in that city he has won his way to an honorable position in the business world, his special line being real estate dealing, contracting and building.

George A. Angers is the fourth son of William and Salome (Tetreault) Angers (q. v.). He was born in L'Ange Gardien, Quebec, Canada, May 3, 1875. He attended the parish school in L'Ange until the coming of the family to Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1886, they living in West Warren, Massachusetts, the first two years of their American residence. There he attended school, and at the age of fourteen began learning the carpenter's trade, an occupation in which his elder brothers were succeeding in their new home. He became an expert mechanic, and for several years held the position of foreman with his brothers, Joseph A. and Edelmard Angers, who were conducting operations as J. A. Angers & Brother, contractors and builders.

In 1903 J. A. Angers & Brother erected a sawmill in St. Fabien, Canada, where they had purchased a large tract of timber land, and the same year sent their brother, George Arthur Angers, to superintend the cutting of the timber and its conversion into lumber for the use of the firm in Springfield. This he did and was in charge of the mill until its destruction by fire, with a heavy loss in lumber and timber. In place of that mill two others were erected in Trois Pistoles, Canada, the large operations there being conducted by J. A. Angers & Brother, under the name of the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company, George Arthur Angers having sole management of the mills. In 1905 he returned to Springfield, and began business as a contractor and builder under his own name. He is well known

in the building trade and in real estate circles, has an established reputation both for work and worth, and a host of friends. He is a member of the Order of Artisans, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Angers married (first), June 3, 1895, Sarah Morris, of Webster, Massachusetts, who died in October, 1896. He married (second), October 28, 1902, Antonia Dufresne, of Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, daughter of Joseph and Emelie (Gerard) Dufresne. Mr. and Mrs. Angers have an adopted daughter, Rose I. Angers.

ANGERS, Maurice Louis

As a general contractor, builder, and real estate dealer, Mr. Angers is well known in the city of Springfield, Massachusetts, and in other sections of the Connecticut Valley. He is a brother of Joseph A. and Edelmard Angers, and a member of the firm known as J. A. Angers & Brother, lumber dealers, also a brother of George Arthur Angers (q. v.), a contractor and builder, all of Springfield, sons of William and Salome (Tetreault) Angers (q. v.).

Maurice Louis Angers was born in L'Ange Gardien, Quebec, Canada, June 5, 1883. His mother died in 1885, and in 1886 William Angers came to Massachusetts with his family, his eldest sons having come the year before. After settling in Springfield, Maurice L. attended public schools, later becoming a student at Maryville College, Maryville, Canada, there remaining until his seventeenth year. He then followed the example of his brothers and began learning the carpenter's trade, but later became an office assistant with his brothers in the building and lumber firm of J. A. Angers & Brother. He continued an assistant until reaching the age of twenty-one, then, fol-

lowing the excellent example set him by his brothers, he put his talents and ability at work for his own account, and since 1908 has been in business for himself. He has followed the lines of usual real estate dealing, also adding lines he is well qualified to conduct, his mechanical knowledge and lumber dealing experience standing him in good stead in his building operations whether under contract or for himself. He buys, builds and sells vacant lots, farm land, residences, apartment houses or business blocks. He has important interests in Holyoke, Massachusetts, as well as in Springfield, and in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, is a half-owner in the lumber-dealing firm, A. Lawrence & Company.

Mr. Angers married, January 28, 1907, Bessie I. Gagnier, of New York City, daughter of Albert and Helen (Rushford) Gagnier.

GAGNIER, Samuel John

As a former member of the contracting and real estate firm of Gagnier Brothers, and now (1923), in the same line of business for himself, Samuel J. Gagnier is well known to the business men of Springfield and vicinity. He is a grandson of Fabian Gagnier, a farmer, of French descent, who was born at St. Paul, in the Jacques Cartier district of Quebec, near Montreal, Canada, in 1798, died at Churubusco, Clinton county, New York, where he spent his last years. He married Victoria Olignie, born in 1807, died in September, 1892. Children: Isaac; Elazarie; Julius; Albert Hurbert, of further mention; Jane; Tophiel; Sephronia; Adolph; Philomen; and Cyril.

Albert Hurbert Gagnier, born at Northern Creek, Canada, March 25, 1833, died in Churubusco, New York, March 5, 1908. He obtained a good education, largely through his own efforts, and was noted in

his community as a man of ability and sound judgment. He acted as legal adviser for his neighbors, and used to help them out of many of their difficulties. On coming to the United States with his parents, they first settled in Chateaugay, New York, later settling in Churubusco, in the northern part of Clinton county, thirty miles west of the northern end of Lake Champlain. There he was a successful farmer, owning six hundred and fifty acres, which he cultivated along lines of general farming. He was often importuned to take office, but as often refused, although he did serve as assessor. He established a public school in Churubusco, which still bears his name. He married Clorinthe Farrand, born in St. Martin, Canada, April 19, 1840, died March 1, 1915, daughter of Oliver and Martha (Tersier) Farrand. They were the parents of fifteen children: Byanca May; Delia; Nina Emma, deceased; Albert William; Joseph Arthur; Samuel John, of further mention; Christopher I.; Martha M.; Mary Jane, deceased; Clorinthe; Clara; George Edgar, deceased; Edgar George; Edmund; and James W., the latter a United States soldier who served in a hospital unit of the American Expeditionary Force.

Samuel John Gagnier was born in Churubusco, Clinton county, New York, January 3, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, Chateaugay Academy, and Ogdensburg Business College, taking the latter course while living in Ogdensburg. He was employed on the home farm for a time after leaving school, remaining in New York State until 1892, then locating at Springfield, Massachusetts. He took lessons in draughting after coming to Springfield, and became a proficient draughtsman and finally formed a partnership with his brother Albert W., and under the firm name, Gagnier Brothers,

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they operated most successfully as contractors and builders and real estate dealers, with headquarters in Springfield, up to 1919, when the partnership was dissolved, and since then Mr. Gagnier has been carrying on the same business alone. The company executed building contracts of importance in Springfield, Worcester, Holyoke, Westfield, and many other places, including a factory building in Northern New York. In Springfield they have built many residences, apartment houses and factories, being called upon for buildings of every description. As real estate operators they bought several tracts of land, upon which they erected residences for sale and rent, and business houses, this branch of their business filling in with and not interfering with their regular contracting. Since 1919, Mr. Gagnier has carried on the business along the same lines. At one time Mr. Gagnier was a director in the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company of Canada.

Samuel J. Gagnier married, December 28, 1910, Emma A. Corriveau, of Springfield, daughter of Alfred and Olivene (MacCoullier) Corriveau. Mr. and Mrs. Gagnier are the parents of three children: Marie Olivene, born February 12, 1912; Gertrude Genevieve, born June 28, 1915; and Joseph Alfred, born March 1, 1918.

HANLON, J. William

In all business circles in Springfield, Massachusetts, and vicinity, the death of J. William Hanlon, a prominent real estate dealer and president of the Hanlon Company, was deeply deplored as it removed from the community a man who was actively interested in the development and building up of this section of the State, a man of enterprise and ability, whose word carried weight in every transaction in which he engaged, and whose

advice and counsel were sought and followed, thus aiding others as well as himself to achieve success in their various vocations.

J. William Hanlon was born in Suffield, Connecticut, April 17, 1864, a son of John and Julia (Turner) Hanlon, who were the parents of six children, namely: Jerome Anthony; Cornelius; Mary; Katherine; Julia; and J. William, of this review.

J. William Hanlon attended the public schools of his native town for a few years, and when he was nine years of age his parents removed to the State of Kansas. He was employed by his father and also attended school until fifteen years of age, and then was employed on a ranch for six years. Upon his return East he entered a military school in Haddonfield, New Jersey, from which he graduated. He then entered the employ of an uncle, a book publisher in New York City, his duty being that of selling books, acting as a general agent and having agents to assist him in this work. While thus engaged he was sent to Springfield, Massachusetts, and shortly afterward he severed his connection with his uncle, engaging in an entirely different line of work, accepting the position of head salesman in a clothing store located on Main street, conducted by a Mr. Keyes. He later accepted the position of manager of a store conducted by F. O. Flagg, serving in that capacity until August, 1891, when he went to Danielson, Connecticut, remaining there until April, 1892, when he returned to Springfield, Massachusetts. His first position at this time was with the Haynes Clothing Company, where he remained for about one year, and then engaged in the employment agency business in the E. O. Clark block, the present site of the store conducted by Albert Steiger. While in this office he secured employment for

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large numbers of immigrants, placing them among the farmers of the surrounding territory. He later changed his line, this time entering the real estate business, having offices in the Whitney building, and this he followed successfully for nearly a quarter of a century, until his decease in 1918. Eight years prior to his death, in 1910, he organized the J. William Hanlon Company for the handling of real estate, and in 1918 he changed the title to the Hanlon Company, of which he was president, this being one of the leading real estate companies in Western Massachusetts, and which is still in successful operation. While in this business, he was connected with many important transactions, notably the sale of the Worthy Hotel building, the Poole property and many other large properties. He was part owner of the Baker Realty Trust building. In all his business transactions he was the soul of honor, integrity being his most pronounced characteristic. He was one of the originators of the Springfield Real Estate Board, and served as its vice-president; also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Royal Arcanum, and attended Faith Congregational Church.

Mr. Hanlon married, October 1, 1890, Alice M. Hall, of Springfield, Massachusetts, daughter of Elijah and Sarah (Blinn) Hall. Mrs. Hanlon died January 15, 1922. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon: 1. Mildred Florence, born August 3, 1891; educated in the schools of Springfield; married J. Lawrence Meeder, of Rochester, New Hampshire, one of the members of the Connecticut State Board of Education, with offices in Hartford, Connecticut. 2. Edson Elliott, born December 17, 1894; educated in Springfield public schools; was in his father's office until March, 1918, when he entered the United States army for service in the great World

War and was assigned to Camp Devens for training. He was later transferred to Camp Upton, and shortly afterward was ordered abroad with Battery F, 305th Field Artillery, Captain Derby, of New York, commanding, and the 305th was attached to the 77th New York Division. This battery did valiant service in various engagements. Edson E. Hanlon was abroad nearly one year, then returned, and was discharged April 10, 1919. Previous to going to war he had been in his father's office, as aforementioned, and his father's anxiety over his son's absence and the fear that he might never return probably hastened the father's death. Immediately upon his return, Private Hanlon took charge of the business of The Hanlon Company and has since served as its treasurer. He is a member of Springfield Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Bela Grotto, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm; Chamber of Commerce; Faith Congregational Church; and was a member of the Orpheus Club.

(The Blinn Line).

The Blinn family of America, of which Alice M. (Hall) Hanlon, abovementioned, is a member, are of French origin, having been among the Huguenots who escaped to England during the persecutions. It is possible that the ancestors of this particular line stopped in Holland for a time before settling in London, England.

(1) Peter Blinn, the first representative of the branch of the family herein followed, was born in 1640, and died in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 7, 1724-25, and was buried in the Congregational Cemetery. In 1682 he signed a petition, with others, asking to be allowed to establish a plantation in the Indian country, signing his name Blin. In 1694 he drew land in the allotments, was col-

lector of Wethersfield in the same year, and fence viewer in 1708-09. He married (first) Johanna or Joanna ———; (second) Mary ———, born in London, England, in 1640. He was the father of nine children.

(II) Jonathan Blinn, son of Peter Blinn, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1686, and died in Newington, Connecticut, May 31, 1756. He married (first) Hannah Clark, daughter of William Clark; (second) Mary Waddams; (third) Abigail Nott.

(III) William Blinn, son of Jonathan and Mary (Waddams) Blinn, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, between the years 1725 and 1731, and died in Shelburne, Vermont, in 1805. He served in the French and Indian War, also in Captain Stoddard's Connecticut Company in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the school committee in Canaan, Connecticut, in 1770-81-83. He married Hannah Hurlbut, and they were the parents of nine children.

(IV) Simon Blinn, son of William and Hannah (Hurlbut) Blinn, was born in Newington, Connecticut, in 1766, and died in Shelburne, Vermont, April 5, 1819. He accompanied his father to Shelburne, and after the death of his father, owned and occupied a portion of the homestead. He was a prominent citizen, and served in the capacities of selectman, collector and constable. He married, in 1787, Catherine Smith, of Salisbury, Connecticut, who bore him eleven children.

(V) Simon (2) Blinn, son of Simon (1) and Catherine (Smith) Blinn, was born in Shelburne, Vermont, September 3, 1796, and died in Brome Corner, Brome county, Quebec, Canada, March 20, 1870. He followed the occupation of farming. During his boyhood he served as an army teamster in the War of 1812, being present at the battle of Plattsburg, New York.

He married Sarah Bitgood, daughter of Remington and Effie (Humphrey) Bitgood.

(VI) Sarah Blinn, daughter of Simon (2) and Sarah (Bitgood) Blinn, was born in Knowlton, Brome county, Quebec, Canada. She married Elijah Hall, and they were the parents of Alice M. Hall, who married J. William Hanlon, of this review.

BATES, Paul Chapman

Although since his nineteenth year a resident of Portland, Oregon, and one of the leading insurance men of that city, as well as deeply interested in manufacturing, timber, an coastwise steamship enterprises, Mr. Bates retains lasting memories of his native New England, and in that newer country has proven the value of the hereditary traits which came down to him from pioneer Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors. He is a great-great-grandson of that Stephen Bates, who with his wife, Mindwell (Seward) Bates, and family, moved from their Connecticut home to one far inland that their sons might be away from the temptation to become sailors, as many of their family had been mariners. When the family moved up the Connecticut Valley, they made the journey on horseback and in wagons, the latter being used for the children. The way was rough, roads did not exist in many places, but the journey was completed without serious mishap, although one day a very young daughter fell from the wagon and was not missed for some hours. Returning over the route, the parents found the child sleeping soundly on the bank of the Westfield river. Settlement was finally made at Southampton, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, and the first house built about 1770. Around the new home were planted cuttings of red and white rose bushes brought from

the Connecticut home, and now, nearly a century and a half later, roses bloom amid the ruins of this old home, descendants of the original bushes brought from Connecticut.

The first home was not well located, being on lowland, so about 1800 a new house was built on another part of the farm and more convenient to the highway, then newly opened. In that house Mr. Bates' great-great-grandmother, Mindwell (Seward) Bates, of the famous William H. Seward family, reared her flock, but although she saved her older sons from the perils of the sea, she could not curb their adventurous spirits and she saw three of them march away to the war, and when they came back one of them had lost a leg at Ticonderoga, another had tasted the bitterness of capture at Quebec in the Arnold campaign, but all had borne well their part in winning independence. Stephen (2) Bates, one of the younger sons, was not born until 1765, consequently he could not get in the conflict until the last years, but he enlisted, and gained the rank of lieutenant in Captain Brown's company. Stephen (1) and Mindwell (Seward) Bates had many sons and daughters, the line of descent to Paul C. Bates being through Stephen (2), of further mention.

(II) Stephen (2) Bates was born near Guilford, Connecticut, April 10, 1765, came to Southamton, Massachusetts, with his parents when a young boy, and there died, April 26, 1844. He was a farmer all his life, served during the latter years of the Revolutionary War, and in after life was a captain of militia, giving much time to the drilling of his company. He married, February 17, 1791, Lucinda Loomis, born April 13, 1770, died June 13, 1838. Both were members of the Congregational church, very rigid and strict in their religious life, and she a

very active worker in the church. She was a member of the first missionary society, the Woman's Benevolent Association, a charter member and an officer, deeply interested in the work of the association, which was the purchase and distribution of Bibles among the needy of the new settlement. Stephen (2) and Lucinda (Loomis) Bates were the parents of the following children: Bela, born in November, 1791, died November 16, 1865; Stephen (3), of further mention; Julia, born March 16, 1799, died January 14, 1880; Louisa, born March 29, 1804, died May 3, 1869; Alvin, born November 4, 1807; and Lydabder Bushnell, born June 6, 1810.

(III) Stephen (3) Bates, son of Stephen (2) and Lucinda (Loomis) Bates, was born at Southamton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1796, and died in Westfield, Massachusetts, January 21, 1879. He resided in Southamton until his marriage, then moved to Westfield, where all his children were born. About 1842 he returned to Southamton. Although a lifelong farmer, Stephen (3) Bates was a great reader and student, a good botanist and forester, with a very fair knowledge of astronomy; a true lover of nature and the great out-of-doors, he was familiar with birds and bird life. While of a quiet, retiring disposition, he was very positive in his opinions. He was taken on horseback three miles to the church to be baptized on the Sunday he was seven days old, and it was good-naturedly said, "that from that splendid start he never missed a Sunday at church as long as he lived." This probably was somewhat exaggerated, but his constant attendance at service was proverbial. For many years he sang in the choir, having a very good voice. During his early life he taught school during the winter months, was a Whig and a Republican, but of such quiet,

retiring, studious tastes that he would take little part in public affairs, although he once attended a convention in Boston as a delegate at a time when there was considerable political excitement.

Stephen (3) Bates married Abigail Chapman, born in Southampton, October 19, 1803, died there October 30, 1866. She was a woman of exceptional fine character, an active church worker, and, like her husband, most highly esteemed. She was the daughter of Asahel Chapman, a natural mechanical genius, employed as expert watch and clock maker and jeweler. He was a man of prominence, a member of the State Legislature, and held many town offices. At one time in early life he became greatly dissatisfied with conditions in Southampton, packed his belongings and family in wagons, and on horseback started for New York State. A committee of citizens decided so valuable a man should not be lost to the community and hastening after him on horseback, overtook him and offered such inducements that Mr. Chapman returned to the community. One of the promises made him was that a suitable dwelling should be erected for himself and family, which promise was kept, and that dwelling, known as the Old Chapman House, still stands in Southampton. Asahel Chapman died there, April 9, 1844, aged seventy-four. Stephen (3) and Abigail (Chapman) Bates, were the parents of three sons and two daughters, all born in Westfield: Daniel Warner, born February 7, 1827, died September 12, 1838; Stephen Augustus, born May 5, 1829, died October 19, 1881, married Sophia Clark, and spent his life in South Hadley, Massachusetts; Sally Burt, born November 15, 1834, died July 27, 1903, married Joseph Thayer, and resided at Northampton, Massachusetts; Annie Chapman, born September 25, 1836, taught in the

higher grades of the public schools for many years, was for twenty-five years so engaged in the town of Greenfield, Massachusetts, and now resides in Westfield, the last survivor of this family of five; Daniel Warner, of whom further.

(IV) Daniel Warner Bates, youngest son of Stephen (3) and Abigail (Chapman) Bates, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, May 15, 1840, and died in September, 1917. He was about two years of age when his parents returned to Southampton, and there he secured a good public school education. He performed the usual duties of a farmer's boy in the intervals of school life until nineteen, then was his father's constant assistant until 1861, when he enlisted upon President Lincoln's call for men. He took a deep interest in the events preceding the Civil War, and when the John Brown raid brought matters to an acute stage he pledged his word with another young man that in the event of a call for men both would enlist. When the call did come he was the first man to enroll in Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, his friend the second. His service began September 20, 1861, and continued until mustered out with an honorable discharge, September 27, 1864, having been engaged in twelve of the great battles of the war and in innumerable skirmishes. He was wounded at the battle of Newbern, North Carolina, March 14, 1862, and again at Cold Harbor, June 13, 1864, but escaped with his life and returned to his Southampton home.

After his return, Mr. Bates learned the house and carriage painter's trade, which he followed in Southampton until 1875, then located in Westfield, which was ever afterward his home. In Westfield he continued at his trade for a time, then entered the employ of the American Whip Com-

pany, continuing with that corporation until his retirement. He was the inventor of the idea of adding fancy handles for certain grades of whips and for many years made or was in charge of the manufacture of the decorative handles. He prospered in his undertakings, and in addition to his business activities was active in town affairs, holding the offices of sealer of weights and measures and justice of the peace. In his latter years he also acted as a local pension agent. He was a member of Lyon Post, No. 41, Grand Army of the Republic; secretary of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Veterans' Association, also secretary of the Sons and Daughters of Southamptton; and a well known writer on historical subjects. He contributed liberally to the local papers on the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, in which he had taken part, and from his personal experiences related many an interesting story. He was a man of intellectual vigor and upright life, a good soldier, a good business man and a good citizen.

Mr. Bates married, April 11, 1867, Mattie Maria Tyler, born in Canaan, Connecticut, January 13, 1846, daughter of William Hubbard Tyler, born October 28, 1818, a manufacturer of medicines at Canaan, Connecticut, and Westfield, Massachusetts, who died in Erie, Pennsylvania, and his first wife, Catherine (Sickman) Tyler, born in Sharon, Connecticut, October 20, 1816, married, May 29, 1839, and died at Blandford, Massachusetts, July 18, 1856. William Hubbard Tyler was a son of Artemas and Delia (Calkins) Tyler. Artemas Tyler was a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in Connecticut after the war, there married Delia Calkins, and later removed to New York State. He was a son of Ebenezer Tyler, of Massachusetts, probably from the then Agawam (now Feeding Mills) section.

William Hubbard Tyler and his first wife, Catherine (Sickman) Tyler, had three sons and two daughters: Mary Jane, born May 12, 1841, died in Springfield, Ohio; George W., born July 29, 1843, now a resident of Southamptton; Mattie Maria, who married Daniel Warner Bates, of previous mention; Charles Lee, born February 26, 1848, who ran away from home at the age of fourteen, went to the war, was attached to the camp retinue of an officer of an Illinois regiment, served three years, and died March 14, 1865, at the age of seventeen, from exposure, while yet in the service; and William Henry, born September 11, 1850, now a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts. William Hubbard Tyler married (second) September 28, 1857, Isabella (Ferry) Whiting, widow of Moses Whiting, who bore him a daughter, Catherine Isabella Tyler, born March 18, 1859. He married (third), October 19, 1876, Fanny A. Neilson, born in New York City, November 11, 1852. They were the parents of Charles N. Tyler, born September 14, 1877; Lizzie A., born December 31, 1878; and Rose Tyler. Daniel Warner and Mattie Maria (Tyler) Bates were the parents of four sons and two daughters: Philip Stephen, born April 10, 1868, married (first) Jane Marshall, and has a son Marshall W. Paxton, of Santa Rosa, California; he married a second time, and for a while resided in Portland, Oregon, an editor and publisher; he died in September, 1921; Annie Tyler, a graduate of Westfield State Normal School, Hartford Hospital Training School, now a registered nurse, residing in Westfield, Massachusetts; Harry Daniel, born in March, 1873, now residing at Holyoke, Massachusetts; Paul Chapman, of further mention; Bertha Catherine, now a professional artist and decorator, residing in

Westfield, Massachusetts; and George, born in 1883, died August 27, 1908.

(V) Paul Chapman Bates, third son of Daniel Warner and Mattie Maria (Tyler) Bates, was born in Southamptton, Massachusetts, April 16, 1874. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Westfield, two years being spent in the latter department. At the age of nineteen years he arrived in Portland, Oregon, where he has since been continuously engaged in the insurance business, filling every position from office boy to general agent, covering at the outset the three entire northwestern states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, but more recently restricted his efforts to the State of Oregon. He is now a member of the firm, McGargar, Bates & Lively, and for the past eighteen years has represented the largest American and foreign companies, covering every line of insurance that is now written, life, health, accident, fire, steam boiler liability, automobile, parcel post, marine, burglary, fidelity and surety. Among the companies he represents are the Aetna Life, Aetna Accident and Liability, Hartford Boiler Inspection and Insurance, and the Automobile Insurance, all of Hartford, Connecticut; The City of New York Insurance; the Nationale Fire Insurance Company, of Paris, France; The Century Insurance, of Scotland; and The Marine Insurance, of London, England. The volume of premiums per annum exceeds three-quarters of a million.

Although at all times during the eighteen years Mr. Bates has been at the head of his own agency, he has given, personally, most of his time to its management, has also taken an active interest in the development of the State of Oregon and the city of Portland along manufacturing lines and in the organization and operation of lumbering and coast-wise shipping companies, and has been

connected with many large undertakings. He was an organizer and a director of the Hazelwood Cream Company, of Portland; the Hawley Pulp and Paper Company, of Oregon City, one of the largest manufacturing corporations of the State of Oregon; director and vice-president of the Oregon Portland Cement Company, of Oswego, Oregon; and as a stockholder is interested in the Beaver Portland Cement Company, of Goldhill, Oregon. He is also interested in the W. H. Eccles Lumber Company, of Baker, Oregon. A recent transaction, which he was solely responsible for the closing of, was one of the largest timber deals ever made in Oregon, whereby twenty-seven thousand acres of timber passed from the Dubois Lumber Company, of Pennsylvania, to the Eccles interests, or the Oregon-American Lumber Company, on a stumpage basis, which made the consideration close upon four million dollars. Three years later he closed another transfer of timber involving over one million dollars. In shipping he was interested in lumber-carrying vessels, including the old steamer "Willapa," the steamer "Loop," steamer "R. D. Inman," the steamer "Mercedes," in the Western Marine Corporation, which has three large steamships plying the Pacific; also in the Broughton & Wiggins Steamship Company, which owns the steam-schooner "Ernest H. Meyer," and in the vessels "Ryder Hanify," the "Ann Hanify," the "Quinault," and the "City of Everett." He is also interested in the Columbia River Packers' Association, packers of salmon.

This record of the principal events in a business career of so young a man as Mr. Bates is remarkable, as his forbears were not men of business prominence, but largely devoted themselves to agriculture. But that strain has not been entirely de-

stroyed even in this busy man-of-affairs, for during the past ten years he has had large agricultural interests and personally supervised the growing and harvesting of something over one thousand acres of wheat land. This is the record of less than a quarter of a century, Mr. Bates' residence in Oregon dating from 1893. Hardly yet in the prime of life, the future holds bright promise for this New England son, who in a State separated from his native Massachusetts by the width of a continent, has proven that ability knows no locality, but that industry, courage, integrity and initiative, coupled with a sound body and a clear mind, is capital sufficient anywhere for any undertaking. Man himself is the prime factor, and opportunity knocks but once, but constantly to him who is listening and has the courage to answer.

Mr. Bates married, November 8, 1903, Agnete Poulsen, of Portland, daughter of Johan Poulsen, born in Denmark, her mother born in 1856, in Germany, both representing the finest type of Dane and German. Johan Poulsen has for more than a third of a century been the executive head of the Inman Poulsen Lumber Company, of which he was the founder, operating the largest single sawmill plant in the State of Oregon, with an annual output of 150,000,000 feet of lumber. He has risen through his own efforts, and commands the respect of the entire community in which he moves, not more for his sterling character and business quality than for his intellectual attainments. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are the parents of two sons: Joe, born July 16, 1906; and Hamilton, born July 28, 1907. Mr. Bates resides in Portland, Oregon, his business offices at Nos. 301-310 Yeon building. He is a member of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, a life member of the Irvington Club, also a member of the Arlington and Waverly clubs.

SHEFFERD, Jeannette M., M. D.

The Massachusetts representative of this branch of the Shefferd family is Dr. Jeannette Marie Shefferd, of Fall River, Massachusetts. Dr. Shefferd is a Westerner by birth and a graduate of Western educational institutions, although her professional and social identification with Fall River, Massachusetts, her adopted home, is complete, and extends into many channels.

Dr. Shefferd is a daughter of Charles and Rhoda Anne (Carmichael) Shefferd; her grandfather Shefferd was a soldier from Illinois in the Union army during the Civil War. Charles Shefferd was born in Chicago, Illinois, in December, 1850. His mother died while her husband and older son were away at the front; the two soldiers never returned from the war, and their fate is unknown. Charles Shefferd became an expert worker in wood, subsequently abandoning his trade in favor of agriculture, and moving to Carroll county, Iowa. After a prosperous, successful career he retired in 1907, and is now a resident of Coon Rapids, Iowa. His wife, Rhoda Anne, is the daughter of Joshua and Maria Jane (Hupp) Carmichael, of Carroll county, Iowa. Charles and Rhoda Anne (Carmichael) Shefferd are the parents of the following children: Jeannette Marie, the subject of this review; Orrin Williams, engaged in the automobile business in Omaha, Nebraska; and Lenore Mabel, who died in 1907, at the age of twenty-three years.

Dr. Jeannette Marie Shefferd was born in Carroll county, Iowa, September 16, 1879. She completed a course in the public schools of Coon Rapids, Iowa, graduating from high school, then attended Grinnell College, at Grinnell, Iowa. Her professional studies were pursued at the John A. Creighton Medical College, Omaha, Nebraska, whence she was graduated M. D., and continued in the Chicago

University Post-Graduate School. After an internship in the North Chicago Hospital she came to Fall River to engage in her specialty, becoming first assistant in the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department of the Union Hospital, of Fall River, Massachusetts. She has attained an assured and responsible position in her specialty, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, and is well known throughout the locality. Dr. Shefferd is a member of the Fall River Medical Society, and the New England Otolaryngo Society, and during the United States' participation in the World War served on several medical boards, and is now a member of the Medical Veterans of the World War.

SEAVER, William Titus

The years have dealt kindly with William T. Seaver, the octogenarian of Springfield, and after a life of business activity as merchant and machinist, he is in excellent health, a condition assured by his firm reliance upon that form of Christian Science taught by God in his Book, and brought to the present age through the life teachings and writings of Mary Baker Eddy.

(I) Jonathan Seaver, grandfather of William T. Seaver, was a farmer of Monson, Massachusetts. He married, and at his death left the following children: Perley, of whom further; George; John; Albert, who settled in the West; Moses; Abraham, who also settled in the West; Abigail, who lived in Illinois; Susan, who died in Monson. Jonathan Seaver and his family were active members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Monson, and both parents lived to a good old age.

(II) Perley Seaver, the eldest son of Jonathan Seaver, was born in Monson, Massachusetts, in 1809, and there obtained a grammar school education. From

the school room he went to the machine shop, learned the trade of machinist, following that occupation the remainder of his life. He married Julia Maria Field, of Worcester, Massachusetts, daughter of John Field, one of the best known men of Worcester county, a singing master of the old school who taught music all over the county. John Field had other children: Jesse, Hance, John, Samuel, Daniel, Emmeline, and Selina. He died in Worcester, deeply mourned. Perley and Julia Maria (Field) Seaver were the parents of the following children: William Titus, to whom this review is inscribed; Julia, who died aged fifteen years; John, now residing in Springfield; Charles, deceased; Eliza, deceased, married General E. P. Clark, a brave soldier and eminent citizen, now sheriff of Hampden county, Massachusetts; Elizabeth, married Hugh Craig, a teacher of music in the schools of Holyoke, Massachusetts. Perley Seaver died in Redicksville, North Carolina, aged sixty-seven years, his wife surviving him several years, dying in Holyoke, Massachusetts. This family were also members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in the musical department of the same.

(III) William Titus Seaver, eldest son of Perley and Julia Maria (Field) Seaver, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, September 5, 1838, and is now residing in Springfield, Massachusetts. He spent his boyhood in Worcester and Oxford, Massachusetts, and was educated in the public schools, finishing his studies in Oxford High School. Upon arriving at suitable age, he followed his father's example and learned the machinist trade, following that occupation until twenty-one years of age. He then moved to Holyoke, Massachusetts, where he later opened a dry goods store. His next move was to Springfield, where for a time he was pro-

prietor of a grocery store. When the Civil War made heavy demands upon the Springfield arsenal, he sold out his business and was there employed as a machinist for several years, later following piano tuning for a time. About 1884 Mr. Seaver became interested in Christian Science, studied its teachings profoundly, and united himself with that then small body of Mrs. Eddy's students, and for thirty-five years he was a practitioner of a system of healing without the aid of materia medica. He is still a member of a Christian Science church.

William T. Seaver married, June 4, 1864, Ellen Jane Davidson, born in West Millbury, Massachusetts, daughter of William Gray Davidson, born January 4, 1812, in Auburn, Massachusetts, died in 1898. He was superintendent of a large tannery for several years, but later bought and operated a farm at West Millbury. He married Judith Chase Holman, born in West Millbury, November 7, 1811, died in 1894, of ancient New England family. They were the parents of the following children: 1. William Edward Davidson, who died in Killingly, Connecticut. 2. Ellen Jane Davidson, wife of William Titus Seaver. 3. Henry Wilbur Davidson, married (first) Martha Bond, of Millbury; (second) Ida Pierce, of Thompsonville, Connecticut. 4. Mary Elizabeth Davidson, died in 1861. 5. Walter Davidson, now a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts. 6. Matilda Ann, married Charles L. Bancroft, of Worcester. Mr. and Mrs. William T. Seaver were the parents of eleven children: 1. Charles Lincoln, born April 19, 1865, the day of President Lincoln's funeral, and died July 12, 1872. 2. Mary Geneva, born December 19, 1866, died August 12, 1872. 3. Fanny Isabel, born November 13, 1868, died June 13, 1872. 4. Henry Edward, born May 21, 1871, in Springfield; now resides in Hart-

ford, Connecticut; married Clara E. Chaney, and they have two children, Edith Isabel and Dorothy Vivian. 5. Edith, born April 19, 1873, died October 19, 1873. 6. Frederick Luman, born September 6, 1875; now residing in Springfield. 7. Benjamin Franklin, twin of Frederick Luman; married Grace Mary Twist, and resides in the town of Agawam, Massachusetts. 8. William Herbert, born April 28, 1877; married Alice May Pierce; children: Raymond Pierce, Harold Davidson, Marian May. 9. Winfred Clark, born January 4, 1882; married Mary Grandfield; one child, Robert Grandfield. 10. Edna Maria, born March 1, 1883; married Harvey C. Merrill, who was with the American Expeditionary Force in France, now residing in Arlington, Massachusetts; children: Clifford Seaver, William Edwards, Lincoln. 11. Grace Foster, born January 22, 1887; married (first) William H. Rule; one child, Paul Seaver Rule; married (second) Charles Bostick.

BURNHAM, George Martin

One of the energetic business men of Springfield is George Martin Burnham, and among the families that can boast of a long connection with the history of the State of Connecticut is the Burnham family. The name has appeared in association with public and private affairs for more than three centuries, and the line herein followed traces to Thomas Burnham.

(I) Thomas Burnham, a descendant of the Burnhams of Herefordshire, England, was a native of that country, born in 1617, died in Hartford, Connecticut, June 28, 1688. He received an excellent education in the schools of his native land, pursued a course of study in law, and followed that profession after locating in this country. His name was frequently mentioned in public records, this proving that he was

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a man of high character and took an active interest in community affairs. He married Anna Wright, and they were the parents of nine children, among whom was Richard, of further mention.

(II) Richard Burnham, son of Thomas and Anna (Wright) Burnham, was born in the State of Connecticut, in 1654, and died April 28, 1731. He inherited a large landed estate, and being a man of energy and enterprise was prominent in local affairs. He was also public-spirited and patriotic, and served in the Narragansett Expedition of 1675. He married, June 11, 1680, Sarah Humphries, born March 6, 1659, died November 28, 1726, daughter of Michael and Priscilla (Grant) Humphries, of Windsor, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of ten children, among whom was Richard, of further mention.

(III) Lieutenant Richard (2) Burnham, son of Richard (1) and Sarah (Humphries) Burnham, was born in the State of Connecticut, July 6, 1692, and died there, February 11, 1754. He was established and confirmed by the Assembly of 1738 to be lieutenant of the Third Company of the First Regiment in the Connecticut Colony. He married, May 5, 1715, Abigail Easton, born March 16, 1687, died March 28, 1784, having almost attained her one hundredth year. Lieutenant and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of five children, among whom was Aaron, of further mention. They resided in the city of Hartford.

(IV) Aaron Burnham, son of Lieutenant Richard (2) and Abigail (Easton) Burnham, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, May 5, 1719, and died in East Hartford, September 14, 1760. He was actively identified with the interests of East Hartford, and was honored and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. He married Hannah Pitkin, born November 12, 1722,

died August 17, 1809. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of four children, among whom was Aaron, of further mention. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Burnham became the wife of Thaddeus Olmsted.

(V) Aaron (2) Burnham, son of Aaron (1) and Hannah (Pitkin) Burnham, was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, May 23, 1756, and died there, September 15, 1832. He bore his share of contributing to the welfare and betterment of his native locality, and was one of the men who marched with the Hartford company to the relief of Boston in the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775. He married (first), March 6, 1773, Mabel Brown, daughter of Abram Brown, and she bore him ten children, among whom was George, of further mention. He married (second), March 16, 1797, Lucy Williams, daughter of Joshua Williams, who bore him two children.

(VI) George Burnham, son of Aaron (2) and Mabel (Brown) Burnham, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 13, 1779, and died there, February 28, 1859. He was an active man of affairs, interested in all that pertained to the upbuilding of his section of the State, and was highly regarded by all with whom he was brought in contact. He married, February 26, 1807, Abigail Hills, born January 26, 1780, died February 5, 1855, daughter of William Hills. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of seven children, among whom was Henry L., of further mention.

(VII) Henry L. Burnham, eldest son of George and Abigail (Hills) Burnham, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, February 10, 1808, and died in East Hartford, 1884. After his school days were over, he served an apprenticeship at the trade of builder, and also mastered the details of the making of tools, following these

occupations successfully for the entire period of his active career. In 1844 he changed his place of residence to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he engaged in business with his brother, George Burnham, in the making of all kinds of tools for carpentry work. After a residence of eight years in Amherst, Mr. Burnham removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, and for a number of years thereafter served as an employee, eventually engaging in business on his own account as a builder, deriving a comfortable livelihood from his labor, building up an extensive trade as the result of honorable transactions and straightforward dealings. He married, March 3, 1834, Sarah J. Judd, born December 12, 1812, died at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham were the parents of nine children, as follows: Henry L., Jr., died in infancy; Alfred Van, was a soldier in the Civil War, member of the First Connecticut Cavalry, served as lieutenant for three years, as a member of General Sheridan's staff at one time; Ellen Olivia, died in 1918; Sarah Frances, died in 1916; George Martin, of further mention; Henry Luther, died at the age of four in Amherst; Ida Alice, died in Springfield; Charles James, deceased; and Henrietta Julia, married Edward Clark, deceased.

(VIII) George Martin Burnham, third son of Henry L. and Sarah J. (Judd) Burnham, was born in Windsor Locks, Connecticut, October 30, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and the high school at Chicopee Falls, completing his studies, as far as school was concerned, at the age of sixteen, but from the school of experience he has supplemented this considerably. In 1861 at the age of seventeen years, the Civil War being then in progress, he enlisted in Company E, 31st Regiment, Massachusetts Volun-

teers, under command of General Benjamin F. Butler, and they were sent to Gulf Steep Island, prepared to take New Orleans, being the first regiment to arrive there, and they remained at that post of duty for the winter, then were ordered to the siege of Port Hudson, 1863, where they engaged in the campaign at the mouth of the Mississippi river at Fort Jackson and Fort Pike. The following winter they were stationed at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and in the spring were ordered to New Orleans as mounted cavalry to participate in the Red River campaign under General Banks, where for forty days they were under fire, and at the end of the campaign returned to New Orleans. In August, 1864, Mr. Burnham received a furlough of thirty days, with the rest of the regiment that reënlisted, which he spent at home, and then returned to New Orleans. During the winter of 1864-65, the regiment performed duty along the Mississippi river, and in the spring of 1865 was ordered back to New Orleans to engage in the Mobile campaign. They went by boat to Pensacola, Florida, where they captured the forts opposite Mobile Bay, and then crossed by boat over Mobile Bay into the city, and were mustered out of the service of the government in September, 1865. The men returned to their homes, arriving in Springfield, October 1, 1865. Mr. Burnham participated in many battles, among them New Orleans, Port Hudson, Bisland, Sabine Crossroads, Yellow Bayou, and also a skirmish at Natchitoches, and although in the thick of conflict so often, he was uninjured, but the experiences through which he passed changed the lad of seventeen into a mature man who looked at life from an entirely different viewpoint from those who remained at home during that terrible struggle.

Upon his return home, Mr. Burnham directed his attention to learning a trade, choosing that of carpentering, which he mastered thoroughly, and on January 1, 1868, established a business of his own as contractor and builder, and in the intervening years from that date to the present has built up a large business. In addition to business blocks and residences in Springfield, he has filled contracts in other cities and towns adjacent, giving employment, at times, to fifty or more hands. At the present time he is erecting a building on land that he owns at the corner of Bridge street and Broadway, Springfield. In his political views, Mr. Burnham is a Republican, and has served as delegate from his ward to nominate county and State officers from his district. He holds membership in Hampden Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Springfield, and in E. K. Wilcox Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family are attendants at Memorial Church.

Mr. Burnham married, October 15, 1869, Mary Louise Marsh, of Agawam, Massachusetts, born October 16, 1843, daughter of Horatio and Harriet (King) Marsh, the former named having been a tiller of the soil. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have four children, as follows: 1. Edith M., born June 7, 1873, married Robert Dwight, of Springfield, now deceased, whose sketch follows. 2. Arthur M., born September 24, 1876, lost his life at Santiago during the Cuban War. 3. Ida M., born May 18, 1878, married Elmer McDonald, who participated in the World War with a Canadian regiment, and they are the parents of two children: Arthur M. and Lester McDonald. 4. Ralph E., born September 5, 1884, engaged in business with his father; married Ingrid Olsen, and they have a daughter, Eleanor Ingrid.

DWIGHT, Robert

The Dwight family, which was represented in the present generation by the late Robert Dwight, of Springfield, have been very widely noted for their love of liberty, their belief in progress, and their readiness to adopt progressive ideas looking to the continued advancement of humanity and civilization. Many of the men of this family are remarkable for their natural executive ability under whatsoever conditions may confront them, whether in material concerns or matters affecting the higher interests of the community.

(1) John Dwight, the ancestor of nearly all of the name in New England, came with his wife Hannah, a daughter Hannah, and two sons, Timothy and John, from Dedham, England, to America, in the latter part of 1634, or the beginning of the year 1635. The Dedham records, which began September 1, 1635, on the day when the first town meeting was held, show that twelve persons assembled together at that time, of whom John Dwight was one. There is a tradition in the family that John Dwight was a wool-comber, or at least the son of a wool-comber. It is said he brought with him to New England a valuable estate, and was a wealthy farmer of Dedham, and eminently useful as a citizen and Christian in that town. That he was the second man of wealth in Dedham is evident from his being second on the assessment roll for taxes. He was admitted freeman May 2, 1638. He signed the constitution or covenant of Dedham in 1636. He was selectman for sixteen years, 1639-55. He was one of the founders of the Church of Christ, which was formed in Dedham in 1638. His wife, Hannah Dwight, died September 5, 1656. He married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, widow of William Ripley, and previously of Thomas Thax-

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ter, January 20, 1658. She died without issue, July 17, 1660. The children of John and Hannah Dwight were: Hannah; Timothy, of whom further; John; Mary; Sarah.

(II) Captain Timothy Dwight, eldest son of John and Hannah Dwight, was born in England in 1629, and died in Dedham, Massachusetts, January 31, 1718. He was five years old when he was brought by his parents to this country. He was admitted freeman in 1655. He was cornet of a troop in his younger years, and afterwards a captain of foot. He went out ten times against Indians, nine of whom he killed or took prisoners, such was the constant guerilla warfare that they kept up against the town. The land granted to the first settlers of Dedham was subject to the Indian title, which they were bound by law of the colony to extinguish by equitable contract. In 1707 Timothy Dwight conveyed by deed of gift several tracts of land to his son Michael and his other sons. On May 12, 1710, he settled his estate and gave his property to his sons. Captain Timothy Dwight married (first), November 11, 1651, Sarah Sibley. She died in childbirth, May 29, 1652. He married (second), May 3, 1653, Sarah Powell, daughter of Michael Powell. She died June 27, 1664. He married (third), January 9, 1665, Anna Flynt, born September 11, 1643, daughter of Rev. Henry Flynt, of Braintree, and his wife, Margery (Hoar) Flynt. She died January 29, 1686. He married (fourth), January 7, 1687, Mary Edwind, widow, of Reading. She died August 30, 1688. He married (fifth), July 31, 1690, Esther Fisher, daughter of Hon. Daniel Fisher. She died January 30, 1691. He married (sixth) February 1, 1692, Bethiah Moss. She died February 6, 1718. The tradition is repeated and positive in different family

lines that he and his sixth wife were buried together on the same day in the family vault. Fourteen children were born to Captain Timothy Dwight: Timothy; Sarah; John; Sarah; Josiah; Nathaniel; Samuel; Josiah; Seth; Anna; Henry, of whom further; Michael; Daniel; Jabez.

(III) Captain Henry Dwight, son of Captain Timothy and Anna (Flynt) Dwight, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, December 19, 1676, died in Hatfield, March 26, 1732. He was active in the purchase of the territory comprising the towns of Great Barrington, Sheffield, Egremont, Alford, etc., in what is now Berkshire county. Captain Dwight was a man of wealth, and always followed the occupation of farming. He was also a trader in Hatfield, and at different times in his earlier history he is designated as clothier and shopkeeper. None but men of means and enterprise could be traders in those days, and none but the best men in the community, "gentlemen" in the technical sense that the word then had, and deacons were licensed "to be innholders, taverners and common victualers, and to retail strong drink." Captain Henry Dwight was thus licensed in 1728. The communion service now used by the Congregational church in Hatfield is said to have been given to it by Captain Henry Dwight. He served as judge for five years, 1727-31. Captain Henry Dwight married, August 27, 1702, Lydia Hawley, born July 7, 1680, died April 27, 1748, daughter of Captain Joseph and Lydia (Marshall) Hawley, of Northampton. Their children were: Joseph; Seth; Dorothy; Lydia; Anna; Josiah; Edmund; Simeon, of whom further; Elisha; Anna.

(IV) Colonel Simeon Dwight, son of Captain Henry and Lydia (Hawley) Dwight, was born February 18, 1719-20, and died February 21, 1776. He was a

colonel of militia, and at the time of his death was high sheriff of Worcester county. He was a farmer, and resided in Western (now Warren), Massachusetts. He married, December 14, 1743, Sibyl Dwight, born October 8, 1725, died March 19, 1784, daughter of Captain Samuel and Mary (Lyman) Dwight. Children: 1. Sibyl, born October 4, 1744; married Major Elihu Kent; died August, 1822. 2. Sarah, born May 1, 1746; married Timothy Ruggles. 3. Anna, born December 19, 1747, died November 23, 1751. 4. Jerusha, born October 15, 1749, died unmarried. 5. Henry, born February 18, 1752; married Ruth Rich. 6. Anna, born November 10, 1753; married Deacon Asahel Hatheway; died March 17, 1807. 7. Simeon, Jr., born September 13, 1755, died February 1, 1815. 8. Edmund, born January 6, 1757, died March 7, 1758. 9. Lydia, born October 12, 1759, died August 20, 1761. 10. Edmund, born May 3, 1761, died unmarried, September, 1803. 11. Elihu, born February 17, 1763; married Lydia Chadwick. 12. Samuel, of whom further. 13. Lydia, born December 4, 1767; married Shadrack Trumbull; died August 8, 1844.

(V) Samuel Dwight, son of Colonel Simeon and Sibyl (Dwight) Dwight, was born December 7, 1765, and died April 10, 1817. He married, May 5, 1785, Ruth Furnace, daughter of Benjamin Furnace. Children: Sarah, born 1785; Clarissa, born 1786; Lydia, born 1788; Ruth, born 1790; Nancy, born 1793; John, of whom further; Jerusha, born 1797; Samuel, born 1800; Nancy, born 1802; Asahel, born 1805; Elihu, born 1808; Emily, born 1810.

(VI) John (2) Dwight, son of Samuel and Ruth (Furnace) Dwight, was born June 2, 1795, and died August 7, 1851. He married (first), May 27, 1820, Esther Billings, daughter of Joseph Billings. He married (second) Lois B. Wells. Children:

Asahel, born 1822; Jason Leander, born 1824; David Billings, born 1828; George, born 1830; Nelson, of whom further; Lorenzo, born 1835; son, died in infancy, 1837; Jennie Olivia, born 1839.

(VII) Nelson Dwight, son of John (2) and Esther (Billings) Dwight, was born October 1, 1833. He married Josephine King, and among their children was Robert, of whom further.

(VIII) Robert Dwight, son of Nelson and Josephine (King) Dwight, was born in South Amherst, Massachusetts, March 19, 1871, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 15, 1920. He attended the public schools of Amherst and Ware, Massachusetts, completing his studies at the age of seventeen years. His first employment was in the Hall Crockery Store, where he gained a thorough knowledge of that line of work, and later accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Quimby Wholesale Crockery Company, serving in that capacity for several years. He later filled similar positions with the E. K. Baker Harness Company and the American Tobacco Company, entirely different lines, but which added to his store of knowledge in business methods and gave him confidence to engage in business on his own account, which he accordingly did in 1910, establishing a laundry in Springfield, known as the "S and S" (Springfield and Suburban) Laundry, an incorporated company, of which Mr. Dwight served as treasurer up to the time of his death. He was a man of great energy, enterprise and thorough business qualifications, and was an active factor in the success which the company achieved. He was a member of the Memorial Church of Springfield, of the Commercial Travellers Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and member of the executive board of the Massachusetts Laundry Association. Mr.

Dwight was a descendant of William Cullen Bryant, poet and journalist, born in Hampshire, Massachusetts, 1794, and died in 1878.

Mr. Dwight married, September 5, 1899, Edith M. Burnham, daughter of George M. Burnham, a sketch of whom precedes this.

SIKES, Ethan Taylor

One of the early settlers of Ludlow, Massachusetts, was Benjamin Sikes, who the history of that town says was of Scotch descent. He died August 2, 1781, aged seventy-seven, leaving sons: Benjamin (2), of further mention; Abner, and John; and four daughters.

(II) Benjamin (2) Sikes, son of Benjamin (1) Sikes, and great-great-grandfather of Ethan Taylor Sikes, was a retired dairy farmer of West Springfield. He settled in the town of Ludlow, Massachusetts, having previously resided in Connecticut. He married Anna Sikes, and they were the parents of sons: Benjamin, Jonathan, Silas, and Ithamar; and daughters: Margaret, Lucy, Tabitha, Sally, and Dolly. This review follows the career of Jonathan.

(III) Jonathan Sikes, son of Benjamin (2) and Anna (Sikes) Sikes, was born in Ludlow, Massachusetts, April 25, 1765, and died January 2, 1848. He was reared to farm labor, and also was taught the carpenter's trade, which he followed until possessed of sufficient means to purchase a tract of timber, a portion of that tract later being used as a site for the Springfield reservoir. Jonathan Sikes, after the manner of that day, cleared his land of timber, cutting down great trees which had then no value, and burning them that the ground might be cleared. He finally brought his purchase under cultivation, purchased additional acres, and in the comfortable home which he built, resided

until his death. He married (first), Mary Montague, born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, who died November 8, 1803, the mother of seven children. He married (second), November 8, 1804, Cyrene Hoar, born in Monson, Massachusetts, September 24, 1780, died December 11, 1808, the mother of three children. He married (third), August 3, 1810, Anna Stebbins, born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, March 18, 1773, who survived him until October 9, 1853. They were the parents of three children. The family were active members of the Congregational church. Children of Jonathan and Mary (Montague) Sikes: Chester, of further mention; Vila, Silas, Alva, Increase, Sally, and Mary.

(IV) Chester Sikes, eldest son of Jonathan Sikes and his first wife, Mary (Montague) Sikes, was born in the town of Ludlow, Massachusetts, in 1789, and there spent his life, a farmer. He married (first) Eunice Taylor, of Longmeadow, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of three sons: William, of further mention; Edmund, and James. He married (second) Margaret Sikes.

(V) William Sikes, eldest son of Chester Sikes and his first wife, Eunice (Taylor) Sikes, was born in the town of Ludlow, Massachusetts, and there died, aged fifty-four years. He was a contractor and builder, following his trade in Springfield and Westfield. In 1853 he purchased a farm in Tatham upon which he resided until his death. In 1839 William Sikes married Louisa Ensign, born May 28, 1812, died at the farm in West Springfield, in July, 1872. They were the parents of three children: Ethan Taylor, of further mention; Clarissa J., who married George M. Wilcox, now deceased; and Hattie L., who died in childhood.

(VI) Ethan Taylor Sikes, only son of William and Louisa (Ensign) Sikes, was

born in Westfield, Massachusetts, September 24, 1841, and died November 18, 1922. The family moved to Harrison avenue, Springfield, in 1848, when Springfield was only a small town. In 1853 the father bought the Sikes homestead in Tatham, where the son lived until his death. Mr. Sikes was educated in the public schools and Westfield Academy, early becoming his father's assistant upon the farm, and he continued his father's assistant until the latter's death, when he succeeded to the ownership of the farm which, when bought by William Sikes, contained but forty-five acres. To this Mr. Sikes added one hundred acres, and until 1903 the property was operated chiefly as a dairy farm. Mr. Sikes was a very successful farmer, a good manager, energetic, and enterprising, causing his farm to produce abundantly. When seventy-eight years of age he retired from active business and the farm is now carried on by his son, William E.

Mr. Sikes was a leading member of the Patrons of Husbandry, serving as master and secretary of West Springfield Grange, and at the time of his death as treasurer. In politics he was a Republican, his first Presidential vote having been cast for Abraham Lincoln. He was clerk of the Paucatuck Cemetery Association, and a member of the First Congregational Church.

Ethan T. Sikes married, in 1873, Harriet T. Emerson, daughter of Simeon Emerson, of Enfield, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Sikes were the parents of two children: 1. William E., now a superintendent of the Lane Construction Company, of Meriden, Connecticut, builders of State highways, who married Mary E. Royce, and has a daughter, Esther R. 2. Clara Louise, who married Dana S. Moore, and they are the parents of Harriet Sikes and Ethan Dana Moore.

ALLEN, Arthur John

Coming to Massachusetts a lad of eighteen years, Arthur J. Allen, by industry and perseverance, won his way upward until, in 1903, he was able to purchase his present fine farm of two hundred acres, on the Amostown road, in West Springfield, which he conducts largely as a dairy farm. His farm is rated as one of the finest in the Connecticut Valley, and is kept thoroughly modern in all its appointments and equipment by its owner.

Arthur J. Allen is a grandson of Richard Allen, born in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, November 28, 1791, died October 17, 1878. He inherited money from his father, and with it came to Canada, where he became the owner and manager of a woolen mill. Unfortunately he met with heavy reverses, and finally lost his mill property. His last years were spent with his son at the latter's farm. His wife, Jane, born in England, January 4, 1792, died November 20, 1858. They were the parents of: Richard (2), of further mention; Jane, and John.

Richard (2) Allen, eldest son of Richard (1) and Jane Allen, was born in Richmond, Province of Quebec, Canada, August 25, 1834, died May 14, 1889, his entire life being spent in Canada. He was successfully engaged in the lumber business and in farming, and was a man of influence in his community. He married, March 22, 1859, Charlotte Barclay, of Richmond, Quebec, Canada, who died in 1897, aged fifty-nine years. They were the parents of nine children: James, died January 27, 1896; Maria, married Alexander Cathcart; Annie, married Albert Robinson; Georgianna, deceased; Louise, deceased; Albert Howard, born in 1868, died in 1901; William; Arthur John, of further mention; and Manuel.

Arthur John Allen, son of Richard (2)

and Charlotte (Barclay) Allen, was born at the home farm in Richmond, Quebec, Canada, September 19, 1872, and there spent the first eighteen years of his life. He was educated in the Richmond schools, and while at home aided in farming, and was employed in a nearby factory. In 1890 he came to Massachusetts, finding employment with a farmer in the town of Agawam, Hampden county, with whom he remained two years. He then established a milk business, buying and selling, in which he continued successfully up to 1903, when he became a land owner and a milk producer, but still continued buying and selling as before. After twenty years in the business, he retired as a dealer, but continues a producer of milk, maintaining at his farm of two hundred acres a fine herd of high grade Holstein cattle. This farm, which he has owned since 1903, is being constantly improved, and under the able management of Mr. Allen is very productive.

Mr. Allen married, June 7, 1899, Ruby E. Madden, of Agawam, Massachusetts, daughter of Henry Madden. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of five children: Leon Arthur, born April 25, 1901; Herbert Alexander, born February 25, 1904; Henry Orville, born December 18, 1908; Ray Edward, died aged four and a half years; Harold Richard, born February 12, 1914.

MORRILL, Lieutenant Hollis D.

This and the following review will deal with the careers of Lieut. Hollis D. Morrill, a veteran of the Civil War, and with that of his son, Julius Arthur Morrill. Lieut. Hollis D. Morrill was a son of Abner Morrill, who, in 1849, was swept westward with the tide of gold seekers, and was never again heard from. He married a Miss Drown, and they were the

parents of four sons: Kenyon, Hollis D., Augustus, who went to Mexico, and was never again heard from; and William.

The Morrills in this branch descend from Abraham Morrill, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, a blacksmith, who received land in the "first division" there in 1640. He came from England in the ship "Lion," in 1632. He married, June 10, 1645, Sarah Clement, and died June 20, 1662, while on a visit to Roxbury. The line follows through his son, Jacob, a Friend, born in 1648, who married Susanna, a daughter of Thomas Whittier. They were the parents of Ezekiel Morrill, of Salisbury, born in 1675, married, January 22, 1704, Abigail Wadleigh. He died, October 11, 1732, leaving a son, Abner Merrill, born July 12, 1709, who married, in 1731, Lydia Greeley, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, and they were the ancestors of the Abner Morrill mentioned above.

Lieut. Hollis D. Morrill, whose family is related to that of Senator Morrill, of Vermont, was born in Danville, Vermont, in 1844. In 1861, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in a Vermont regiment, and for four years his service was continuous and hazardous. He was a member of three different regiments, and although he was in all the principal battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, he scarcely received a scratch nor was he ever taken prisoner. His last service was with the First Regiment, Vermont Heavy Artillery, he ranking as first lieutenant. After his death, at the early age of thirty-nine, his widow was awarded a special pension. After the war Lieutenant Morrill returned to Vermont and engaged in business as a contractor of painting, plain and decorative, and gave special attention to fresco work for churches, and public audience rooms. He was also for a time in the real estate business in Boston, but

finally settled in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and became identified with the Fairbanks Scale Company, having charge of their painting department at the works and the care of their tenement houses. He died here in 1883, at thirty-nine years of age.

Lieut. Morrill was always deeply interested in military matters, that interest drawing him into the Union army when but a boy. He was a member of Chamberlain Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of St. Johnsbury, and was the first member of that post to pass to the great beyond. At his funeral his comrades paid him every military honor within their power. He organized Company D, Vermont National Guard, and as long as he lived, continued his deep interest in that organization.

Lieut. Morrill married Lucy Johnson, of Newfane, Vermont, daughter of Orison and Sarah A. (Dennis) Johnson. They were the parents of a son, Julius Arthur, a sketch of whom follows; and of two daughters, Carrie, and Esther.

MORRILL, Julius Arthur

Julius Arthur Morrill, only son of Lieut. Hollis D. and Lucy (Johnson) Morrill (q. v.), was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 11, 1869. When small he was taken by his parents to St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and there he was educated. After leaving school, he was clerk for a time in a mercantile house, and later shipping clerk for a wholesale house of St. Johnsbury. He then left Vermont, and for a time was in charge of a railroad restaurant in New York State. From New York he went to Stamford, Connecticut, there entering street railway employ. Later he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, and under the instruction of F. W. Dickinson, learned the undertaking business, remaining with Mr. Dickinson about eighteen months.

In 1906, Mr. Morrill engaged in business for himself in West Springfield, and there has since conducted one of the leading mortuary establishments of that town. For several years he was agent for the West Springfield Board of Health, and for a number of years has been milk inspector. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Stamford, Connecticut; of Mt. Orthodox Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of West Springfield; Norwalk (Connecticut) Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Rittenhouse Council, Royal and Select Masters, of Bridgeport, Connecticut; Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, Norwalk, Connecticut; and holds the thirty-two degrees of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, of the Bridgeport Consistory. Mr. Morrill married, June 14, 1893; Maria Ela, of Fryeburg, Maine, daughter of James and Rebecca (Richardson) Ela.

BEAUCHEMIN, Joseph Simeon

Abbe Tanguay, in his wonderful genealogical dictionary of Canadian families, gives Antoine Beauchemin as the first of this family in Canada, coming there in the early part of the eighteenth century. Antoine Beauchemin was the father of Nicholas, and grandfather of Joseph Beauchemin, the latter the husband of Angelique La Bussiere, whom he married June 28, 1797. This brings the line down to Paul S. Beauchemin, of further mention.

Paul S. Beauchemin was born in Varennes, Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1805, died in 1873. He followed the occupation of his father, that of farming, although he was young when his father died, he being the youngest of six sons, his brothers being: Joseph, Exaria, Louis, Peallaogue and Charles. Paul S. Beauchemin removed to Belœil, Canada, about 1840, and there lived until his death,

the owner of a good farm of sixty acres. He was a man of fair education, a conservative in politics, and for a number of years sang in the church choir. He married Marie Goeffrion, of Varennes, Canada, born in 1810, died in 1864. Children: Paul, Charles, Clement, Jean Baptiste, of whom further; Louise, Adeline, Philomine, Eloise, Pauline, and two who died in infancy.

Jean Baptiste Beauchemin, fourth son of Paul S. and Marie (Goeffrion) Beauchemin, was born in Belœil, Canada, March 4, 1847, there was educated and passed the first eighteen years of his life. In 1865 he came to the United States, locating in Maine, remaining there for two years, where he was employed in a brickyard and in the lumber woods. He then spent a winter in Canada, coming again to the United States in the spring and locating in Springfield, Massachusetts. He found employment with Joyce & Burnham, contractors and builders, and for eleven years remained in their employ, becoming an expert carpenter and experienced builder. He then started a contracting business under his own name, but after ten years he returned to Joyce & Burnham, remaining with them for eleven years.

In 1899 Mr. Beauchemin again began business for himself as a contracting builder, and in 1905 located in West Springfield. In 1909 he admitted his son, Joseph S., as a partner, and during the entire eleven years which have since elapsed, father and son have vigorously prosecuted large and profitable building operations in West Springfield. In addition to the building contracts executed for others, they buy vacant lands and improve them by erecting homes thereon, which they place upon the market on terms to attract home buyers. They have in this way contributed largely to the improvement and development of

West Springfield. The father is a member of the French societies, St. Jean Baptiste and League of Patriots, and is an Independent in politics. He married, in January, 1870, Lucy Sarvaria, born in Varennes, Canada, daughter of Anable and Charlotte (Datpe) Sarvaria. Children: Stanley, married Mary Sullivan, and has a daughter, Thelma; Albina, married George Bellanger, and has a daughter, Irene; Victor, married Lucy Ford, and they have two children: Louis and Marion; Ozias, married Anna Proix, and they are the parents of John and Lucy Proix; Lora, married Alphonse Duprey, and they have two children: Arthur and Lorraine; Eva, married Stanley Adams; Joseph Simeon, of further mention; and Anna, who married Everest Deslaurier.

Joseph Simeon Beauchemin, youngest son of Jean Baptiste and Lucy (Sarvaria) Beauchemin, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, March 24, 1887, and there educated in the public schools. He was employed for a short time as an office boy, then became an apprentice in the carpenter's trade under his father, and when becoming sufficiently expert and experienced he was admitted to a partnership with his father. The firm, J. B. and J. S. Beauchemin, formed in 1911, has been a very successful one. They have an exceptionally fine plant and organization, their headquarters on Westfield street, West Springfield. They are large employers of skilled labor, and rank high in their standing as business men and citizens of West Springfield. Joseph Simeon Beauchemin is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Beauchemin married, February 20, 1906, Elizabeth Frances Carson, born in Ireland, daughter of James and Mary (Campbell) Carson, who came to the United States in 1888.



John J. Sweeney

SWEENEY, John James

Self-made in the truest sense of the word, successful in his undertakings and aims, the career of the late John James Sweeney is an apt illustration of the value of character in the determining of the measure of success possible to attain. No man gained higher reputation than he for faithful and conscientious service in the interest of the public, and during his incumbency of the offices of chief of police and tax collector he manifested commendable characteristics which won the respect and admiration alike of his political colleagues and the community-at-large.

Owen Sweeney, grandfather of John J. Sweeney, was a native of Ireland, in which country he spent his entire life and where his death occurred. He was a tiller of the soil, and a man of good repute. He married Ellen Hurley, and among their children was John, of further mention.

John Sweeney, father of John J. Sweeney, was born in the parish of Marah, County Cork, Ireland, about the year 1839. He was reared and educated in his native land, there he spent the first thirty-three years of his life, emigrated to the United States in 1872, and located in West Springfield, Massachusetts, where he spent the remainder of his days, his death occurring in 1910. He was employed on the Boston & Albany railroad, and also worked as an agriculturist. He married, in Ireland, Mary Lorden, born in County Cork, Ireland, daughter of Dennis and Katharine (Toomey) Lorden, and they were the parents of nine children, the first five of whom were born in Ireland, the remainder in West Springfield, as follows: Helen, became the wife of Patrick O'Brien; Owen, deceased; John J., of further mention; Katharine, became the wife of Daniel Sullivan; Dennis, deceased; Hannah, became the wife

of Michael Shane; Mary, became the wife of Michael Corcoran; Edward, and William.

John James Sweeney was born in County Cork, Ireland, June 24, 1866. In 1872, when he was six years of age, his parents came to this country, locating as previously mentioned, in West Springfield, and he attended the common school in Mittineague, a portion of West Springfield, completing his studies at the early age of nine years, when he became an employee in a cotton factory. He later secured employment in the mill of the Worthy Paper Company, and had charge of the loft in the Agawam Paper Mill. He later aided in building the mill of the Strathmore Paper Company, and on its completion had charge of the loft there, retaining that position for seven years, until 1906, when he joined the police force of West Springfield, and for the following three years served as patrolman. He was then advanced to the office of chief, serving from 1909 to 1914, when he resigned. On April 1, 1914, he was elected tax collector, which position he held up to the time of his death, and his conduct of that office won the commendation of all, regardless of political party. With the exception of one year, Mr. Sweeney had the honor of being named on both Republican and Democratic tickets, there being no opposition to his candidacy. His many friends and acquaintances in official and private life attest the personal regard in which he was held. Mr. Sweeney was prominently identified with fraternal orders of West Springfield, and served as chief ranger of St. Brendan Court, Foresters of America; was treasurer of the Past Chief Rangers Association of Western Massachusetts; also served as sachem of Toto Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; and was a member of Division 6, Ancient

Order of Hibernians. He was the second vice-president of the Massachusetts Tax Collectors' Association, and a member of the Veteran Firemen's Association. He was a member of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and was actively identified with the Holy Name Society of that church. He was a director of the West Springfield Coöperative Bank, in which his services were of inestimable value.

Mr. Sweeney married, June 1, 1886, Bridget C. Shean, of West Springfield, daughter of Michael and Bridget (Sullivan) Shean, natives of Ireland, the former-named having come to this country in boyhood. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Sweeney: 1. Mary Agnes, died in infancy. 2. Margaret Irene, deceased, was the wife of D. F. McCall, of Springfield; children: Ruth Eleanor and Daniel Francis. 3. Gertrude C. 4. Rachel E., became the wife of Edward E. Raleigh. 5. John James, Jr., died in infancy. 6. Raymond M., who was appointed to fill the unexpired term of his father as tax collector of West Springfield, and elected in 1921 to hold office until 1922. 7. Claire, deceased. 8. Kathryn C.

Mr. Sweeney died in his home, No. 16 Worcester street, West Springfield, August 8, 1920, his death coming as a distinct shock to his many friends and acquaintances. A solemn mass of requiem was sung in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, and his remains were interred in St. Thomas' Cemetery, Mitineague. Mr. Sweeney was a public servant of the highest type and discharged the duties devolving on him with unflinching efficiency. His affability and kindness won him a wide circle of friends, all of whom appraised him at his true value. The following is the tribute paid to Mr. Sweeney by Fred H. Sibley, town clerk of West Springfield: "Mr. Sweeney was

a faithful official, conscientious in his work. A good citizen, and all who knew him will be sorry to hear of his death." The following is the tribute paid to Mr. Sweeney by John J. Lysaght, former selectman, and during whose terms of office Mr. Sweeney served as chief of police and tax collector: "I have known him for thirty years. He was a splendid man, and in his passing West Springfield loses a valuable official."

ROGERS, Talcott Alderman

The Rogers farm in West Springfield came into the family in 1753, when Elijah Rogers, who had formerly owned land on Mill river, bought it, and continued its owner until his death there, in 1768. He married Margaret Ely, of Holyoke, and they had sons: David, Jesse, and Elijah, the last named succeeding to the ownership of the homestead, where he died August 18, 1818, aged sixty-three years. He married Lucy Smith, born in West Springfield, in January, 1766, died in January, 1848, daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Bliss) Smith. They were the parents of an only son, Elijah Ely Rogers, who was born at the homestead, August 1, 1805, and there spent his life, becoming its owner by inheritance. He died January 17, 1853. He married Fidelia Sarah Alderman, born in West Springfield, December 10, 1813, daughter of Talcott Alderman, of Granby, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Gad Alderman, a soldier of the Revolution, who enlisted when fifteen years of age, serving three years until the war closed. He married Happy Buckley, and they resided in West Springfield. Fidelia S. (Alderman) Rogers died January 10, 1911, lacking less than three years of being a centenarian in age. Talcott Alderman, father of Mrs. Fidelia S. (Alderman) Rogers, resided in Connecticut, there married and

lived until about the year 1810, when he moved to West Springfield, Massachusetts, where he bought a farm, which he operated until 1847. He died November 7, 1862, the last years of his life having been spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Elijah Ely Rogers, at the Rogers homestead. Talcott Alderman married Sarah Stevens, who died at the age of seventy-three, daughter of Phineas and Mary (Root) Stevens. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were the parents of an only son, Talcott Alderman Rogers, of further mention.

Talcott Alderman Rogers, only son of Elijah Ely and Fidelia S. (Alderman) Rogers, was born at the homestead in West Springfield, Massachusetts, October, 1836. He was educated in the district public schools, and for sixty-seven years, as boy and man, lived upon the homestead of which he was the owner. During his ownership of the homestead, Mr. Rogers made many improvements, entirely rebuilt the farm residence, added spacious barns and buildings, and brought it to a fine state of cultivation, and there his aged mother made her home with him as long as it was his home. His only sister, Sibyl Rogers, died at the age of twenty-three. For one hundred and fifty-one years the old farm homestead sheltered the Rogers family, four generations there living and owning it. Four generations were born there, including the children of Talcott Alderman Rogers, the last Rogers owner. Mr. Rogers was a prosperous, substantial farmer, progressive and popular in the town. He bought his present property on Westfield street in 1904, and there lives retired. He served the town of West Springfield as selectman for ten terms; was assessor of taxes; and for ten years overseer of the poor. While selectman he affixed his signature to the first franchise wanted to operate

electric cars in the town of West Springfield. In politics he is a Republican. He was a member of the Hampden County Agricultural Society, and for forty-one years has been a member of the Hampden Harvest Club.

In 1862 Mr. Rogers married Isabella Mason Lyman, born in Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Lewis Lyman, and granddaughter of Simeon and Ann (Clapp) Lyman. Lewis Lyman was born in Southampton, lived in Brooklyn, New York, a short time, moving thence to Westfield, Massachusetts, where he died, aged thirty-five. He married Mary Elizabeth Bagg, born in West Springfield, October 4, 1810, daughter of James and Elizabeth Bagg. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Lyman were the parents of five children: Julia E., Fanny C., Jane S., Carrie L., and Isabella M., wife of Talcott Alderman Rogers. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers adopted a son and a daughter. The daughter, Carrie, married Charles L. Wright; the son, Lewis Rogers, was ever associated with his adopted father in farming until his death in October, 1892. He married Clara Evans, and they were the parents of two children: Sibyl, who married Robert Perkins, and had a daughter, Dorothy Welden; and Emmett Alderman Rogers, who married Leona Wood.

BAGG, William Harvey

For seven generations the name Bagg has been a familiar one in West Springfield and Springfield, Massachusetts, the American ancestor of William Harvey Bagg, of West Springfield, having been John Bagg, who was a land owner there as early as 1600, as in that year he conveyed lands in the "Second Division" to Hugh Dudley, this land believed to have been located on the west bank of the Connecticut river. The name is of frequent occurrence in New England records after

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1650, but the exact year of his coming is unknown. He is supposed to have come from Plymouth, England, and the record of the land sale above is the first record of him in Springfield. He was a signer to a petition against imposts in 1668, and on January 1, 1678, he was one of the citizens to whom John Pynchon administered the oath of allegiance. He died in Springfield, September 5, 1683. He married, October 24, 1657, Hannah Burt, born April 28, 1641, died August 1, 1680, daughter of Deacon Henry and Ulalia Burt. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, among whom was John, of whom further.

(II) John (2) Bagg, second son of John (1) and Hannah (Burt) Bagg, was born March 26, 1665, and died in November, 1740. He married, March 30, 1689, Mercy Thomas, born May 15, 1671. Child, Thomas, of whom further.

(III) Thomas Bagg, son of John (2) and Mercy (Thomas) Bagg, was born February 10, 1710, died April 11, 1776. He married, July 29, 1748, Margaret Root.

(IV) Ezekiel Bagg, son of Thomas and Margaret (Root) Bagg, was born in 1761, died in 1837. He married Hannah Cooley.

(V) Justus Bagg, son of Ezekiel and Hannah (Cooley) Bagg, was born July 5, 1800, died March 15, 1872. He married (first) Sarah Munn Day, who died January 26, 1839, aged thirty-eight years, leaving four children: Justus, died January 28, 1830, at six months; Sarah Winifred, died June 5, 1838 at 3 months; Harvey Day, William Gilbert. He married (second) Delia, daughter of Orin and Ada Loomis, born December 29, 1817, died December 11, 1899. Their children were: Joseph L., and Huldah M., born March 16, 1840, died June 22, 1901.

(VI) Harvey Day Bagg, eldest son of Justus Bagg and his first wife, Sarah Munn (Day) Bagg, was born in West

Springfield, Massachusetts, March 16, 1831, died there November 14, 1893. He passed his entire life in West Springfield with the exception of the year 1852 to 1853, which he spent in California. For many years he was one of the successful tobacco growers of the Connecticut Valley, and at the time of his death he had a crop on the poles. He was selectman of West Springfield for eighteen years, and for a time special county commissioner. He was elected regular county commissioner at the expiration of his special term, and through succeeding reelection retained that office over eight years, up to his death. He was a member of Park Street Church Parish, and long a member of the parish committee. He married, March 2, 1856, Climena Ashley, of Holyoke, born October 15, 1826, died December 30, 1908, daughter of John and Mary (Edwards) Ashley. Mr. and Mrs. Bagg were the parents of an only child, William Harvey, of further mention.

(VII) William Harvey Bagg, son of Harvey Day and Climena (Ashley) Bagg, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 27, 1857. He there attended public school, later was a student at Wilbraham Academy, and at Suffield Academy, preparing there for admission to Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University. Ill health defeated his plans for a college education, and he remained at home, his father's valued assistant, until the latter's death in 1893, then became the owner of the property. He retained the management of his farm, operating it principally as a dairy farm, marketing his products in the city of Springfield. For years the milk route which he served in Springfield was one of the largest in the city. In 1915 he retired from business, rented his farm, and now confines himself to his other interests.

For the past nine years Mr. Bagg has

been a member of the West Springfield Board of Water Commissioners, and built the dam at Bear Hole, which forms the reservoir from which West Springfield derives its water supply. Mr. Bagg also served for six years on the School Board. He is an attendant of the First Congregational Church of West Springfield, and in his political preference a Republican.

On September 2, 1882, Mr. Bagg married Ada L. Smith, of West Springfield, daughter of Deacon Franklin F. and Sarah (Frisbee) Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Bagg are the parents of two children: 1. Florence L., born August 17, 1885, married Alton C. Corey, and they have five children, Pearl Elizabeth, Pauline E., Evelyn M., Ernest C.; and Fayette Baggs Corey, who died August 3, 1919. 2. Raymond H., born March 10, 1895; now an electrician with the Western Union Telegraph Company. The family home is No. 1198 Riverdale street, West Springfield.

SMITH, Clarence Emmons

For about thirty years, 1890-1920, Clarence E. Smith has been a druggist of West Springfield, coming to that business after having been for some years engaged as a general merchant. He is a descendant of Matthew Smith, in the ninth American generation, this family tracing from almost the beginning of the English occupation of New England. In the records the name is spelled, Smith, Smithe, Smeith, and Smythe, and it is one of the very oldest of surnames. In this branch the name Matthew seems to be the favorite given name, for five generations in direct line bear that name.

(I) Matthew Smith, the founder of this branch of the Smiths in New England, came with his wife Jane and four children from Sandwich, in the County of Kent, England, in 1637. He was a shoe-

maker by trade, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he became an admitted inhabitant the year of his arrival. His wife joined the church October 22, 1639, but Matthew did not become a member until May, 1643. In 1658 he is named in the records as a householder, and is called "Goodman" Smith.

(II) Matthew (2) Smith, son of Matthew (1) and Jane Smith, of Charlestown, was born in England, came to New England with his parents in 1637, and settled in Woburn. He married, and had children: Eliza L., born September 15, 1658; Matthew, of further mention; John, born June 16, 1661, died young; Samuel, born April 29, 1662, died young; Samuel, born July 26, 1663; Hannah, born October 21, 1664; and John, born March 28, 1667.

(III) Matthew (3) Smith, eldest son of Matthew (2) Smith, was born September 2, 1659. He married Mary Cutler, born in Woburn, March 5, 1663, and they were the parents of four children: Matthew (4), of further mention; Thomas, Mary, and Elizabeth. Matthew (4) and Thomas settled at Mt. Parnassus, in the central part of the town of East Haddam, Connecticut, about 1706, each being deeded a tract of land from Rev. Stephen Hosmer, October 14, 1708, the land the beginning of the Smith homestead. Thomas enlisted in 1708 or 1709, and never returned from Canada. Elizabeth married Thomas Hungerford, a farmer of East Haddam. Mary never married.

(IV) Matthew (4) Smith, son of Matthew (3) and Mary (Cutler) Smith, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1684, died at East Haddam, Connecticut, December 6, 1751. He settled in East Haddam, November 6, 1706, and on the land deeded to him by Rev. Stephen Hosmer, built his home thereon, which was occupied until 1778, when the present house was built by his son, Matthew (5) Smith. The house,

a tall and stately mansion, is still standing. Matthew (4) Smith was a tanner by trade, and in East Haddam was duly licensed to "set up and use the trade of tanning leather, the court being certified of his skill and ability to manage that trade." He married, November 28, 1706, Sarah Mack, born in 1684, died January 18, 1755, sister of Josiah Mack. Children: Thomas, born March 20, 1710; Sarah, February 21, 1711; Mary, 1713; Elizabeth, April 20, 1716; Lydia, February 24, 1718; Ruth, March 29, 1720; Matthew, of further mention; Susanna, born in 1725.

(V) Matthew (5) Smith, youngest son of Matthew (4) and Sarah (Mack) Smith, was born at the homestead in East Haddam, November 1, 1722, died there October 9, 1804. He built the present homestead mansion in 1778, and there lived until his death. He made his will December 10, 1792, and in it made bequests to his wife, Sarah; sons, Matthew (6), Calvin, and Jeremiah; daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah. Jeremiah was appointed executor. Matthew (5) married, January 16, 1745, Sarah Church, born July 4, 1724. She died July 21, 1796, he surviving her eight years. Children: Asa, born July 9, 1747, and was found dead, August 4, 1767, having been dead then for two days; the mystery of his death was never solved; Elizabeth, born November 12, 1750; Matthew (6), born May 12, 1753, a cotton manufacturer of Manlius, New York, and a prominent citizen of Onondaga county; Jeremiah, born June 29, 1759; Calvin, of further mention; Sarah, born August 14, 1764.

(VI) Calvin Smith, youngest son of Matthew (5) and Sarah (Church) Smith, was born at the homestead in East Haddam, Connecticut, November 28, 1760, died in Middlefield, Massachusetts, November 18, 1832. It is supposed that he settled in Middlefield in 1783, with his

brother Matthew, and both purchased farms there. The year of his settlement is not certain, but his fourth child was born there in 1790. He married, January 5, 1784, Anna Anable, a sister of Arsenath Anable, his brother Matthew's wife. They were the parents of twelve children: Calvin, born July 9, 1785; Betsey, born January 27, 1786; Asa, born March 23, 1788; all in East Haddam. The others, all born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, are as follows: Anna, born April 10, 1790; Orrin, December 31, 1791; Oliver, of further mention; Ambrose, born June 17, 1796; Obadiah, May 20, 1798; Sally, February 15, 1800; Sylvester, died in childhood; Ebenezer, born August 10, 1804; Temperance, died in childhood.

(VII) Oliver Smith, son of Calvin and Anna (Anable) Smith, was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, October 28, 1793, and at the time of his death, December 25, 1881, was the oldest inhabitant of that town. He was a farmer, his home four miles from church, but he was invariably in attendance there. During a series of meetings held a few years prior to his death he attended meetings at the church sixty consecutive evenings, walking the entire distance on many of those evenings. The Baptist church was organized June 11, 1818, and from that date until his death he was a member, serving as deacon from 1835. He survived his wife nearly thirty-three years, and remained a widower. He married, September 19, 1816, Fanny Root, born June 14, 1795, died January 12, 1849, daughter of Daniel and Fanny Root. Children, all born in Middlefield: Oliver, whose name was afterwards changed to Milton (see forward); Fanny, born January 13, 1820, her name later changed to Miranda; Louisa, born February 20, 1822; Julia, born January 30, 1824; Franklin, born April 13, 1826; Wayland, born July 19, 1831, died

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August 25, 1852; Electa, born January 8, 1834, died February 3, 1889; Jane, born January 29, 1836; Clarkson, born July 10, 1838; Zilpah, born January 27, 1841, died in Winona, Minnesota, January 30, 1872.

(VIII) Milton Smith, eldest son of Oliver and Fanny (Root) Smith, was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, October 27, 1817, died in West Springfield, in January, 1905. He attended the district and private schools of Middlefield, and Shelburne Falls, and at Cummington Academy finished his studies. At the age of twenty-three he began teaching, continuing a pedagogue for several years, but finally returning to agriculture, the pursuit of the previous generation of his family. He bought a farm in Middlefield, upon which he resided until 1882, when he moved to Mittineague, and until his death lived practically retired. He married, May 2, 1843, Mary Smith Browning, born September 14, 1818, died November 11, 1881, daughter of Justus Browning, of Lee, Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Children: Justus Browning, born December 24, 1844; Clarence Emmons, of further mention; Julia Louisa, born December 22, 1848, died January 4, 1871; Dwight, born February 5, 1851; Wayland F., born July 26, 1853, a farmer in West Springfield; Alice Amanda, born January 30, 1857; Mary Emmons, born March 26, 1859; Fannie Root, a twin with Mary E. Only Wayland F. and Clarence Emmons are now living.

(IX) Clarence Emmons Smith, second son of Milton and Mary Smith (Browning) Smith, was born in Middlefield, Massachusetts, November 21, 1846. He attended the schools of Middlefield, and for three years was a student in the Hartford, Connecticut, school. He remained at the home farm until reaching legal age, then spent eighteen months at Becket, Massachusetts, before entering

the employ of F. Smith & Company, at Hazardville, Connecticut, as bookkeeper. He was a nephew of F. Smith, of the firm, and in course of time was admitted to a part ownership, the firm dealing in stoves, hardware, and paper stock. He remained at Hazardville four years, but in 1874 sold out, and with his brother, Justus B., purchased the general store of Geer & Ames, in Mittineague, in the town of West Springfield, Massachusetts. They also conducted a real estate and fire insurance business, and this continued up to the death of Justus Smith, in 1907. Since that time Mr. Smith has conducted it alone. In 1885 the firm added a line of drugs and in 1890 they closed out all other lines and since then have been engaged in the drug business alone. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Congregational church. He served as a member of the West Springfield School Board for three years, and has always been interested in all that concerns the public welfare.

Mr. Smith married, in September, 1883, Addie Elizabeth Fuller, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, daughter of James and Elizabeth Fuller. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of two sons: Carl Browning, born July 20, 1884, now with the Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield; he married Helen Sibley; and Earl Fuller, born July 20, 1893, now with his father in the drug business.

BALLOCH, Joseph Steef

One of the well known business men of Springfield, Massachusetts, is Joseph S. Balloch, a grandson of David Balloch, who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and married Marie Luther, of Edinburgh; they went to Wallendorf, Austria, where he became a prominent manufacturer of distilled alcohol. They were the parents of five children: Henry,

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Steeff, Joseph, Matthew, and Marie. Some of these still retain their residence in Wallendorf, occupying the old mansion. These children were devoted members of the Lutheran church, and of decided religious nature. This family of Ballochs descends through Henry Balloch, the eldest son of David and Marie (Luther) Balloch, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Wallendorf, Austria.

Henry Balloch was born in Wallendorf, Austria, and there spent his boyhood and practically all his life. He received an excellent education and when school days were over he became a custom tailor, following that business for many years. Later he began the manufacture of linen, and prospered abundantly. He finally retired from business and is now living in Wallendorf. He married Anna Brenner of Wallendorf, her father a wealthy landowner of that city. Henry and Anna (Brenner) Balloch were the parents of three children, all born in Wallendorf: Henry, who came to the United States, located in Chicago, Illinois, and there died a young man, unmarried; Marie, married, in New York City, George Schaub; and Joseph Steeff, of further mention. This family were all members of the German Lutheran church.

Joseph Steeff Balloch was born in Wallendorf, Austria, March 12, 1876. He came to the United States when young and obtained his education in the public schools of New York City, continuing until graduated from high school. He then learned merchant tailoring, and in 1895 located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he has established a profitable business, and during the quarter of a century which has since intervened he has continued in a very successful manner.

Mr. Balloch is a member of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite bodies of

Free Masonry, in which he holds the thirty-second degree; is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and is held in high regard as a business man and citizen.

Mr. Balloch married, February 17, 1904, Louie Rose Stuckert, daughter of Louis Stuckert, a boot and shoe merchant of Springfield, now residing in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, retired from business. Louis Stuckert married Bertha Mayfort, and they are the parents of six children: Ollie, Rudolph, Edith, Bertha, Louie R., and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Balloch are the parents of two children: Edwin, died in infancy; and Joseph, born November 14, 1909. The family home is in Longmeadow.

GOGUEN, Placide Ephraim

In that part of Canada which as Arcadie has been made immortal by Longfellow in his wonderful poem, "Evangeline," the ancestors of Mr. Goguen, formerly of Holyoke, now of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, were among the first settlers. He is one of the men who although self-educated and self made, has achieved business success due entirely to his own efforts, and his life story is one which is worth while to the student of character. He gained many friends during his five years in business in Holyoke, and there built up a fine business in his specialty, hardwood and mill floors. Between 1910-1916, he laid one million, six hundred and twenty-five thousand square feet of flooring for the Casper Ranger Construction Company of Holyoke, on sixteen contracts executed by that company. He also during this time maintained an office in the city of Montreal, Canada, under the care of a manager, and there did a large business. One of his Canadian contracts was executed for the Norcross Brothers Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts,



P. S. Yegorov

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Street, Joseph, Matthew and Marie. Some of these still retain their residences in Wallendorf, occupying the old mansion. These children were devoted members of the Lutheran church, and of decided religious nature. This family of Ballochs descends through Henry Balloch, the eldest son of David and Marie (Leithers) Balloch, of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Wallendorf, Austria.

Henry Balloch was born in Wallendorf, Austria, and there spent his boyhood and practically all his life. He received an excellent education and when school days were over he became a custom tailor, following that business for many years. Later he went into the manufacture of iron and prospered abundantly. He finally retired from business and is now living in Wallendorf. He married Anna Wagner in Wallendorf, her father a wealthy landowner of that city. Henry and Anna (Wagner) Balloch were the parents of three children, all born in Wallendorf, Henry, who came to the United States, leaving in Chicago, Illinois, and there died a young man, commercial; Marie, married in New York City, George Schmidt, and Joseph, Steel, of London, England. This family were all members of the German Lutheran church.

Joseph Steel Balloch was born in Wallendorf, Austria, March 14, 1851. He came to the United States when young and obtained his education in the public schools at New York City, commencing and graduating from high school. He then became merchant, working in the city located in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was successful in private business, maintaining the quarter of a century which has since afterwards been abandoned in a very successful manner.

Mr. Balloch is a member of the American Business Association, a member of

Free Masonry, in which he holds the thirty-second degree, is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is held in high regard as a business man and citizen.

Mr. Balloch married, February 17, 1884, Louie Rose Stuckert, daughter of Louis Stuckert, a boot and shoe merchant of Springfield, now residing in Longmeadow, Massachusetts, retired from business. Louis Stuckert married Bertha Mayfort, and they are the parents of six children: Otto, Rudolph, Edith, Bertha, Louis E. and Jennie. Mr. and Mrs. Balloch are the parents of two children: Edwin, born in Chicago, and Joseph, born November 11, 1909. The family home is in Longmeadow.

GOGUEN, Placide Eprouin

In this part of Canada where so Argentine has been made immortal by Longfellow in his wonderful poem "Evangeline," the ancestors of Mr. Goguen, formerly of Holyoke, now of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, were among the first settlers. He is one of the men who although self-educated and self-made, has achieved business success due entirely to his own efforts, and his life story is one which is worth while to the student of character. He trained many friends during his five years in business in Holyoke, and there built up a fine business in his specialty, hardware and millinery. Between 1910-1916, he sold one million, six hundred and twenty five thousand square feet of flooring for the Cape Codder Construction Company of Holyoke, on various contracts executed by that company. He also during this time maintained an office in the city of Montreal, Canada, under the care of a manager, and there did a large business. One of his Canadian contracts was executed for the Norcross Brothers Company of Worcester, Massachusetts.



P. L. Goguen

laying two hundred and forty thousand feet of flooring in Central Technical High School, Toronto, this school the largest in the world, having two hundred and forty-five class rooms. For E. W. Pitman & Company, contractors, he laid the floors in the New Wood Mill, Lawrence, Massachusetts, the largest mill in the world, the flooring laid totaling one million, five hundred thousand square feet. The list of his notable contracts could be indefinitely continued, as he has performed floor laying in every New England State, including the flooring laid in the three hundred and thirty-five houses erected by the James Stewart Company of New York City, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, for the use of the employees of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company.

Placide E. Goguen was born in New Brunswick, a maritime province of Canada, April 21, 1878, and grew up with few advantages of education. Yet self-taught, he kept pace with the average boy of his years, although denied their school opportunities. At about the age of fourteen years, he came to Fitchburg, Massachusetts, with his parents. His father, who was a carpenter, died in that city. The lad began work in a Fitchburg mill and continued as a mill worker for about three years. He possessed an acute business ability and though the way seemed long, he saved his earnings and finally was able to open a billiard room. He soon gave up that business, and being a good mechanic began laying floors for Willey & Foss in Fitchburg, later for George Wallace, and other building contractors of the city. In 1907 he began business for himself as a contractor, continuing in Fitchburg very successfully until 1912, when he made Holyoke his headquarters, with offices at No. 441 High street, and also a Montreal office at No. 14 Phillips place. Here he remained until 1916, when

he returned to Fitchburg. Many men are employed as floor layers, and in his business Mr. Goguen uses all the latest and most improved floor laying machines. He contracts for the laying of all kinds of hardwood and mill floors, and numbers his patrons among the leading architects, builders, contractors, engineers and mill owners of New England and Canada. Among the many contracts he has had since locating in Fitchburg was the laying of the floors in four hundred and sixteen houses for the United States Housing Corporation at Quincy, Massachusetts. He is a worker in its truest sense, and his patrons and employees are his friends, and everything pertaining to the business is high class, owing to the close inspection given to it by Mr. Goguen, no detail escaping his personal supervision.

Mr. Goguen married, June 4, 1900, Asile Robehand, of New Brunswick, Canada, who died March 2, 1916, leaving children: Ephraim, Flora, Leandre, Letitia, Irva, Lillian, Arthur, Alice.

ATWATER, Edward Charles

The firm of E. C. Atwater & Company is among the well known firms in Springfield and vicinity. Having been a resident of Springfield for twenty-eight years, Mr. Atwater is well known among its business men.

The name of Atwater appears very early in English records in various forms, sometimes in Latin, as *ad Aquam* and *de Aqua*, implying that its possessor lived at or by a stream or other body of water. The earliest mention is in the county of Kent, parish of Stone, where the name Godefried ate Water occurs in connection with the manor of Eylvarton prior to 1257. The ancestry of the Atwaters of the United States has been traced to Royton, in Lenham, Kent.

(1) John Atwater, of Royton, made a

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will which was proved July 15, 1501, and mentions his wife, Maryan, his sons, Robert and John, and his daughters, Florence, Spyce and Thomasyn Treener, also grandchildren and godchildren, and property at Royton, in Lenham.

(II) Robert Atwater, son of John and Maryan Atwater, made a will which was proved December 22, 1522, and mentions his sons, John and Thomas, his brother John, his sisters, Florence and Thomasyn, Alice, the wife of his son John, and properties at Langerfield, Parkfields, Little Scotland, and land lying in Lenham, called Grant's Gate.

(III) Thomas Atwater, son of Robert Atwater, was of Royton. His will, which was proved December 1, 1547, mentions his wife Johan, his sons, Thomas, Christopher, Edward and William, and a daughter Alice, and enumerates various properties.

(IV) Christopher Atwater, son of Thomas and Johan Atwater, died before April 6, 1573, the date on which his will was proven. It mentions his wife Maryan, his sons, David, Matthew, George and John, and his daughter, Joane, besides other relatives and various properties.

(V) John (2) Atwater, son of Christopher and Maryan Atwater, died intestate. In 1636 administration of his estate was granted to his son John, at the request of his widow Susan.

(VI) David Atwater, son of John (2) and Susan Atwater, was born in Royton and baptized in Lenham Church, October 8, 1615. In the month in which he attained his majority his father died, and in January, 1637, his mother also passed away. In June of that year, accompanied by his brother Joshua, and his sister Ann, he arrived in Boston. They came in the company led by Eaton and Davenport, and were among the founders of New

Haven. In 1643 David was one of twenty-nine planters whose estates were on the list at £500 or more upon the union of the New Haven and Connecticut colonies in 1665. He was the first of the New Haven colony who was sworn a freeman of the united colony. The region in which his land lay was called Cedar Hill and some of his descendants still reside there. The eldest male representative in each generation was born there, and, for a time at least, resided there. He married Damaris Sayre, daughter of Robert Sayre, of Southampton, Long Island, before March 10, 1647, that being the date of the General Court when the name of "David Atwater's wife" was read among those seated in the meeting-house. She died April 7, 1691, and the death of David Atwater occurred October 5, 1692.

(VII) Samuel Atwater, son of David and Damaris (Sayre) Atwater, lived in New Haven and cultivated a portion of the land which had belonged to his father. He married, in 1691, Sarah Alling, daughter of John Alling. Samuel died September 17, 1742, and his wife survived him only nine days, passing away on September 26th of the same year.

(VIII) Caleb Atwater, son of Samuel and Sarah (Alling) Atwater, was born October 16, 1702, and lived for a time in New Haven, Connecticut, removing to Dutchess county, New York. He married (first) in 1727, Lydia Benham, and (second) in 1729, Abigail Bradley, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Atwater) Bradley. Caleb Atwater died January 11, 1775.

(IX) James Atwater, son of Caleb and Abigail (Bradley) Atwater, was born September 1, 1734, and lived in Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York. He married, October 21, 1756, Widow Lois (Tuttle) Todd. James Atwater was a soldier of the Revolution

(X) James (2) Atwater, son of James (1) and Lois (Tuttle-Todd) Atwater, was a farmer of Egremont, Massachusetts. He married Mary Kilbourn, and his death occurred in 1808.

(XI) James Young Atwater, son of James (2) and Mary (Kilbourn) Atwater, was born April 11, 1808. He was a farmer by occupation, and lived in New York State for a time, then removed to New York City, from there to Egremont, Massachusetts, then to Green River, later to New Marlboro, Massachusetts, and still later to Willimansett, where he died. While in New York City he was engaged in trucking. He married, in 1840, Lucretia Teller, daughter of Solomon and Esther (Gehart) Teller, and they were the parents of six children: Albert A., Julia H., George P., Louise, Mary, Edward C., all born in New York City but Mary, she born in Egremont, and Edward C., born in Great Barrington. James Y. Atwater died April 9, 1892, in Chicopee, Massachusetts.

(XII) Edward Charles Atwater, son of James Young and Lucretia (Teller) Atwater, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, February 5, 1858. He received his education in schools of New Marlboro, Massachusetts, where his parents resided for a time. He was engaged in farming until his twentieth year, when he learned the tinsmith's trade at Mill River, New Marlboro, becoming proficient in that line. In 1879 Mr. Atwater came to Springfield, remaining, however, only a short time, going to Unionville and thence proceeding to Hartford, Connecticut. In that city he remained five years, following his trade. In 1888 Mr. Atwater returned to Springfield, and later, in 1892, established himself in business on his own account, he becoming engaged in the manufacture of cornices, tin roofing, skylights, gutters, etc. His place of business

was at first on Taylor street, but since 1914 he has occupied his present plant at No. 23 Bond street. The business is carried on under the name of E. C. Atwater & Company.

Mr. Atwater married, December 20, 1883, Caro M. Weston, of Bangor, Maine, and they are the parents of five daughters: Julia Maud, born November 26, 1884; Lucretia May, born July 10, 1886, married Samuel F. Camp, of Canaan, Connecticut, and they have one child, Elizabeth; Alice Mitchell, born November 18, 1889; Edna Caroline, born June 30, 1892; and Madora Louise, born March 25, 1897.

LANFAIR, Arthur Frederick

The earliest records of the Lanfairs are found in Deerfield, Massachusetts, where Leonard and Roswell Lanfair lived in Revolutionary times, both serving in the war for independence. Descent is then traced to Arthur Frederick Lanfair through Roswell's son, Robert L., his son, Laban E., and his son, Arthur Frederick Lanfair, of West Springfield, Massachusetts.

Roswell Lanfair, born in Wisdom, town of Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1762, died about 1831. He was a soldier of the Revolution and resided in Deerfield, Massachusetts. He married Lucy Dodge, daughter of Samuel Dodge, and they were the parents of four children: Robert L., of further mention; Lucy, born October 10, 1789, died July 11, 1791; Urial, born June 26, 1793; Roswell, born April 5, 1800.

Robert Lodewick Lanfair was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, January 1, 1786, and died in 1860. He married Tamesin Munger, of Monson, Massachusetts, who died July 4, 1859, aged seventy-four. They were the parents of seven children: Amanda P., born January 2, 1809; Lucy E., born December 25, 1810, married Wil-

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liam Stickney; Alvin L., born October 5, 1812; Dolly M., born August 12, 1815, married Patrick P. Jones; Andrew Jackson, born June 7, 1818; Laban Elemus, of further mention; Mary Ann, married Ruel A. Nims.

Laban Elemus Lanfair was born in Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1821. He was for many years a resident of Chicopee, Massachusetts, where he followed his trade, pattern making, and there died in 1860. He married Lemira Steele, born in Randolph, Vermont, daughter of Aaron Steele. Children: Alfred, died young; Arthur Frederick, of further mention; Martha, married Ira E. Wood, and had sons, Charles and George Wood; Marshall, twin with Martha, died in infancy.

Arthur Frederick Lanfair was born in Chicopee, Massachusetts, August 18, 1848, and there attended the public schools, finishing his studies at Deerfield. As a young man he engaged in farming and carpenter work, and later was a wood worker in shops at Deerfield, Greenfield, and Springfield, Massachusetts, his residence in West Springfield dating from about the year 1890, when he settled on the farm which he has since continuously occupied. He is a successful farmer and highly regarded in his community.

Mr. Lanfair married, April 13, 1869, Margaret Pendergast, born in Ireland, daughter of Robert and Mary (Redding) Pendergast, her parents coming to the United States in 1851, their daughter then an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfair are the parents of a son, Walter Arthur Lanfair, born March 7, 1888, now an expert electrician and watchmaker, self educated. He resides at the home farm in West Springfield.

HANSON, William Emery

William Emery Hanson, late of Springfield, Massachusetts, was the only child of

John Hanson, born in Memphis, Tennessee, who came North and found a home in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, but later moved to Springfield, where he resided until his death in 1866. He was a carriage designer and painter, skilled in his business, and always holding good positions. He married Amelia L. Hiccock, and they were the parents of an only child, William Emery Hanson, of further mention.

William Emery Hanson was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 14, 1865, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, August 19, 1916. He was brought to Springfield by his parents in 1866, and there was educated in the private and public schools, entering business life at a comparatively early age as a traveling salesman for a Boston wholesale paint house, his territory the States of Vermont and New Hampshire. His next position was with Haines & Company, of Springfield, as their advertising man, later being with the Stetsons, in their printing business. In the meantime he had established a small job-printing business, employing a man to manage it for him. Finally, he gave up all other interests to devote his entire time to the management of his printing business, and under his able direction the little plant became one of large proportions, known as the Hanson Press, and he continued as the sole proprietor of this until his death, its success proving his business ability as an executive. Mr. Hanson was a man devoted to his business and to his home, taking little part in public affairs. He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was at one time a member of the Springfield Yacht Club.

Mr. Hanson married, April 16, 1885, Beulah L. Marsh, of Kinzua, Pennsylvania, only child of Frank and Abbie E. (Smith) Marsh, her father, a veteran of

the Civil War, dying in Hampton, Ontario. He enlisted in the Union army soon after his marriage, and after his return became a skilled mechanic. He married, October 27, 1861, Abbie Eliza Smith, born at Saxtons River, Vermont, April 14, 1843, died May 20, 1915, daughter of David and Sarah E. (Williston) Smith. She was the eldest of a family of five, the others being: Carlos Adelbert, born July 20, 1845, died August 5, 1865; Edna Isora, born October 19, 1847, married Addison Smith, of Hartford; Mary Lincoln, born September 10, 1850, married William Bake, of Watertown, Massachusetts; and Lucy Williston, born November 25, 1852, married Clarence Kilbourne. David Smith, grandfather of Mrs. Hanson, was born in Barre, Vermont, July 1, 1815. His wife, Sarah E. (Williston) Smith, was born at Saxtons River, Vermont, May 29, 1821, died October 7, 1875. Sarah E. Williston was a daughter of Josiah and Annie (Howes) Williston, her father a merchant tailor of Boston, who later moved to Saxtons River, Vermont. By a second marriage he had children: Helen, Lucy, Rochina, Josiah, Harriet, Julia, Mary, Angie, and Lincoln. The Williston family trace descent from Joseph Williston, an Englishman, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he married, March 2, 1699, Mary (Parsons) Ashley, widow of Joseph Ashley, and daughter of Joseph and Mary Parsons.

William E. and Beulah L. (Marsh) Hanson were the parents of a son, Victor A., born April 16, 1886, in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was educated in the schools of Springfield, and has been identified with the Hanson Press during his entire business life, and upon the death of his father the business was incorporated and he became president. He married Grace Low. Mrs. William E. Hanson passed away December 28, 1919, mourned by her family.

YOUNGBERG, Axel

As president and general superintendent of the Bay State Elevator Company, Mr. Youngberg occupied a position of responsibility which he ably filled from 1910 to 1920. In the latter year he sold out his interest and resigned his position as president, but still remains as superintendent. The company manufactures freight and passenger elevators, hydraulically and electrically operated, and also does a general machine-shop business.

Anders Pearsons, father of Axel Youngberg, was born in Sweden, in 1838, and died August 2, 1882. He served in the army for six weeks each year for twenty-six years, being attached to the medical department. In the army he took the name of Youngberg, and it became the family name. He was a machinist by trade, and met accidental death in 1882, when forty-four years of age. He married Sophia Larson, now deceased. Children: Karl; Axel, of whom further; Johanna, Maria, Augusta, and August.

Axel Youngberg was born at Landskron, a seaport of Southern Sweden, on the Sound, sixteen miles northeast of Copenhagen, January 22, 1869. He obtained a grammar school education in the public schools, and in addition attended technical school at night. When school days were over, he went to England, and entered the merchant marine service as an assistant engineer, continuing in that service for four years. In 1889 he came to the United States, intending to enter the navy, but was not accepted, this changing his whole scheme of life. He went to Boston, Massachusetts, where he was employed as a machinist for three years, and in 1892 he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, which has ever since been his home and the center of his business operations. He first entered the employ of the Springfield Foundry Company, which later became the Springfield

Elevator and Pump Company, he becoming superintendent of the plant. In 1910, with others, he organized and incorporated the Bay State Elevator Company, of which he was chosen president and general superintendent, positions which he filled until 1920, when he sold his interest and resigned as president, but still continues as superintendent. The company prospered under his executive management and gained a strong position in the business world as builders of freight and passenger elevators. While their business is largely local, the demand for their product comes from all over New England, and from thirty to forty men are employed at the plant all the year round.

Mr. Youngberg is a Republican in politics; member of Ionic Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Easthampton, Massachusetts; has also taken the thirty-second degree in Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a noble of Melha Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Bay Path Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Swedish Order of Blage; and of the Lutheran church. He is a good vocalist and member of a singing club.

Mr. Youngberg married, June 29, 1895, Jennie Petersen, born in Gnosjo, Sweden, daughter of Peter and Julia (Magnnson) Swanson. Mr. and Mrs. Youngberg are the parents of four children, all born in Springfield: Alexander Julius, born August 18, 1896, a draughtsman; Julia Sophia, born December 27, 1898, a stenographer; Albert Laval, born February 4, 1901; and Helen Maria, born November 12, 1903.

NASCIMBENI, Vittorio

The father of Vittorio Nascimbeni, Giacomo Nascimbeni, was born in Verona, Italy, and was a sailor. His father, Burtolo Nascimbeni, who was also a

Veronese, born in the same district as his son Giacomo, remained at home until a well developed young man, then became a sailor and transporter. He married Elizabeth Giramonti, born in Castelletto di Brenzone, who died at the age of forty-four years. Both she and her husband were devout Catholics, industrious, upright people, who reared their sons in that faith. Both died in Italy. Three sons of four born are living, the eldest, Burtolo, resides in Italy, a sailor; the second, Vittorio, in West Springfield, Massachusetts; Napoleon, the third and the youngest son, in Connecticut; all are married and filling well their several stations in life.

Vittorio Nascimbeni, the second living son of Giacomo and Elizabeth (Giramonti) Nascimbeni, was born September 29, 1866, in the same town and province of Italy as his parents, and remained there until twenty-one years of age, obtaining his education in the state schools of Verona. In 1888 he sailed for New York on the steamship "Borgogna," and from his arrival until 1915 pursued a life of labor for others in various localities, but always advancing in rank and remuneration until able to engage in business for himself in West Springfield. Soon after landing he went to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, thence to Iceland, Wisconsin, where he took out his first citizenship papers, and where he remained eighteen months. He was in the West two years, spending the last months in Chicago, then located in Springfield, where he was successively employed by the contractors of the city and vicinity: Sucken Brothers, two years; George T. Aschen, of Palmer, three years; Robert D. Maynard, as foreman on sewer construction, three years; Fred T. Leys, as foreman on reservoir construction in South Hampton; sewer work on Boston

Road; pipe sewer line in Bristol; H. Seeward, contractor and builder, Westfield, two years; D. W. Mullen, in Springfield, three years; Sam. Provost for seven years as driver, carpenter, mason; Denoon, Deneen & Company, for two years; John L. Hyde for town of Westfield, as manager of men and works, until October 4, 1915, when he began business for himself in West Springfield, where he is well established as a builder and dealer in real estate. He is a Republican in politics, and a Roman Catholic in his religious faith.

Mr. Nascimbeni married, March 22, 1899, Teresa Augustoli, born in Castelletto di Brenzone, Italy, July 10, 1872, daughter of Giovanni (John) Augustoli, a farmer, died aged seventy-two years, and his wife, Buona Consolati, who were the parents of a son, Antonio, who married Laura Breggenti, who died, as the result of an accident, in 1912. Their three daughters were: Buona, married Gaetano Formaggioni; Clementina, married Lorenzo Fravezzi; Teresa, married Vittorio Nascimbeni, whose busy, useful life is herein traced. The mother of these three daughters and son, Buona (Consolati) Augustoli, died at the age of thirty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Nascimbeni are the parents of two sons and three daughters: Grace, born in Springfield, in 1902; John, in 1904; Eva, in 1906; Helen, 1908; Vittorio (2), 1911; all five born in West Springfield. The family home is No. 522 New Bridge street, West Springfield.

SWANSON, John Theodore

The northern countries of Europe have made many contributions of sturdy bone and sinew, vigorous life-blood, and valuable traits of energy, thrift, and ability to the life of this Nation. Among these contributions, none have been of greater worth than those coming from Sweden.

Sturdy, persevering, and able, and maintaining high standards of moral integrity, they have ever been an element of strength in our National life. Among the wonder stories of those who, coming to the "Land of Opportunity" without money, without friends, and without even a knowledge of the language of the land of their adoption, have by energy and ability attained places of honor and usefulness is John Theodore Swanson, president and superintendent of the American Saw and Manufacturing Company. John Theodore Swanson was born in Woferunda, Sweden, June 12, 1877, son of Sven and Lira (Peterson) Swanson, who were the parents of six children: Karl J.; Franza; Eva; Huldah; John T., of further mention; and Fritz.

John T. Swanson received his education in the common schools of his native town, and when school days were over was employed on a farm, continuing from the time he was fifteen years old until he had reached the age of nineteen. Possessing a keen mind and, no doubt, some of the love of adventure that was his heritage from the days when the vikings steered their long boats into every stream and harbor of middle and northern Europe, he early turned his eyes toward the land of promise in the West. And he had the courage to sail for that far away land while youth and strength were his and while hope was strong within him. In November, 1897, a lad of twenty years, he came to America, landing with very little money and unable to speak or to understand the English language. That his ultimate success was not due to chance is evidenced by the fact that his inability to speak or understand the English language was taken advantage of at once. He came to Springfield, Massachusetts, where after working for ten weeks he received the sum of fifty cents

in money. He then went to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where for five weeks he was employed on a farm, milking cows and drawing coal. For this work he received, in addition to his board, the sum of nine dollars. Coming to Springfield again, he was employed for a time by Dr. Fuller, on Allen street, where he remained for five months, receiving a salary of fifteen dollars a month. He then went to Thompsonville, Connecticut, entering the employ of Dr. Vail, in his famous sanitarium. He later returned to Springfield, and from March, 1898, to November, 1899, was employed by the Bewis Car and Truck Company. He then entered the employ of the National Equipment Company, maintaining that connection until April, 1904, when he went to Sweden, returning to America in September of the same year. He came to Springfield and entered the employ of the Massachusetts Saw Works Company, where he remained from 1904 to 1906. During this time he was taking advantage of every opportunity for improving himself and increasing his knowledge of the language and the customs of his adopted country. He attended the evening schools, and in the winter of 1906-07 qualified himself for entrance into the Technical High School, from which he later received a diploma. He also attended the draughting classes of the Young Men's Christian Association during the winters, and used every opportunity of reading and association to make himself master of the English language and familiar with the customs and institutions of the land.

In 1906 he entered the employ of Charles Napier, on Liberty street, manufacturer of hack saw blades, and here he remained until 1914. During this time, in 1913, he combined business with pleasure by going again to Sweden and stopping in London on the way over to do

business for his company. It is a far cry from the immigrant boy, taken advantage of because he could neither speak nor understand the English language, to the capable man of business, stopping in an English speaking country to transact important business for his American firm, and the Swedish lad had not yet reached the highest point of his business career. In 1915 the American Saw and Manufacturing Company was organized, and John Theodore Swanson was made president and superintendent. The company consisted of Mr. Swanson, Mr. Erickson, and Mr. Davis, and they began the manufacture of hack and band saws in a small way on the fourth floor of the E. S. Stacy building on Taylor street. By 1917 the business had so grown that they found it necessary to find new quarters, and removed to a new and commodious plant, built especially to meet their constantly increasing need for expansion. Their products go to all parts of the world, and they keep some sixty hands constantly employed.

With all his strenuous life of overcoming difficulties (which he usually turned into stepping stones), Mr. Swanson has not been too busy to extend a helping hand to those around him. He is a member of the Swedish Mission Church, of which he is a trustee; and a director of the Swedish Children's Orphanage, at Cromwell, Connecticut. Highly successful in his business life, active and vitally helpful in the religious and social life of his community, Mr. Swanson is an inspiration to those who come in contact with him.

ATKINS, George Morris

The active life of Henry Atkins had taken him over a wide extent, and while engaged in railroad construction in Broome county, New York, his son,

George M. Atkins, was born. In youthful manhood the son settled with his father in Palmer, Massachusetts, and there both ended their days, the son having been associated with his father in business until the latter's death. They were long partners in heavy contracting, and the son, George M., continued in the same line for many years after his father's death.

(I) Alvah Atkins, grandfather of George M. Atkins, was of Westfield, Massachusetts, an extensive owner and dealer in horses and for many years owned and operated the old stage line from Boston to Albany. He married Lucinda Root, who died at the age of fifty, he surviving until the age of seventy-six. They had a son Henry, of whom further.

(II) Henry Atkins, son of Alvah and Lucinda (Root) Atkins, was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1820, and seventy-three years later, in 1893, died in Palmer, Massachusetts. He grew to manhood, acting as his father's assistant in his various enterprises. Later in life he secured a large contract in Broome county, New York, for grading the Syracuse and Binghamton railway, and when that was completed he joined his father in a contract for clearing the timber from a large tract of land in New York State. Henry Atkins also served as superintendent on the construction of the reservoir which was built in the early days for the New York City system of water supply, and when his part of that work was completed he returned to Massachusetts and was engaged in the building of the first dam across the Connecticut river at Holyoke. The next twenty years he was a resident of Chicopee, Massachusetts, and during that period contracted for and completed a great deal of important work. Later he moved to Palmer, Massachusetts, and there died after a short illness.

The first number of the "Springfield Evening Republican" issued contained a notice of the marriage of Henry Atkins to Susan Howe, March 27, 1844. She died, leaving a daughter Grace, who married Samuel Little, and resided in Boston. Henry Atkins married (second) Almira Bardwell, born in Whately, Massachusetts, who survives him, daughter of Cyrus D. and Roxanna (Waite) Bardwell, both parents born in Tunbridge, Vermont. Cyrus D. Bardwell, born March 7, 1802, was a blacksmith by trade, and died January 9, 1878. Roxanna (Waite) Bardwell was born February 9, 1805, died February 14, 1857. They had a family of seven children: Almira, wife of Henry Atkins; Hannah M., Mary J., Electa A., Eliza M., Frederick W., and Sarah V. Bardwell. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkins attended the Methodist Episcopal church; he was a Republican in politics. They were the parents of three children, all of whom survived their father, namely: George Morris, of Springfield, to whom this review is inscribed; Charles, married Agripina V. Mitchell, and located in Palmer; Elizabeth V., married J. H. Woods, of Somerville, Massachusetts.

(III) George Morris Atkins, eldest son of Henry Atkins and his second wife, Almira (Bardwell) Atkins, was born in Broome county, New York, in 1853 (his parents there residing temporarily), and died in Palmer, Massachusetts, October 20, 1912. After completing his school years, he was for a time in his father's employ and eventually became his partner in his contracting operations. They located in Palmer in 1883, George M., erecting a residence on Converse avenue, but later purchasing a handsome residence on Thorndike street. He completed many contracts for heavy stone construction for the Boston & Albany railroad, and built some of the important parts of the Springfield system of sewers. He con-

tinued in active business until within a short time of his death, and in addition to his other activities he added a business which finally developed into a chain of "quick lunch" places in the city of Newark, New Jersey. In this he was very successful, and finally had nine of these places in operation.

He was a thoroughly capable business man, a wise manager, and built up a high reputation for integrity and honorable dealing. He acquired a considerable amount of Palmer real estate, and was a director of the Bank of Palmer. He aided in the operation of the Public Library as a member of the board of trustees; was a charter member and ex-president of the Business Men's Club; and an attendant of the Baptist church, of which his wife is a member. In politics he was a Republican, and for several years served his town as selectman.

Mr. Atkins married, in 1876, Margaret Josephine Wakefield, who survives him, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, until 1921, when she removed to Southern California and now resides in Los Angeles. She was born in Needham, Massachusetts, March 7, 1860, daughter of John and Mary L. (McGuire) Wakefield, her father born in Nottingham, England. He came to the United States in 1850, and died in 1880, aged sixty-five. He married Mary L. McGuire, born in Boston, Massachusetts, who survived him, a resident of Newton, Massachusetts, and died in November, 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Wakefield were the parents of eight children: Joseph, William, Julia, Charles, Anna, Margaret Josephine, now widow of George M. Atkins; Antoinette, and Wilhelmina. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins are the parents of three sons and two daughters: Charles H., born August 13, 1878; Allen W., born September 11, 1881, a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut;

Harold Lisle, born July 18, 1887, a resident of New York City; Edna, born January 1, 1893, a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts; and Patrice, born March 17, 1898, resides with her mother in Los Angeles, California.

SHAW, Homer Addison

Among the successful business men of Three Rivers, Massachusetts, is Homer Addison Shaw, who for twenty years has conducted a general furniture store in that place, and has throughout that time taken an active interest in the advancement of the business interests of the community.

Mr. Shaw comes of an old English family, the surname being derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "Scua," meaning a shade or place sheltered by trees. The coat-of-arms of the Shaw family of Kilmarnock, Scotland, is thus described: "Azure, three covered cups, two and one or; on a chief argent a merchant's ship under sail proper, a canton gules charged with the mace of the city of London, surmounted by a sword in saltire, also proper, pommel and hilt of the second." Both in England and in Scotland the family were numerous, and at a very early date representatives from both branches came to this country. Roger Shaw came to New England as early as 1630, and to him a great number of those who bear the name in this country trace their lineage. From Cambridge, Massachusetts, Roger Shaw went to Hampton, New Hampshire, of which place he was one of the incorporators in 1639. One of this family, John Shaw, died in Holderness, New Hampshire, at the age of one hundred and three years, and it is characteristic of the vitality and energy of the family stock that his death occurred at the close of a hard day's work at chopping wood. Three years earlier, when he

was in his one hundredth year, being then in full possession of all his mental and physical faculties, he made a profession of religion, and was baptized into the membership of the local church. A branch of this family settled in Maine, and from this branch came Elias Shaw, who died in Belchertown. He married Mary Thurston, daughter of Thomas Thurston, who served in the Revolution and held various town offices, his death occurring in 1797. Thomas Thurston was the son of Paul, the latter being the son of John; John the son of Stephen; and Stephen the son of Daniel. Elias and Mary (Thurston) Shaw were the parents of six children: Betsy, Hannah, Mary, who died young; Elias, of whom further; Leonard, who died in Granby, Massachusetts; and Esther.

(II) Elias (2) Shaw, son of Elias (1) and Mary (Thurston) Shaw, was born in Belchertown, about 1805, and was throughout his life engaged in farming. He married, July 20, 1827, Rachel Bartlett, of early New England family, and they were the parents of four children: Lucinda; Ansel C., of further mention; Angeline and Asahel.

(III) Ansel C. Shaw, son of Elias (2) and Rachel (Bartlett) Shaw, was born in Belchertown, Massachusetts, October 25, 1829, and died at Three Rivers, Massachusetts, September 1, 1913. He was a wheelwright by trade and widely known as a builder of good wagons, which trade he continued to follow until 1906, when he retired and moved into the village of Three Rivers, in Hampden county, on the Chicopee river, sixteen miles from Springfield. He was a selectman of the town for several years, and also served as assessor. In religious faith he was a Congregationalist. Ansel C. Shaw married Nancy Burnett, of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, who died in Octo-

ber, 1918, aged eighty-three years, daughter of Addison and Maria (Moody) Burnett, her mother being of the same family as Dwight L. Moody, the Evangelist. The Burnett family is of Scotch origin, the name originally being Burnard, and the progenitor of the family was a member of the household of Robert Bruce, his title being "Keeper of the Forests." In virtue of that office he had in his coat-of-arms, the Highlander, greyhound, and bugle horn. The three holly leaves were a part of the royal arms, and were given to Burnard by Robert Bruce as a mark of favor. The line in this country was founded by David Burnett, who came from England about 1700, and settled at Easthampton, Long Island. His son, Stephen, was a farmer, and the father of Jonathan, who, about 1760, removed to South Hadley, Massachusetts, settling in Pitchwain, now a part of Granby. Among his children was Jonathan (2), born in South Hadley Falls. Jonathan (2) was the father of Addison Burnett, who married Maria Moody, and became the father of Nancy Burnett. Ansel C. and Nancy (Burnett) Shaw were the parents of three children: Edward, Homer Addison, of whom further; and Mary.

(IV) Homer Addison Shaw, youngest son of Ansel C. and Nancy (Burnett) Shaw, was born at Belchertown, Massachusetts, August 29, 1862. He received his education in the public schools of Belchertown, and in Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and then began his business life, in partnership with his brother, Edward, as a grocer and provision dealer in the village of Three Rivers in Hampden county. He continued in that business until 1898, when he withdrew to open a house furnishing establishment at Three Rivers, where he carries a line of carpets, oil-

cloths, stoves, and general hardware, in addition to a full line of furniture. He has now most successfully conducted that business for twenty years, and in addition to his mercantile interests owns a small farm of fifteen acres, which he devotes largely to general farming.

Mr. Shaw is a member of Thomas Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Palmer, Massachusetts, and is a member of the board of directors of the Three Rivers Chamber of Commerce. His religious affiliation is with the Union church.

He married, August 29, 1888, Belle M. Sanderson, of Worthington, Massachusetts, daughter of Frank Sanderson, and they are the parents of two daughters, Rachel and Esther, who reside in Northampton, and conduct the College Inn for the accommodation of college girls and professors.

GUITERAS, Ramon, Dr.

One of the most dominant and authoritative of the great leaders of the medical profession in America, a man whose influence in the fields to which he devoted his genius and indefatigable labors was world-wide, was Dr. Ramon Guiteras, who died in New York City, December 13, 1917.

Arms—Vert, five greyhounds' heads erased proper, vulned, and distilling drops of blood gules, posed two, one and two.

It would be difficult to find in the history of medicine in America in the past four decades a man who has left a deeper impression on its pages, whose work has been a greater instrument in the advancement of medical science, whose research more daring, original and valuable than that of Dr. Guiteras. To find the measure of such a man it would be necessary to trace a history which extends far beyond

the bounds of biography. In the field of surgery his reputation was worldwide, and his work had brought him recognition and acclaim in the great medical centers of Europe. Latin America hailed him as one of her own, and the United States had conferred on him from time to time recognition of the highest type in missions of great importance. In addition, he was known internationally as a sportsman and a hunter of big game, a linguist of wide abilities, and an author whose work carried weight in fields hitherto unexplored in the history of medicine. No florid eulogy, however, could do justice to the memory of such a man, which a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts of the case can do.

(I) Mateo Guiteras, the first of the direct line of whom we have authentic information, a son of Juan Guiteras, was a native of the town of Canet Le Mar, and a member of a family long established and prominent in the Province of Catalonia, in Spain. Canet Le Mar is to-day a town of note in Catalonia, which borders on the historically famous province of Toledo, and in the time of Mateo Guiteras was a flourishing center of trade. Of the character of Mateo Guiteras and of his immediate family, we can only form a vague yet satisfying opinion from the career and subsequent achievements of his son, Ramon Guiteras. From the position which the latter occupied in Cuba, it is entirely lawful to assume that he came of a strong, progressive and intellectually as well as practically able stock. Mateo Guiteras passed his entire life in Spain, where he died.

Mateo Guiteras married Maria de Molines, also a member of an honorable and historically noted family, and a native of Canet Le Mar. They were the parents of Ramon, mentioned below.



Ramon Gutierrez. W. L.



Elizabeth Wardwell Ginter

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY

deMolines Arms—Azure a cross moline or, quarter pierced of the field.

Crest—A Saracen's head affrontee couped below the shoulders proper, wreathed about the temples.

Supporters—Two lions collared and ducally crowned.

Motto—*Vivere sat vincere.*

(II) Ramon Guiteras, son of Mateo and Maria (de Molines) Guiteras, was born in the town of Canet Le Mar, Province of Catalonia, Spain, in 1775, where he spent the early portion of his life. In young manhood he left Spain, however, and went to Cuba, where he later became a noted merchant. He was representative of a type of dynamic, forceful, tirelessly energetic business man, characteristic more of the twentieth century than indigenous to Spain and the Spanish provinces of his day. Ramon Guiteras was the founder of many notable enterprises, among them a flour mill, a bakery, and two extensive coffee estates. In the course of a long and successful business career he amassed a considerable fortune, and died in 1827, possessed of much valuable property.

Ramon Guiteras married Gertrudis Font, a native of Canet Le Mar, born in 1779, who accompanied him to Cuba. They resided at Matanzas, Cuba, where she died in 1831.

Font Arms—Azure a fountain composed of a basin standing in another basin, spouting four jets of water, all argent.

(Catalonia, Spain).

Their children, born in Matanzas, were as follows: 1. Ramon, of whom further. 2. Juan, born 1812, died 1831. 3. Pedro José, born March 17, 1814; married Rosa Genér; died at Charleston, South Carolina, February, 1890. 4. Antonia. 5. Sara. 6. Antonio, born 1819; married Terésa Genér, born October, 1826; he died in Spain. 7. Gertrudis Isabel, born 1821; married José Ramon Campuzano, died at

Havana, Cuba, February, 1860. 8. Eusebio, born March 5, 1823, died in December, 1893; married Josépha Genér, who was born 1823, and died in December, 1893.

(III) Ramon (2) Guiteras, son of Ramon (1) and Gertrudis (Font) Guiteras, was born at Matanzas, Cuba, August 4, 1811. At the age of four years he was taken by his father to Spain. On his return to Cuba, he received an excellent and comprehensive educational training, developing great linguistic ability. Ramon Guiteras subsequently traveled extensively in Europe, spending four years at Barcelona, and in America.

Ramon (2) Guiteras married, in Bristol, Rhode Island, September 27, 1853, Elizabeth Manchester Wardwell, daughter of Benjamin (3) and Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell, who died December 14, 1905. (See Wardwell VI). After his marriage, Ramon Guiteras made his home in Bristol, retaining, however, a few of his interests in Cuba, a small portion of the original estate of his father. He died February 13, 1873. The children of Ramon and Elizabeth Manchester (Wardwell) Guiteras: 1. Gertrude Elizabeth, born March 2, 1855; resides in the family home in Bristol, Rhode Island; she is prominent in the life of Bristol, and well known for her charitable activities; she is a woman of great culture and refinement, widely travelled, and possesses the broad tolerance and sympathy of the true cosmopolitan. 2. Ramon, M. D., mentioned below.

(IV) Dr. Ramon (3) Guiteras, son of the late Ramon (2) and Elizabeth Manchester (Wardwell) Guiteras, was born in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island, August 17, 1858. He descended paternally from a noted stock of pure Catalonian blood, maternally from a Puritan family

as old and proud as the foremost in the land. The union of these two lines dates to the period when Bristol was a port of consequence in the West Indian trade, and in constant touch with Cuba.

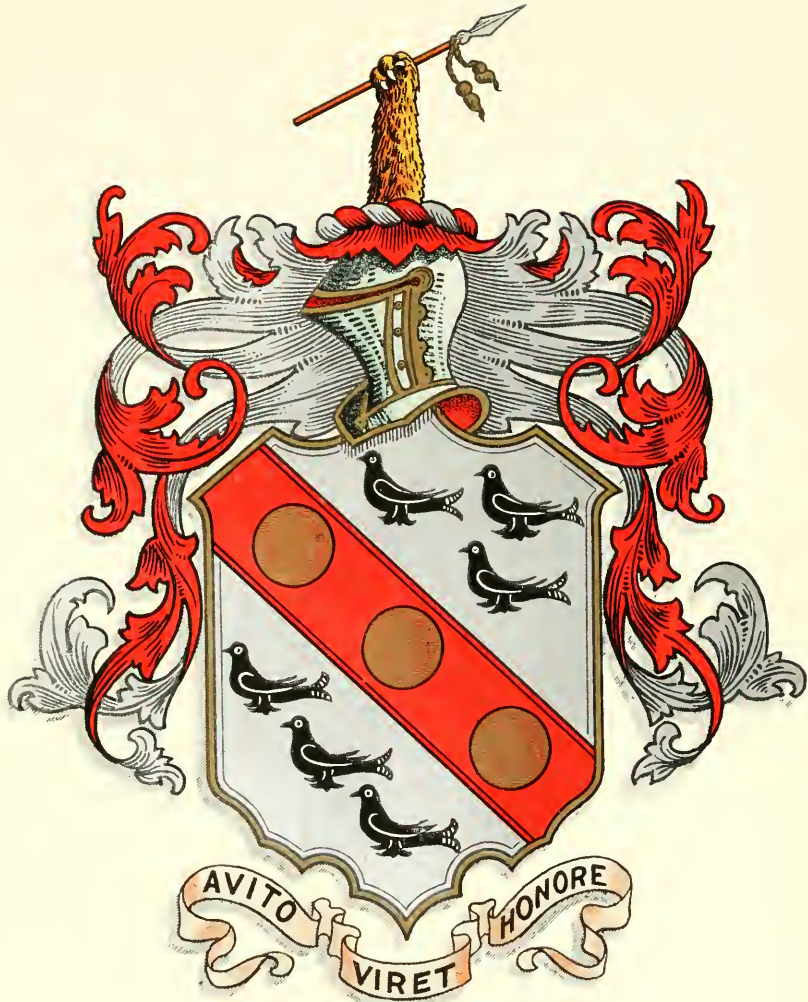
Dr. Ramon Guiteras, a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Juan Guiteras, of Havana, was educated in the schools of Bristol, and later prepared for college at Mowry & Goff's English and Classical School in Providence, and matriculated at Harvard University. Completing the classical course, he entered the Harvard Medical School, where even at this early date he was looked upon as a student of unusual promise. He received the degree of M. D., in 1883. Shortly after his graduation he went to Vienna; after remaining there a year and a half he went to Berlin to study under the most eminent surgeons of the time. He remained in Berlin six months, at the end of this time returning to New York, where he took the naval medical examination for the post of assistant surgeon. He passed the severe test with the highest honors in his class, and immediately after receiving his appointment resigned, having taken it merely to test his ability. He then entered the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and after a period spent there established himself in practice.

He began almost at once to attract attention in medical circles for the profundity of his knowledge, specializing from the first in surgery. He was offered a professorship in the Post-Graduate Medical School, where he taught for a number of years, some of the foremost men in the profession in America sitting under him during this period. His rise to the highest rank in the medical world was rapid. His genius was of the type which automatically breaks down the barriers of professional jealousy. Leaders willingly accorded him the place to which

his master hand entitled him, and he stepped into a place from which only death dislodged him.

Dr. Guiteras was well known in all the organizations of the medical profession. He was a member of the Rhode Island Medical Society and the Society of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; president of the Pharmaceutical Society; president of the Spanish America and Latin American Medical Association; member of the American Medical Association; Fellow of the American College of Surgery; member of the State and County Medical associations of New York, of the New York Academy of Medicine, and the New York Urological Society. He was visiting surgeon of the Post-Graduate and Columbus hospitals, and consulting surgeon of the French and City hospitals; he was a director of the former and at one time one of its operating surgeons. His valuable work among the poor patients in the Italian Hospital in New York brought him recognition from the Italian government in the form of a gold medal. He was professor of Veneral and Genito-Urinary Surgery in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

His work as an author, curtailed greatly by the demands of the medical profession, is limited to two volumes, of great importance and value, which are regarded as authoritative in the fields which they cover. One has been translated into several languages. A third, on which he was engaged at the time of his death, remains unfinished. Always a close student of conditions and life in Cuba, he was widely known as an authority on the Island, and had been entrusted with many secret missions by the United States Government. He was sent by President Wilson to Cuba to ascertain the sentiment of the people in regard to the European War. On his return he made a widely published state-



Wardwell

ment of his findings there. For several years prior to his death he had been a member of numerous government advisory boards. After the outbreak of the European War he made several trips to France, in the capacity of advisory surgeon, and for research and study in the unexplored fields which France, torn and bleeding, opened for the healing ministry of modern surgery.

The recreation of Dr. Guiteras was on as great a scale as his work. He was a world renowned hunter of big game, known as a man devoid of fear, brave in the face of danger, and one who loved the zest of a combat. He had hunted in Africa and in many foreign countries, and was a skilled sportsman and a fine shot.

Of Ramon Guiteras as a man, of his personality, a friend who knew him long and well, writes:

* * * A tall commanding man, towering above all his companions, with that magnificent head, that majestic face, grave and serious, but with those great blue eyes lighting it, beaming with brotherly love and tenderness. And then, what genial manners he had. * * * Yes, a mind of such power as few men possess, magnetism, that wonderful gift of persuading and influencing other men. And yet the thought never entered his mind of using any of these rich gifts for other than to heal the sick. He spent them freely as he received them, for the benefit of his fellowmen. * * * While we may be proud of him as an eminent surgeon and physician, we revere and respect him most for the hours and days of free medical care he bestowed on the sick.

A gentleman and a scholar, yet an untiring worker, a master surgeon, in many ways an able diplomat, an author and teacher, a linguist of fine powers, a quiet, lovable, retiring man, into whose short measure of a lifetime was crowded the work of many men, has gone at the height of a useful career, leaving a work the greatness of which will be measured by the number of the men to whom will fall the task of carrying it forward.

WARDWELL, Henry

The surname Wardwell had its origin in the medieval institution of "watch and ward," which at one time flourished in England. Early ancestors of the family in England may actually have been those who kept the "watch and ward," or guardians of the peace and safety of the towns of the realm, or they may merely have been residents in the vicinity of the watch towers. The family attained high rank and great power and influence in the early part of the dominion of the Normans in England, and is traced in a direct line to a member of the train of William the Conqueror, who in return for his services was given extensive estates under the feudal system in Westmoreland. When the adoption of surnames spread among the upper classes, this noble, following an almost universal custom, assumed the name of Wardell, or Wardwell, from an old watch tower or watch hill which stood on his estate on the northern borders of Westmoreland. Here signals were given to Moothy Beacon on any inroad of the fierce Scotch tribes of the borderland. The Wardwell family maintained its prestige and prominence in England through intervening centuries down to the period of Colonial immigration.

Arms—Argent, on a bend between six martlets sable three bezants.

Crest—A lion's gamb holding a spear, tasseled or.

Motto—*Avito vivet honore.*

In the early part of the Colonial period the American branch of the family was planted in New England by one William Wardwell or Wardell. The family early assumed a place of distinction and prominence among our early Colonial families, and to the present day has not relinquished but has added to the prestige of a time-honored name. The Wardwells of New England have played a notable part in the development of its life. The name

is found with frequency and in the high places in the annals of our military and naval achievements, and in the history of the professions, business, finance, and the industries. Bristol, Rhode Island, has been the home of the branch of the Wardwell family herein under consideration for two and a half centuries. From this branch sprang the following men whose names are notable in the history of Rhode Island affairs: Benjamin Wardwell, Colonel Samuel Wardwell, Colonel Hezekiah Church Wardwell, Hon. William T. C. Wardwell, and Hon. Samuel D. Wardwell.

(I) William Wardwell, or Wardell, immigrant ancestor and American progenitor, was a descendant of the ancient Norman family above mentioned. He emigrated from England early in the third decade of the seventeenth century, and is first of record in the New England Colonies in 1634, when his name appears on the records of the church at Boston; on February 9, 1634, he became a member of the church. William Wardwell was later one of those who with their families were turned out of the old Boston Second Church with Wheelwright, and accompanied him to Exeter, New Hampshire, before going to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where the family settled. He returned to Boston, however, where his first wife was buried and where he married his second wife, who assisted him in conducting the old Hollis Inn.

William Wardwell married (first) Alice ———; (second), December 5, 1657, Elizabeth, widow of John Gillet or Jillett. Among his children was Uzal, mentioned below.

(II) Uzal Wardwell, son of William and Alice Wardwell, was born April 7, 1639, and died October 25, 1732. He married (first) in Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 3, 1664, Mary Ring, widow of Daniel

Ring, and daughter of Robert and Mary (Bordman) Kinsman, of Ipswich, where she died. He married (second) Grace ———, who died May 9, 1741; it is possible that this marriage was recorded somewhere between Ipswich and Bristol, Rhode Island, and that the first three children were born there; nothing has been found of the identity of Grace, second wife of Uzal Wardwell. His will, dated January 10, 1728, mentions wife Grace, daughters: Mary Barker, Grace Giddens, Sarah Bosworth, Alice Gladding, Abigail Greene, Hannah Crompton; sons: Uzal, James, Joseph, William, Benjamin. The will of Mrs. Grace Wardwell, dated October 19, 1733, mentions her eldest son Uzal, daughter Grace Giddens, sons James and Joseph, Benjamin, deceased. Children of the first marriage: 1. Abigail, born October 27, 1665; married John Greene. 2. Hannah, born 1667; married ——— Crompton. 3. Alice, born December 27, 1670; married, October 31, 1693, John Gladding, Jr. Children of the second marriage: 4. Mary. 5. Uzal. 6. Grace, married Joseph Giddens (Giddings), and died May 1, 1768, aged ninety years. 7. Sarah, born in 1682, in Bristol, Rhode Island; married Nathaniel Bosworth, Jr. 8. James, born June 30, 1684, in Bristol. 9. Joseph, born July 30, 1686, in Bristol. 10. Benjamin, mentioned below. 11. William, born May 3, 1693, in Bristol. 12. Rebecca, twin of William.

(III) Benjamin Wardwell, son of Uzal and Grace Wardwell, was born April 19, 1688, and died in June, 1739. He married (first) Mary ———, who died May 2, 1733. He married (second), January 17, 1734, Mrs. Elizabeth Holmes, of Norton, Massachusetts, who died June 6, 1737. Children of the first marriage: 1. Mary, married, in 1731, Nathaniel Turner. 2. Uzal, married, in November, 1739, Sarah Lindsey, who died in 1745, at Cape Bre-

ton, and he died there September 17, 1745. 3. Jonathan, died in May, 1745, at Cape Breton. 4. Benjamin, died in June, 1739, lost at sea. 5. William, mentioned below. 6. Isaac, born in 1730; married, in September, 1756, Sarah Waldron, and died May 7, 1810, in Bristol. 7. Olive, married, June 19, 1753, John Goddard, of Newport, Rhode Island.

(IV) William (2) Wardwell, son of Benjamin and Mary Wardwell, was born in 1722, in Bristol, Rhode Island. He was a large landowner and prominent member of the community. William Wardwell married, September 26, 1742, Mary Howland, daughter of Samuel Howland, and granddaughter of Jabez Howland, son of John Howland, the Pilgrim. (See Howland V). Their children, all born in Bristol, were: 1. William, born January 8, 1744. 2. Abigail, baptized June 9, 1745. 3. Mary, born October 25, 1747. 4. William, born January 28, 1749-50. 5. Benjamin, mentioned below. 6. Sarah, born March 3, 1754. 7. Martha, born June 29, 1755. 8. Samuel, born May 25, 1760.

(V) Benjamin (2) Wardwell, son of William (2) and Mary (Howland) Wardwell, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, and baptized there, February 9, 1753. He was a lifelong resident of the town, and a highly respected and prosperous citizen. Benjamin (2) Wardwell married (first), June 8, 1773, Sarah Smith, who died November 20, 1779. He married (second), November 19, 1780, Katherine Glover, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Bass) Glover, of Braintree, Massachusetts, who died January 14, 1803. (See Glover VII). He married (third), January 15, 1804, Mrs. Huldah (Goff) Wheeler, daughter of Joseph and Patience Goff. Children of the first marriage: 1. William, born April 19, 1776, died April 21, 1776. 2. Lucretia, born May 30, 1777; married, June 17, 1798, John Sabin, and

died September 11, 1811. 3. Sarah, born November 11, 1779; married Nathaniel Church, and died February 21, 1861. Children of the second marriage: 4. Polly, born August 30, 1783, died September 23, 1783. 6. Benjamin, mentioned below. 7. Polly, born August 13, 1785, died October 7, 1787. 8. William, born October 4, 1786, died September 22, 1787. 9. Henry, born April 7, 1789, died October 12, 1789. 10. Polly, born October 24, 1791. 11. Katherine Glover, born July 8, 1793, died April 1, 1863. 12. Francis, born in September, 1794, died July 25, 1796.

(VI) Benjamin (3) Wardwell, son of Benjamin (2) and Katherine (Glover) Wardwell, was born August 24, 1784, in the town of Bristol, Rhode Island. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and early in life entered the leather business. He subsequently engaged in the grocery business, and for more than fifty years conducted an establishment in a building which formerly stood on the east side of Thames street, south of State street, Bristol. He was a leader in business life in the town, and was highly successful in business affairs; strictly upright and fair in all his dealings, he was recognized as a man of sterling worth, and was highly respected in Bristol, where he died September 12, 1871, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. Benjamin Wardwell was a member of the Congregational church of Bristol, and a strict observer of the Sabbath, a man of deep religious convictions, bound up in his church.

Benjamin (3) Wardwell married, January 14, 1807, Elizabeth Manchester, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, where she was born, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester. (See Manchester). She was baptized in the Congregational church of Bristol, July 31, 1810. Children: 1. Henry, mentioned

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below. 2. Benjamin, born August 9, 1809, died May 31, 1885; married, February 2, 1836, Eliza Cook, who was born February 18, 1810, and died April 27, 1860; they were the parents of one daughter: Eleanor, born in December, 1840; married, in 1869, Joseph Burr Bartram, and died in November, 1911. 3. George, born September 2, 1810, died October 11, 1810. 4. A son, born September 12, 1812, died same day. 5. A daughter, twin of the son, died same day. 6. Jeremiah, born December 7, 1815, died in December, 1881; married (first), June 19, 1844, Mary Jane Sturgis, daughter of Lathrop L. Sturgis, of New York; she died October 3, 1860; he married (second), November 18, 1865, Mrs. Eliza B. Ingraham, daughter of William Fellows, of Staten Island, New York; children of first marriage: i. William Henry, born March 29, 1846; married, in December, 1881, Virginia Sniffin. ii. Theodore Sturgis, born June 13, 1848. iii. Richard Patrick, born April 17, 1852; married Anna Oaks Woodworth. iv. Mary, born April 16, 1855, died July 22, 1855. v. Helen, born September 6, 1857; married William Brown Glover. vi. Jane Elizabeth, born August 17, 1859; married Charles Potter, who died in November, 1904. 7. Elizabeth Manchester, born March 7, 1816, died January 18, 1826. 8. A daughter, born September 2, 1817, died September 4, 1817. 9. A daughter, twin, died September 12, 1817. 10. Adam Manchester, born November 6, 1818; baptized March 29, 1819; died January 23, 1827. 11. George William, born March 14, 1821, died August 16, 1821. 12. Catherine Glover, born May 28, 1822, died October 31, 1894. 13. Marianne, born October 6, 1825, died January 26, 1915. 14. Elizabeth Manchester, born November 6, 1827; married, September 27, 1853, Roman Guiteras, of Matanzas, Cuba, who

was born August 4, 1811, and died February 13, 1873. (See Guiteras III).

(VII) Henry Wardwell, son of Benjamin (3) and Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell, was born March 17, 1808, in Bristol, Rhode Island, and died October 2, 1875. He was reared and educated in his native city, attending the school of Mr. Alden, who was considered one of the best masters of that day. In his seventeenth year Mr. Wardwell secured employment as clerk with Benjamin Hall, of Bristol, his store being located on the corner of Thames and State streets, and when twenty-five years of age he bought the business from Mr. Hall, who retired at that time. He handled groceries and the produce of the farmer, which he sent to the West Indies. This business he conducted for twenty-eight years, or until he was fifty-three years of age. He made his start by buying potatoes or onions, assigning this produce to steamers engaged in the coastwise trade; the cargoes were disposed of in Cuban ports, and the proceeds used to purchase molasses which was brought to Bristol, to Mr. Wardwell, who disposed of it in Rhode Island markets. During this time Mr. Wardwell became interested in from ten to fourteen vessels, and continued to engage in the West Indies trade and whaling business for many years. He was a man of great energy and fine business ability, self-made in the best sense of the word, and honorable and just in all his dealings. Shortly after the close of the Civil War he was compelled to retire from active business life by failing health. He was at one time director in the old Pocanock Cotton Mill, and filled the same post in the Eagle, Freeman's and First National banks for more than thirty years; he was also a trustee of the Bristol Institution for Savings from the time of its founding until his death.

Although he eschewed public life entirely, Mr. Wardwell was deeply interested in the welfare of Bristol, and was prominent in its life. He was highly respected in business and in social circles, and was an earnest worker in behalf of the Congregational church, of which he was treasurer for many years. He was a gifted singer, and for more than thirty years was director of the choir of the Congregational church. His political affiliation was with the Republican party.

Henry Wardwell married, November 11, 1835, Sarah Luther Lindsay, who died November 8, 1890, daughter of Thomas and Rhoda Lindsay. They were the parents of eight children, as follows: 1. Benjamin, born May 6, 1836, died the same day. 2. Sophia Lindsay, born May 3, 1838; unmarried; resided in Bristol; died April, 1915. 3. Annie Elizabeth, born August 9, 1840, died November 18, 1866. 4. Sarah Frances, born January 25, 1843; married William H. Bourne, now deceased; she resided in Bristol; she died August, 1917. 5. Harriet Parker, born July 4, 1845; unmarried, residing in Bristol. 6. Isabella Mein, born January 12, 1848; unmarried, residing in Bristol. 7. Henry Adam, born August 26, 1850, died February 18, 1853. 8. Henry Irenius, born July 15, 1853, died June 29, 1854.

MANCHESTER, Zebedee

Thomas Manchester, the immigrant ancestor of this notable Rhode Island family, was born in England, and was a resident of New Haven, Connecticut, in the year following the planting of the colony, 1639. Afterwards he removed to Rhode Island, settling at Portsmouth, where he is first mentioned in the land records, January 25, 1655, when he and his wife sold to Thomas Wood twelve acres of land.

Arms—Quarterly, first and fourth argent, three lozenges conjoined in fesse gules, within a bordure sable; second and third, or, an eagle displayed vert, beaked and membered gules.

Crest—A griffin's head coupé, wings expanded or, gorged with a collar argent, charged with three lozenges gules.

Supporters—Dexter, an heraldic antelope or, armed, tufted and hooped argent. Sinister, a griffin or, gorged with a collar, as the crest.

Motto—*Disponendo me, non mutando me.* (By disposing of me, not changing me).

Thomas Manchester married Margaret Wood, daughter of John Wood, who under her father's will received eight pounds, which it was ordered, March 17, 1655, John Wood pay to his sister, Margaret Manchester. Eight acres of land were granted at Portsmouth, December 10, 1657, to Thomas Manchester, and on July 6, 1658, he sold to Richard Sisson one three-hundredth right in Canonicut and Dutch islands. He and his wife testified, June 7, 1686, that they heard and saw Ichabod Sheffield married by William Baulstone many years before. He deeded to his son John, July 9, 1691, his mansion house and all lands at Portsmouth, except the piece at the lower end of the ground, in possession of his son Thomas, one-half to be his at the death of the grantor and the other half after the death of the grantor's wife, mother of the grantee, provided he pay to the sons Thomas, William and Stephen, ten shillings each, to Job twenty shillings, and daughters Mary and Elizabeth ten shillings each. He also deeded to his son John all his personal property, including cattle, chattels, implements, bonds, sums of money and whatever belonged to him at the time of his decease. Thomas Manchester died in 1691, and his wife in 1693. From Thomas Manchester and his wife, Margaret (Wood) Manchester, have descended the Manchesters of the ancient town of Tiverton, which in the early days

was a part of Massachusetts, and sent its representatives to the "Great and General Court" at Cambridge. An examination of the records shows that since the middle of the eighteenth century, when the town became a part of Rhode Island, there has hardly been a period of any length when the name of Manchester has not figured officially in Tiverton affairs, men of the name serving frequently in the House of Deputies, and after the Revolution in the General Assembly of the State. Elizabeth Manchester, who became the wife of Benjamin (3) Wardwell, of Bristol, was a member of the Little Compton branch of the family, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Manchester. The Manchesters and Wardwells had been allied in earlier generations through the marriage of Stephen Manchester, son of Thomas and Margaret (Wood) Manchester, with Elizabeth Wardwell (or Wodell), daughter of Gershom and Mary (Tripp) Wardwell.

Wood Arms—Argent, an oak tree vert, fructed or.

Crest—A demi-wild man, on the shoulder a club proper holding in the dexter hand an oak branch of the last, wreathed about the middle vert.

Archer Manchester, grandfather of Elizabeth (Manchester) Wardwell, was a prominent resident of Little Compton. He married Elizabeth Gifford, and among their children was Zebedee, mentioned below.

Gifford Arms—(Temp. William the Conqueror). Gules three lions passant in pale argent.

Crest—An arm couped at the elbow, vested or, charged with two bars wavy azure cuffed argent, holding in the hand proper, a buck's head cabossed gules.

Zebedee Manchester, son of Archer and Elizabeth (Gifford) Manchester, was born in Little Compton, and married there, July 28, 1777, Deborah Briggs, daughter of Job and Ruth Briggs. They

were the parents of Elizabeth, mentioned below.

Briggs Arms—Argent three escutcheons gules, each charged with a bend of the field.

Crest—An arm vambraced, and hand holding a bow and arrow proper.

Elizabeth Manchester, daughter of Zebedee and Deborah (Briggs) Manchester, was born in the town of Little Compton, Rhode Island, November 9, 1784, and was baptized July 31, 1810, in the Congregational church of Bristol. She married, January 14, 1807, Benjamin (3) Wardwell, of Bristol. (See Wardwell VI).

GLOVER, Joseph, Captain

Anciently spelled Glofre and Golofre, the surname Glover has been a notable one in America since the founding of the New England Colonies. Glove as a surname appeared in the middle of the fourteenth century, and was shortly followed by Glover, under which form the name is found in all English speaking countries to-day. It is of the occupative class. Through successive generations, among the men who have brought honor to the name and made it historical, we find gentlemen, heralds, and heraldic writers, vicars, church wardens, authors, knights, attorneys-at-law, poets, merchants, members of parliament, philanthropists and public benefactors. One Robert Glover was Somerset Herald, a noted authority and a court favorite. Still another Robert Glover, martyred for religious opinions in 1555, died at the stake.

Arms—Sable a fesse embattled ermine between three crescents argent.

Crest—Out of a mural crown a demi-lion rampant, holding between the paws a crescent.

The American branches of the ancient English family have contributed many notable figures to our Colonial and National history. The Glover family has

been especially prominent in Massachusetts, where many of the Glover progenitors settled. The two principal immigrants here were the two John Glovers. The first of these, John Glover, of Lancashire, England, is the progenitor of the family with which this article is to deal. The other is believed to have been a son of Charles Glover, who came from England in 1630, and united with the First Church in Salem, in full communion, June 10, 1649. No proof of kinship between these two founders has ever been established.

(I) Thomas Glover, the earliest ancestor of this line to whom it is possible to trace authentically, lived in Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancashire, England, from the time of his marriage until his death, December 13, 1619. He married, February 10, 1594, Margery Deane, daughter of Thomas Deane, of Rainhill. They were the parents of eleven children of whom John, mentioned below, was the fourth.

Deane Arms—Azure a sword in bend argent hilt and pomel or, in bend sinister a tilting spear (surmounting the sword) of the last, headed of the second, between three fleurs-de-lis gold, one in chief and two in fesse, and as many gem rings in base of the last, gems gules, one and two.

Crest—A hand couped proper lying fesseways, holding a fleur-de-lis or.

(II) John Glover, immigrant ancestor and American progenitor, was born in Rainhill Parish, Prescot, Lancashire, England, August 12, 1600, the son of Thomas and Margery (Deane) Glover. By his father's will he came into possession of large estates in England, situated in Rainhill, Eccleston, Knowlesby, and other places. As the eldest son he inherited a double portion, and was named as an executor with his mother, although at that time (1619) he was not yet of age. He appears to have attained manhood in Rainhill, living on his estates there.

About 1625 he was married to Anna ———, and they were the parents of three children, born and baptized in Rainhill, the last in 1629. In 1628 the name of John Glover appears on the records of the "London Company" organized in London, in 1628, for the colonization and exploitation of New England. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of London, established there at a very early date, and held the rank of captain. He was also a member of a Lodge of Free Masons, and in fellowship with them prior to his coming to America.

John Glover came to New England in the ship "Mary and John," which set sail from England, March 20, 1629-30, commanded by Captain Squeb, whose ill-kept faith with his passengers is known to every student of those times. The presence of Glover among the passengers of the "Mary and John" has been questioned by the historian, Frothingham, but the best evidence points toward his coming in that vessel. He brought with him a number of cattle and all the provisions and implements, with men servants, to establish and conduct a tanning business, the laws and regulations of the London Company requiring each member to establish some trade on his estate. He was the first of the company to carry on the trade of tanner in the colony. He established himself first at Dorchester, probably as early as the incorporation of the town, the pits of his tanning shop still visible on the land of one of his descendants. He afterwards established the business in Boston and left it in his will to his second son. He was made a freeman in England before his emigration and took the oath of allegiance which exempted him from that ceremony after his arrival.

"Mr." Glover, as he was universally called in recognition of the position of

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prominence which he held in the community, was one of the foremost men of his time in and around early Boston. His religious faith was that of a strict Non-Conformist or Puritan, and his belief seems to have been the ruling motive of his life. Contemporary records call him a godly and upright man. His life after his settlement in Dorchester was evidently one of unceasing devotion and service of the interests of the Colony. During a period of eighteen years his name appears, not only as a public officer in Dorchester but in towns, among those who sat in judgment. In Salem, Charlestown, Cambridge, Barnstable and other places in Plymouth Colony, he was frequently called in council in cases which required judicial decisions. From 1636 to 1650 he was one of the selectmen of Dorchester. In 1650 he removed to Boston, and was a representative to the General Court at Boston from 1636 to 1652, when he was chosen an assistant. John Glover was well fitted by birth and breeding and by his natural gifts to assume a place of leadership in Colonial affairs, and is a worthy representative of the most intellectual type of Puritan emigrant. He was one of the founders of Harvard College. He died in Boston, Massachusetts, November 12, 1653.

(III) Nathaniel Glover, son of John and Anna Glover, was born in 1630-31, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 21, 1657. There are but few acts of his short life to be found on record. He attained manhood in Dorchester, and succeeded to the homestead at the time of his father's removal to Boston in 1652. In that year he married Mary Smith, of Dorchester. On the 22nd of 3rd month he was admitted a member of the church there, in full communion. On May 3, 1654, he took the freeman's oath. In 1655 he was chosen one of the selectmen of

Dorchester, and filled the office again in 1656 and 1657. In 1655 he was appointed, with others, to settle the bounds between Dorchester and Dedham. He was also active in other town offices. At the time of his death he was twenty-seven years old. His will, which is filed, was proved June 5, 1657. His estate inventoried four hundred and ninety-three pounds and six shillings. He was buried in the ancient burial ground at Dorchester.

Smith Arms—(Lancaster) Argent a chevron sable between three roses, gules, seeded or, barbed vert.

Mary (Smith) Glover, wife of Nathaniel Glover, was the daughter of Quartermaster John Smith and his first wife, Mary (Ryder) Smith, of Toxteth Park, and was born in Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, Lancashire, England, July 20, 1630, and died in Barnstable, July 29, 1703. She married (second) the Hon. Thomas Hinckley, of Barnstable, who was afterward governor of Plymouth Colony.

Ryder Arms—Per chevron argent and sable three crescents counterchanged.

(IV) Nathaniel (2) Glover, son of Nathaniel (1) and Mary (Smith) Glover, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 30, 1653, and was baptized there by the Rev. Richard Mather, February 3, 1653. He died at Newbury farm in that town, January 6, 1723-24, and was buried in the westerly part of the ancient burial ground, where his gravestone still remains, but the inscription is so much worn by time as scarcely to be decipherable. At the age of seven years he was placed under the guardianship of his uncle, Habackuk Glover, of Boston (1660), who succeeded his mother in that appointment at the time of her marriage to Governor Hinckley, and removal to Barnstable. He was placed at school in Boston and resided in the family of his

grandmother, Mrs. Anna Glover, and after her decease in 1670 lived with his uncle and guardian until about the time of his own marriage. In 1672-73, at the age of twenty years, he married Hannah Hinckley, of Barnstable, and occupied the homestead at Dorchester, a part of which was his inheritance, although, on account of his minority, the estate remained as yet undivided. In 1674, when he had attained the age of twenty-one years, the homestead estate at Dorchester was ordered to be divided among the children of Nathaniel Glover, deceased. Whether by the will of his father or as the eldest son is not stated, but the court ordered one-half the estate with the house and buildings to be settled on him as his portion and the other half to be shared equally between his only brother and sister when they were of age. He succeeded to his inheritance and continued the business of tanning, which had been followed on the estate since the first occupation by his grandfather in 1631, and was conducted by his father until his decease in 1657, and by the lessees until the year of his succession, 1674, forty-three years after its founding. In 1700, he resigned the business to his eldest son, Nathaniel, Jr., and the next year moved with his family to the Newbury farm estate, a portion of which was his by inheritance. By a deed of gift from his uncle, John Glover, and by purchase from the other heirs, he soon came into possession of a considerable portion of that estate, with the houses and buildings, which he retained until his death in 1723-1724. In 1677, the 2nd day of 8th month, he was admitted to the church at Dorchester, as was also "Mrs. Hannah, the wife of Mr. Nathaniel Glover." In 1683, he was elected constable, and was afterward chosen to serve as selectman, which office he filled for the last time in 1715.

Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, his wife,

was born in Barnstable, April 15, 1650, and died in Dorchester, April 30, 1730. She was buried in the ancient burial ground on the west side, and her grave marked with a stone which is still standing. She was the fourth daughter of Governor Thomas Hinckley by his first wife, Mary (Richards) Hinckley, granddaughter of Thomas and Wealthan (Loring) Richards, who were among the early settlers of Weymouth. By the will of her maternal grandmother, made in 1679, she received five pounds as her equal and just portion as a grandchild; and by the will of her maternal uncle, the Hon. John Richards, of Boston, she received the sum of two hundred pounds in money and silver plate to the value of ten pounds. From her father she received a competent portion upon her marriage with Nathaniel Glover.

Richards Arms—Sable a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent, a crescent for difference.

Crest—A griffin's head erased argent.

Loring Arms—Quarterly argent and gules, a bend engrailed sable.

(V) John (2) Glover, son of Nathaniel (2) and Hannah (Hinckley) Glover, was born at the homestead in Dorchester, September 18, 1687, and was baptized at Dorchester church, October 2, 1687, by the Rev. John Danforth. John Glover was a large landholder by inheritance, and by purchase he made extensive additions to his estate. In 1734 he was elected constable, but declined to serve and paid his fine. For several years he was a grand juror for the county of Suffolk. He married (first) Susanna Ellison, of Boston, the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, officiating. She was born in Boston in 1690, and at the time of her marriage resided in the family of the Rev. Peter Thacher, of Milton, and was a cousin of his wife and a near relative of the Oxen-

bridge family of Boston. Susanna (Ellison) Glover died in Dorchester, in January, 1724. On December 22, 1724, John Glover married (second) Mary Horton, of Milton, who survived him and died in Braintree, December 19, 1775, aged seventy-one years. In 1729 he was admitted to the church in full communion with his wife Mary. John Glover died in Braintree, now Quincy, July 6, 1768.

Ellison Arms—Argent a chevron gules between three griffins' heads erased sable.

Crest—A greyhound sable.

(VI) Captain Joseph Glover, son of John (2) and Susanna (Ellison) Glover, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 5, 1720, was baptized in Milton by the Rev. Peter Thacher, June 6, 1720. He followed the sea during the greater part of his life, and was a prosperous ship owner and master of many well known vessels. Captain Joseph Glover died in Charlestown, South Carolina, August 25, 1769, of yellow fever, leaving a goodly estate which was administered by Elizabeth Glover, his widow. James Brackett, Oliver Billings and William Glover, of Dorchester, were appointed guardians to his minor children.

Captain Joseph Glover married, December 8, 1748, Elizabeth Bass, daughter of Deacon Joseph Bass, formerly of Braintree, then of Boston, and a descendant of Deacon Samuel Bass. She died in Boston, May 18, 1804, aged eighty-four years. Their children were: 1. Elizabeth, born April 2, 1750; married (first) Benjamin Greenwood, of Boston; (second) Thomas Caldwell, of Ipswich. 2. Susanna, married Gershom Thomas, of Boston. 3. Katherine, mentioned below. 4. Hannah, married James Brown, of Killingly, Connecticut. 5. Mary, married Ebenezer Hemenway, of Boston. 6. Margaret, born January 20, 1760; married William May,

of Roxbury. 7. Jane, born October 16, 1762; married Bryant Newcomb, of Braintree.

(VII) Katherine Glover, daughter of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Bass) Glover, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, October 14, 1752-53; she married, November 19, 1780, as his second wife, Benjamin (2) Wardwell, of Bristol, Rhode Island. (See Wardwell V).

(The Bass Line).

The surname Bass had its source in the French *bas*, which means literally, "low, of low stature," and corresponds in origin to the English surnames Short and Stout. The name is found in very ancient English records and is traced to the reign of King Edward III. It became common in England, however, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the attendant tide of emigration from France to England and the American Colonies. The family has been one of prominence in England for several centuries and bears arms in many of its branches.

Arms—Sable a bordure argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet two wings proper.

The American family of the name has been prominent in New England life and affairs for two hundred and fifty years. Massachusetts has been the seat of the principal branches of the family since the time of its finding.

Deacon Samuel Bass, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was born in England, in 1600. He came to America with his wife Anne about 1630, and settled first in Boston. He subsequently became one of the earliest members of the Roxbury church, organized in 1632, and took up his residence in that town, near Hogbridge. In 1640 he removed to Braintree, Massachusetts, and thenceforward until

his death was one of the foremost dwellers there. On May 14, 1634, he was admitted a freeman; in 1641 he was elected deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, and for twelve years represented Braintree in the Legislature. He was elected the first deacon of the church in Braintree, and filled the office for half a century. Deacon Samuel Bass was a man of strong personality and vigorous mind, eminently fitted for the position of leadership which he occupied in Braintree for so many decades. He died December 30, 1694, aged ninety-four years, at which time the statement appears in the town records that he was the father, grandfather and great-grandfather of one hundred and sixty-two persons. His wife Anne died September 5, 1693, aged ninety-three years. This remarkable couple were the progenitors of a family which has never relinquished the position of influence it held in the early days of the Colony.

Elizabeth Bass, who became the wife of Captain Joseph Glover, of Braintree, Massachusetts, was a lineal descendant of Deacon Samuel Bass, and a member of the prominent Braintree family of the name. She was the mother of Katherine Glover, wife of Benjamin (2) Wardwell, of Bristol, Rhode Island. (See Wardwell V). (See Glover VII).

HINCKLEY, Thomas

Hinckley is one of the most ancient of English surnames, and had its origin in the parish of Hinckley, which lies partly within County Leicester and partly within Warwick, about one hundred miles northeast from London. The name appears in English registers and documents of early date. One John de Hinkele was high sheriff of Staffordshire in the first, second, third and fourth years of the reign of Edward III (1327-1330). John Hinckley,

Esq., is mentioned in the will of Hugh, Earl of Stafford, in 1385. The family ranked high among the landed gentry, and was entitled to bear arms in several of its branches at the time of American Colonial emigrations.

Arms—Gules, a chevron engrailed or.

Crest—A lion's head erased proper.

Motto—*Je ne change qu'en mourant.* (I change only when I die).

Samuel Hinckley, founder of the American family of Hinckley, which is ramified strongly in all parts of the country, was a native of Kent, England, and a gentleman of refinement and private fortune. His descendants have figured prominently in American Colonial and National history from the middle of the seventeenth century.

(1) Samuel Hinckley, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was of Tenterden, County Kent, England. He was one of those who followed the Puritan divine, John Lothrop, to America. John Lothrop, pastor of a neighboring parish in County Kent, renounced the faith of the Church of England and embraced Puritanism, in 1623, soon afterward removing to London, followed by some of his parishioners, among whom was Samuel Hinckley. In January, 1624, Mr. Lothrop became second pastor of the first Congregational church gathered in London on the plan of the Rev. John Robinson, then at the head of the Puritans in Leyden, Holland. They held their meeting privately, in Blackfriars, but in April, 1632, were discovered by the pursuivant of Archbishop Laud, were apprehended and only eighteen escaped. Mr. Lothrop, with twenty-four others, was imprisoned for two years, some in the "Clink," some in "New Prison," and some in the "Gate House;" at the expiration of the two years all but Lothrop were liberated. He petitioned

King Charles I, and was set at liberty in April, 1634, on condition of departing from the kingdom. Accordingly, in 1634, he came to Boston with about thirty of his people, settling first in Scituate, whence he afterward removed to Barnstable.

Samuel Hinckley was one of those who in 1635, in the ship "Hercules," followed Mr. Lothrop to Boston and Scituate. In 1637, he was admitted a freeman, and in 1639 removed to Barnstable. Moore, in his "Lives of the Governors of Plymouth Colony," says:

Some of the first settlers of Barnstable were men of education and easy fortunes, who had left homes enviable, save in the single circumstances of the abridgement of religious liberty. The "Men of Kent" are duly celebrated in English history as men of gallantry, loyalty and courtly manners. Vassal, Hatherly, Cudworth, Tilden, *Hinckley* and others had been accustomed to the elegances of life in England. They were men eminently qualified not only for transacting municipal concerns, but for taking an active and leading part in the government of the colony.

Samuel Hinckley was a large land owner in Barnstable and was prominent in town affairs. His first wife Sarah, who accompanied him from England, died in Barnstable, August 18, 1656. He married (second) Bridget Bodfish, widow of Robert Bodfish, of Sandwich. He died in Barnstable, October 31, 1662.

(II) Governor Thomas Hinckley, son of Samuel and Sarah Hinckley, was the last governor of Plymouth Colony. He was born in England in 1618, and accompanied his parents to America in 1635. He soon took an active and conspicuous part in the conduct of Colonial affairs. He participated in the great Narragansett fight in 1665, and was a representative to the General Court in 1647. In 1658, he was chosen one of the assistants to the governor, and continued in the office until 1681. In that year, following the death

of Josiah Winslow, he was chosen governor of Plymouth Colony, and filled the office until 1686. The old charter of the Colony had been annulled in 1684, although not until 1686 did Sir Edmund Andros arrive with a commission to unite New York and New England under his rule. His government was unpopular, however, and in April, 1689, the citizens of Boston rose in revolution, deposed Andros, imprisoned him and reëstablished their old Colonial form of government. Thomas Hinckley, who during the administration of Sir Edmund Andros, had been a member of the governor's council, was elected governor of Plymouth again in 1689, and served until 1692 by successive reëlections, until the Colony was incorporated with Massachusetts, under the Second Charter of 1692.

On December 4, 1641, Governor Thomas Hinckley married (first) Mary Richards, granddaughter of Thomas and Wealthean (Loring) Richards, who died in Barnstable, June 24, 1659. On March 16, 1660, he married (second) Mary Glover, widow of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, and daughter of Quartermaster John Smith by his wife Mary (Ryder) Smith. (See Glover III). Governor Thomas Hinckley died in Barnstable, April 25, 1706, at the age of about eighty-eight years. A memorial stone marks his grave in Barnstable.

(III) Hannah Hinckley, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Richards) Hinckley, was born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, April 15, 1650. In 1672, she became the wife of Nathaniel Glover, of Dorchester, and died at Newbury farm, in Dorchester, April 30, 1730. (See Glover IV).

HOWLAND, Samuel

The original, highly ornamented, water color painting of the Howland escutcheon

from which copies of the arms used in this country have been made, is said to have been brought to America shortly after the arrival of the "Mayflower." In 1865 this painting was in the possession of Rev. T. Howland White, a grandson of Gideon White, whose wife was Joanna, daughter of John Howland, son of the Pilgrim. The arms bear the following inscription:

He beareth sable, two bars argent, on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first, and for his crest on a wreath of his colors a lion passant sable, ducally gorged or. By the name of Howland.

The original Howlands in America were Arthur, Henry and John. The last named was of the "Mayflower" number, and is the progenitor of the line herein under consideration. The progeny of these three Howlands is a large and prominent one in New England, and from the earliest years of the struggles of Plymouth Colony for a foothold in the New World has played an important part in our life and affairs.

(I) Humphrey Howland, the first of the line of whom we have definite information, was the father of the American immigrants, and was a citizen and draper of London. His will, proved July 10, 1646, bequeathed to sons: George, of St. Dunstan's in the East, London; Arthur, Henry and John. The last three were to receive under his will, dated May 28, 1646, £8 4s. 4d. out of the debt "due the testator (Humphrey) by Mr. Buck, of Salem, Massachusetts." Annie Howland, widow of Humphrey Howland, was executrix of the estate. She was buried in Barking, County Essex, England, December 20, 1653. The sons, Arthur, Henry and John, were in Scrooby, England, and were members of the band of Puritans who left England because of religious intolerance and sought freedom

in Amsterdam, Holland, where they emigrated to the New World.

(The Family in America).

(II) John Howland, son of Humphrey and Annie Howland, held to the original faith of the Puritans, and was an officer of Rev. John Cotton's church, and a staunch adherent of the orthodox faith until his death, while Arthur and Henry were Quakers. John Howland's was the thirtieth name on the list of forty-one signers of the "Compact" in the cabin of the "Mayflower," in "Cape Cod Harbor," November 21, 1620. At this time he was twenty-eight years of age, and according to Prince was a member of Governor Carver's family. How this came about is not known, but it is probable that Carver saw elements in his character which led him to supply young Howland's wants for the journey to America, and to cause him to be considered one of the family. That he possessed sound judgment and business capacity is shown by the active duties which he assumed, and the trust which was reposed in him in all the early labors of establishing a settlement. While the "Mayflower" was yet in Cape Cod Harbor, ten of "her principal" men were "sente out" in a boat manned by eight sailors, to select a place for landing; among them was John Howland. A storm drove them into Plymouth Harbor and Plymouth was selected as the place of settlement.

The first mention of John Howland in the old Plymouth Colony records is on a list of freemen; and in an enumeration of the members of the Governor's "councill" of seven, of which he is the third. In 1633 or 1634 he was an assessor; was chosen deputy of the same town in 1652-56-58-61-62-66-67-70; and was selectman of Plymouth in 1666. He was elected to public office for the last time,

June 2, 1670, at which time he was nearly eighty years of age. Beside these public positions of honor and trust, he was very often selected to lay out and appraise land to run highways, to settle disputes, and to serve on committees of every description. He was not only full of zeal for the temporal welfare of the colony, but gave powerful encouragement to a high standard of morals and religion, so much so that he is recorded as "a godly man and an ancient professor in the ways of Christ." It is shown that he was active in Christian work, for Governor Bradford notes that he became "a profitable member both in Church and Commonwealth," and it appears that at the ordination of John Cotton, Jr., in 1667, John Howland "was appointed by the church to join in the imposition of hands." He lived at what was called Rocky Nook, where he died February 23, 1672-73.

John Howland married Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, and ward of Governor Carver, into whose family she was taken at the death of her father when she was about fourteen years of age. (See Tilley II). She died December 21, 1687, aged eighty years, in Swansea, Massachusetts, at the home of her daughter, Lydia Brown, and was the last but three of the "Mayflower" passengers to die. Their children were: 1. Desire, born October 13, 1623, in Barnstable; married, in 1643, Captain John Gorham. 2. John, born in Plymouth, February 24, 1627. 3. Jabez, mentioned below. 4. Hope, born August 30, 1629, died January 8, 1684; married, in 1646, John Chipman. 5. Elizabeth, married (first), September 13, 1649, Ephraim Hicks, of Plymouth, who died December 2, 1649; married (second), July 10, 1651, John Dickarson, of Plymouth. 6. Lydia, married James Brown, and settled in Swansea. 7. Ruth, married, November 17, 1664, Thomas

Cushman. 8. Hannah, married, July 6, 1661, Jonathan Bosworth. 9. Joseph, died in January, 1704. 10. Isaac, born November 16, 1649, died March 9, 1724; married Elizabeth Vaughn, born in 1652, died October 29, 1727.

(III) Jabez Howland, son of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1628. He resided in Plymouth during the early part of his life, and took an active part in public life, holding various civil offices. He served as a lieutenant under Captain Benjamin Church in King Philip's War, and proved his bravery under a test made by the church for that purpose. He was a blacksmith and cooper, doing a very large business in both these trades which were of large importance in early Colonial days. He removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, where he settled, and conducted a blacksmith establishment. His residence was on Hope street, where he kept a hotel. Jabez Howland was the first town clerk of Bristol, and subsequently became prominent in the affairs of the town. He was selectman, assessor and deputy to the General Court. He was active in the founding of the First Congregational Church of Bristol, and was one of the foremost men of his day in the town. His will, dated July 14, 1708, was proved April 21, 1712, and disposed of an estate valued at £600.

Jabez Howland married Bethiah Thatcher, daughter of Anthony Thatcher, and granddaughter of Anthony Thatcher, Sr., who came from England with his second wife, Elizabeth (Jones) Thatcher, in the ship "James," in April, 1635.

Thatcher Arms—Gules, a cross moline argent; on a chief d'or three grasshoppers proper.

Crest—A saxon sword or seax proper.

Their children were: 1. Jabez, born November 15, 1670. 2. John, born March

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15, 1673. 3. Bethiah, born August 6, second years of the reign of Richard III. 1674. 4. Josiah, born October 6, 1676. 5. John, born September 26, 1679. Recorded in Bristol, Rhode Island: 6. Judah, born May 7, 1683. 7. Seth, born January 5, 1684-85. 8. Samuel, mentioned below. 9. Experience, born May 19, 1687. 10. Joseph, born October 14, 1692.

(IV) Samuel Howland, son of Jabez and Bethiah (Thatcher) Howland, was born May 16, 1686, in Bristol, Rhode Island. He married, May 6, 1708, Abigail Cary, who was born August 31, 1684, daughter of John and Abigail (Allen) Cary, and died August 16, 1737. (See Cary III). Samuel Howland was a life-long resident of Bristol, prominent in its affairs, and the owner of considerable property. Children: 1. Samuel, born April 3, 1709. 2. Abigail, born October 18, 1710. 3. John, born September 27, 1713. 4. Tabitha, born November 13, 1715. 5. Seth, born July 9, 1719. 6. Mary, mentioned below. 7. Phebe, born September 9, 1721; married John Wardwell.

(V) Mary Howland, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Cary) Howland, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, March 18, 1720. She married, September 26, 1742, William (2) Wardwell, of Bristol, descendant in the fourth American generation of William Wardwell, founder of the line in New England. (See Wardwell IV).

(The Cary Line).

The family of Cary in England is one of the oldest as well as one of the most illustrious and honored in the kingdom. In the year 1198 Adam de Karry was lord of Castle Karry or Kari in the County of Somerset. For centuries the castle has existed only in history, and the village situated in that locality is known to-day as "Castle Cary." William and John Cary represented the County of Devon in Parliament in the thirty-sixth and forty-

John Cary was made baton of the exchequer by Richard II. Sir Robert Cary, his son, succeeded to his honors and estates. Sir William Cary married Mary Boleyn, a sister of Ann Boleyn, the ill fated consort of King Henry VIII. As early as the reign of Edward I, the name had been spelled Cary, under which form it continues in use to the present day, with its principal variant Carey.

Arms—Argent, on a bend sable three roses of the first, seeded or, barbed vert, a border of the second bezantee.

Crest—A swan, wings elevated proper.

Motto—*Virtute excerpta.* (Conspicuous for virtue).

The foremost American families of the name trace descent from John Cary, one of the earliest proprietors of Duxbury and Bridgewater, whose descendants have been leaders in the life and affairs of the towns of Massachusetts since the middle of the seventeenth century. Bristol, Rhode Island, has been the home of a notable branch of the Massachusetts Carys since the removal there of John Cary, son of the founder, in 1680.

(I) John Cary, immigrant ancestor and progenitor, was a native of England, and came to the American Colonies from a town in Somersetshire, near the city of Bristol, about 1634. The exact date of his arrival in Plymouth Colony is not known. From a manuscript over a hundred years old, written by a grandson of John Cary, it is believed that differences with his brothers over the settlement of their father's estate led to his departure for the New World. His name is found among the original proprietors and first settlers of Duxbury and Bridgewater. It occurs in the original grant as well as in the subsequent deed made by Ousamequin, chief sachem of the Pockonocket Indians, in 1639. The deed embraced fourteen square

miles and was designated as "Satucket," afterwards called West Bridgewater. John Cary drew as his share a lot a mile wide, a portion of which still remains in the hands of his descendants. In 1656, "Duxbury New Plantation" was incorporated into a new and distinct town called Bridgewater. John Cary was elected constable, the first and only officer elected in the town that year. He was also elected the first town clerk, and held the office continuously by yearly reëlection until 1681, the year of his death. In 1656 he was one of the ten freemen of the town. In the same year he was appointed on a jury "to lay out the ways requisite in the town." In 1667, Deacon Willis and John Cary were chosen "to take in all the charges of the later war (King Philip's), since June last and the expenses of the scouts before and since June." John Cary was prominent as a leader in both Duxbury and Bridgewater, and was undoubtedly one of the best educated men of Plymouth. There is a tradition to the effect that he taught the first Latin class in the colony. He participated actively in public affairs until his death. In 1644, he married Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of Francis Godfrey, of Bridgewater; she died in 1680. (See Godfrey II). John Cary died in 1681.

(II) John (2) Cary, son of John (1) and Elizabeth (Godfrey) Cary, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, November 4, 1645. He resided in Bridgewater until 1680, in which year he removed to Bristol, Rhode Island. The deed of his first land in Bristol bears the date September 14, 1680. John Cary was present at the first town meeting of Bristol, and thenceforward until his death was a prominent figure in all its affairs. He was one of the first "raters" or assessors, secretary of the county, clerk of the peace, and in 1694 was chosen to represent Bristol in

the General Assembly of Rhode Island. He was deacon of the first church of Bristol from the time of its organization until his death. On December 7, 1670, he married, in Bridgewater, Abigail Allen, daughter of Samuel Allen and his second wife, Margaret (French-Lamb) Allen. John Cary died in Bristol, July 14, 1721, leaving an estate valued at seven hundred pounds.

(III) Abigail Cary, daughter of John (2) and Abigail (Allen) Cary, was born in Bristol, Rhode Island, August 31, 1684. She married, May 6, 1708, Samuel Howland, of Bristol. (See Howland IV).

(The Godfrey Line).

Godfrey is one of the several notable surnames which owe their origin to the popularity of heroes and leaders of the surname epoch. Godfrey of Lorraine, the famous Crusader, made his deeds of valor and his personal name as familiar as did Coeur de Lion his own. King Richard, however, was an Englishman, and Godfrey a Frenchman, wherefore among English-speaking peoples, Richard obtained superiority, but coming at the epoch of hereditary surnames, both have wielded an enormous influence on nomenclature.

Arms—Argent a griffin passant, wings endorsed sable, between three lions' heads erased gules.

Crest—A griffin passant sable, holding a scepter or in the dexter forepaw.

Motto—*God fried.*

Three emigrants of the name of Godfrey left England and settled in Massachusetts before the year 1650. Francis Godfrey was of Duxbury in 1638. John Godfrey came in the ship "Mary and John," March 24, 1638, and lived in Newbury and Andover. William Godfrey settled in Watertown, and later removed to Hampton, New Hampshire. Richard Godfrey settled in Taunton, Massachusetts, as early as 1652. The Connecticut

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family is descended from Christopher Godfrey, who settled before 1685 at Greene's Farms, Fairfield, Connecticut.

(I) Francis Godfrey, immigrant ancestor and founder, was a native of England. He settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, where he had a grant of land in 1638. He later removed to Marshfield, and finally to Bridgewater. His will, dated October 29, 1666, proved July 30, 1669, bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth; daughter Elizabeth Cary, wife of John; grandchildren John and Elizabeth; servants, John Pitcher, and Richard Jennings, a minor. He had goods at Providence and Bridgewater.

(II) Elizabeth Godfrey, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Godfrey, married, in 1644, John Cary, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts. (See Cary I).

(The Allen Line).

The surname Allen had its origin in the Christian name, which is very ancient. We find the name Fitz-Aleyne (the son of Allen) on the Roll of Battle Abbey, compiled by order of William the Conqueror, after the battle of Hastings, to preserve the names of those warriors who had helped him wrest England from the Saxons. Among the first to use Allen as a surname was one Thomas Allen, sheriff of London in 1414; Sir John Allen was mayor of London in 1524, Sir William Allen in 1571, and Sir Thomas Allen in 1658. Edward Allen (1566-1636), a distinguished actor and friend of Shakespeare and Ben Johnson, in 1619 founded Dulwich College, with the stipulation that the master and secretary must always bear the name of Allen, and this curious condition has always been easily fulfilled through the plentitude of scholars of the name.

Arms—Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent or.

Crest—A demi-lion azure holding in his paws the rudder of a ship or.

Motto—*Fortiter gerit crucem.*

There were more than a score of emigrants of this surname from almost as many unrelated families who left England before 1650 to settle in the American colonies. The name during the early period of our history was spelled Allin, Alline, Allyn, Allein, and Allen, the latter form being most generally in use to-day.

(I) George Allen, immigrant ancestor and progenitor of the Allen family herein under consideration, is thought to have been a son of Ralph Allen, of Thurcaston, Leicestershire, England. He was born in 1568, under the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was a farmer near Bridgewater, in Somersetshire, and was a member of the company which set sail from England, March 20, 1635, arriving in Boston, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, on May 6, 1635. For a time he resided in Saugus, Lynn, Massachusetts, and in 1637 joined Edmund Freeman and others in the purchase of the town of Sandwich. When this town was incorporated, Mr. Allen was chosen first deputy, the first public official in the town, and served in that capacity for several years. He was a member of the church organized in Sandwich in 1638, and became a freeman there, June 30, 1639. At the same time he was chosen constable. In 1640, he was a surveyor of land and highways; in 1641, a member of a committee of five to divide the meadow lands, receiving a considerable acreage; in 1646, he built his house about one-fourth of a mile from the meeting house, on the road to the Cape, where it stood until 1882. After the purchase of Sandwich several of his sons removed to that town with their families. George Allen died there May 2, 1648, aged eighty years. His widow Catherine afterward

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married John Collings, and removed to Boston.

(II) Samuel Allen, son of George and Catherine Allen, was born in England, and was one of the first settlers of Boston in 1628, preceding his father to the Colonies. From Boston, he removed to Braintree, and was recorded a freeman there in 1635. In 1650, he had a grant of twenty-eight acres of land in Braintree. He died there August 5, 1669. His first wife, Ann Allen, died September 29, 1641, and he married (second) Margaret (French) Lamb. (See French).

(III) Abigail Allen, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (French-Lamb) Allen, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts. She married, in Bridgewater, December 7, 1670, John (2) Cary. (See Cary II).

(The French Line).

The French family, for centuries one of the foremost in England, claims descent from Rollo, Duke of Normandy, powerful chieftain of the Normans during the reign of Charles the Simple. In A. D. 910 he was baptized, formally adopted the Christian religion, and adopted the name of Robert, in honor of Robert, Count of Paris, who was his godfather. With his invading Norsemen, he had already conquered the Province of Normandy, which was now ceded to him in due form by the King of France. French has been in use as a surname in England since the year 1100. Antiquarians have brought to light about forty variations, including Frene, Freyn, Freyne, de la Freyne, de la Fessnay, Frainch, Ffrenche, and French. The ancient motto of the family, used in the days of chivalry and indicative of the character of the descendants of the early founders, was *malo mori quam foedari*. ("Death rather than dishonor"). Among the arms of the seventeen families of French mentioned by Burke, the heraldic

dolphin and the fleur-de-lis are most conspicuous, indicating a French origin. From Harlovan, third son of Rollo, descended Sir Maximilian de French, whose son, Sir Theoples French (or Freyn), accompanied William the Conqueror to England and fought at the battle of Hastings.

Arms—Azure, a bend or, between two dolphins embowed argent.

Crest—A crescent per pale argent and or, between the horns a fleur-de-lis per pale or and argent.

The American family, dating from the early years of the Colonial period, descends from several immigrants of the name, of whom the earliest to arrive were John French, of Braintree, and Lieutenant William French, of Billerica. These men, natives of England, became the founders of families which ranked prominently in Colonial Massachusetts, subsequently spread throughout New England.

Margaret French, of the second generation of the family in America, married (first) Edward Lamb, and (second) Samuel Allen, of Bridgewater. (See Allen II).

(The Jones Line).

The origin of the surname Jones lies obscure in antiquity. It is of baptismal origin, however, signifying literally the son of John, or "Johan" or "Jone" as the name was at first written and pronounced for both the masculine and feminine. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Johan stood for both Johannes and Johanna. Difficulties arising from the indiscriminate use made necessary a distinctive form for the two sexes, and the masculine took the form of John, and the feminine Joan. It is quite clear from the evidence which research has revealed that for a time the sound Jone represented both, however. The name appears in English medieval registers of very early

date, and continues under widely diversified forms for centuries until all are crystallized under the form John for the masculine, and Joan for the feminine.

Arms—Or, a chevron engrailed between three Cornish choughs sable, all within a bordure bezantee.

Crest—A battle-axe and spear in saltire, handles, gules, heads argent, mounted or.

Families of the name have figured prominently in English life for several centuries, and have controlled vast landed estates in all parts of the kingdom. Among the early settlers in the New England Colonies were many immigrants of the name Jones, who became the founders of several families which from the close of the seventeenth century to the present day have played a prominent and influential part in the history of New England.

Elizabeth Jones, who became the wife of Anthony Thatcher, founder of the Thatcher family in America, was member of a family long established in Wiltshire, England.

(The Tilley Line).

The surname Tilley is found in England as early as the Norman Conquest, and appears in the Domesday Book. The name was common also in France and Holland at an early date, and is doubtless of Norman-French origin, as Lower states that there is a village of Tilly in the Department of Calvados, in Norway. The name is spelled in ancient records Tillie, Tilly, Teley, Tiley, Tilee and Tely. We have at the present time the surname Tylee, probably of the same stock.

Arms—Argent a wyvern with wings endorsed sable charged on the breast with an annulet or.

Crest—The head of a battle-ax issuing from the wreath.

Edward and John Tilley were among the passengers of the "Mayflower." Edward and his wife Ann both died in the

spring of 1620-21. John brought his wife and daughter Elizabeth, and he and his wife also died early in 1621. The only descendants of these Pilgrim Tilleys are through Elizabeth Tilley, who became the wife of John Howland. No person can claim descent through these ancestors in the male line. There was another John Tilley in Dorchester who came in 1628; died without issue. William Tilley, of Barnstable and Boston, came from Little Minories, England, in the ship "Abigail," in June, 1636, left a daughter Sarah, but no sons. Others of the name came later.

(I) John Tilley, immigrant ancestor, came to the American colonies in December, 1620, a passenger, with his wife and daughter Elizabeth, in the ship "Mayflower." Both John Tilley and his wife died early in 1621.

(II) Elizabeth Tilley, daughter of John Tilley, was born in England, and accompanied her parents to New England. After the death of her parents she became the ward of Governor John Carver, when she was about fourteen years of age. She married John Howland, who was also a passenger on the "Mayflower." Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland died December 21, 1687, aged eighty years. (See Howland II).

BENSON, William Wallace

The well known manager of the Hotel Worthy of Springfield, William Wallace Benson, is a descendant of Benoni Benson, who with his wife Sarah came from the vicinity of Oxford, England, and settled in Blackstone, Massachusetts. The line of descent is through their son, Deacon Joseph Benson; his son, Moses Benson; his son, Peter Benson, who married Azubah Marsh; their son, Lyman Benson, the eldest of eleven children; his son, William Benson; his son, Elliott

Trussell Benson; his son, William Wallace Benson.

Lyman Benson was the first of the family to settle in Royalton, Vermont, and was an important factor in the upbuilding of South Royalton, a considerable part of that village being built by him. He was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, March 30, 1783, resided in Sharon, Massachusetts, going thence to Royalton, where he died March 29, 1860. He was a devout Methodist, was one of the founders of the church of that faith in South Royalton, and a man held in high esteem. He married Amelia Flint, daughter of Benjamin and Cherry Flint. Their children were: Sally, Laura, Arba, Eliza, Azubah, Betsey, Hannah, Lyman Martin; William, of further mention; and Hiram.

William Benson was born in Stratford, Vermont, January 2, 1821, died in Royalton, Vermont, November 25, 1895. He was a farmer, and a business man as well, his operations including two trips to New Orleans, Louisiana, with oxen for that market, and the building of the railroad through South Royalton. He was prominent in village life and like his father a man highly esteemed. He married, February 3, 1841, Hannah Curtiss, daughter of Ira and Hannah (Lovejoy) Curtiss. They were the parents of: Curtis Hampden Wallace, Ellen Zepporah, Elliott Trussell, of further mention; Abby Leora and Jessie Fremont.

Elliott Trussell Benson was born in South Royalton, Vermont, in 1849, died in Springfield, Massachusetts, January 12, 1912. He was educated in South Royalton public schools, and until the age of twenty-one years was his father's farm assistant. In 1870 he located in Springfield, Massachusetts, there entering the employ of the Springfield Ice Company. His Springfield experience did not satisfy him and he afterward returned to his

Vermont home, and there again engaged in farming for about seven years. In 1882 he again located in Springfield, Massachusetts, which city was his home until his death. He resumed his connection with the Springfield Ice Company, then owned by E. D. Doten, and continued in that employ thirty years to the day, when the changes were effected and the company became the Springfield Ice Company, of which Mr. Benson was superintendent until his death. Mr. Benson was an authority in the ice business and knew it from every angle. He was a good mathematician, well educated in the English branches, and along with his other qualities was a good carpenter. He was like most farmer boys, a lover of horses, particularly the light harness horse, and was a good judge of the points of the racing equine families as well as somewhat of an authority on racers and their records. He was a Republican in politics, a lover of his home, and a man of undeviating integrity. He married Selinda Spaulding, born in South Royalton, Vermont, daughter of Reuben and Hannah (Manning) Spaulding. Hannah Manning was a daughter of Ruel Goodwin Manning, who served in the War of 1812, born in Tewkesbury, Massachusetts, going thence to Bradford, New Hampshire, thence to Royalton, Vermont. Reuben Spaulding was a descendant of Edward Spaulding, the American ancestor, through his son, Benjamin; his son, Edward; his son, Ephriam; his son, Reuben; his son, Asahel; his son, Reuben; his daughter, Selinda, wife of Elliott T. Benson, they the parents of two sons: William Wallace, of further mention; and Raymond Elliott, born August 21, 1891, married Lillian Sampson.

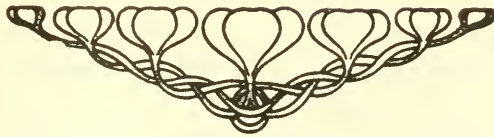
William Wallace Benson, of the eighth American generation of Bensons and of the tenth recorded generation of the Ben-

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sons in Old England, eldest son of Elliott T. and Selinda (Spaulding) Benson, was born in South Royalton, Vermont. He attended the public school in South Royalton up to 1882, when he came to Springfield, Massachusetts, with his parents, and there passed through the grade and high schools, completing his studies with high school graduation, class of 1894. He began business as clerk with Downing & Taylor, wholesale grocers of Springfield, continuing with them as clerk and bookkeeper for nine years. He then took a position as traveling salesman with W. A. Castles, wholesale grocer, continuing two years, when he resigned to accept the position of bookkeeper of the Hotel Worthy of Springfield. He continued in that capacity until the death of Frank Worthy, when he succeeded him in the management of the hotel, and has con-

tinued in this position since. Under his able management the Hotel Worthy has risen to a place of commanding influence in Western Massachusetts. During his connection with the hotel it has been twice enlarged and now has about one hundred and seventy-five rooms. It is the automobile hotel of that city and caters to a very large and select class of patrons, which are constantly increasing. Mr. Benson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and Bela Grotto, M. O. V. P. of E. R.

William Wallace Benson was married, October 4, 1900, to Florence Conner, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of William Alexander and Catherine Agnes Conner. They are the parents of: William Wallace (2), born July 3, 1901; Eleanor Curtiss, born November 25, 1904; and Richard Elliott.





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